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HANDBOOK FOR BELGIUM

AND

THE RHINE.

WITH TRAVELLING MAP.

DH
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.M98

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1852.

1-9th-1923

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NOTICE.

⁂ This Volume is a part of 'Murray's Handbook for Travellers on the Continent printed separately for economy and the convenience of Travellers.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—By a recent Act of Parliament the introduction into England of *foreign pirated Editions* of the works of British authors, in which the copyright subsists, is *totally prohibited.* Travellers will therefore bear in mind that even a single copy is contraband, and is liable to seizure at the English Custom-house.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—The Editor of the Handbooks has learned from various quarters that a person or persons have of late been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others, on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained by purchase, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorised by him, but are totally unknown to him. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises, may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object.—1843.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the Compass are marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left. The right bank of a river is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

m. = mile; R. or Rte. = Route; St. or Stat. = Railway Station.

The references to routes and pages not included in this volume apply to the complete work, 'Handbook for Travellers on the Continent, in North Germany, &c.,' 1852.

INTRODUCTION.

MONEY—CIRCULAR NOTES.

THE safest, most economical, and most convenient mode of carrying money abroad to meet the expenses of a journey, is in the shape of *circular notes*, which may be obtained from Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bt., and Co., Cavendish Square; Messrs. Twining, in the Strand, near Temple Bar; and the other chief bankers in London: to these may be added the Union Bank. These notes possess this great advantage over a common letter of credit, that the bearer may receive his money at many different places instead of one fixed spot alone. The traveller, having determined how much money he will require for his journey,* pays in that sum to the banker, and receives in exchange, without any charge, notes to the same amount, each of the value of 10*l.* or upwards, together with a general *letter of order*, addressed by the house to its foreign agents, which, while it serves to identify the bearer, also gives him a claim to their good offices, in case he may need them. The letter is addressed to nearly 200 agents and correspondents in different parts of Europe, so that, wherever the traveller may be, he cannot be very far removed from his supplies.

"The value of the notes is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for *commission*, or to any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are drawn to order, and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receives the money; besides which, such cheques are so concerted with the agents as to render a successful forgery of his name very difficult."

Owing to the number of English who now go abroad, these circular letters can no longer be expected to serve as a private letter of introduction; but it is of no slight importance in many cases of difficulty to the stranger, in a strange place, to be able to produce a reference to some person of respectability; and the parties to whom these letters are addressed are usually ready to afford friendly advice and assistance to those who need it.

"I have found *English Bank-notes* very convenient in Belgium and all parts of Germany. The exchange is somewhat lower than for Circular Notes, but the stamp-duty may be set against the difference."—*R.*

It is advisable to take a small supply of English gold to pay the expenses in the steamboat and on landing, as well as to guard against running short of money in places where circular notes cannot be cashed. *English sovereigns* bear a high premium all over Germany, and in shops and inns at all the large towns they ought to be taken at their full value.

---

* It is difficult, if not impossible, to fix with any approach to exactness the average rate of expenses of a traveller abroad, as it depends so much on his own habits, and varies in different countries; but, unless the expenditure be very lavish, 25*s.* a day for each individual ought fully to cover all the outlay, even when travelling post. On a pedestrian excursion in remote situations, the expenses can hardly exceed from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per diem. The cost of living at foreign inns is insignificant compared with that of locomotion, and the latter will of course be proportionately increased when the traveller proceeds rapidly, making long days' journeys. The above calculation will be near the mark if he travel 70 or 80 English miles a-day; if he limit himself to 40 or 50, the expense will probably not exceed 20*s.* for each person.

When the stranger, however, requires to change this or any other money into the current coin of the country in which he is travelling, the best plan is to take them to some authorised Money-changer (Geld-wechsler, Changeur de monnaies), who from his profession is necessarily acquainted with the rate of exchange (such persons are to be found in almost every town); and by no means to change them at shops or inns, where, from ignorance or fraud, travellers are liable to be cheated.

Waiters, and clerks of steamboats and railway offices, are too apt to presume upon the traveller's ignorance by depreciating the value of Napoleons, Sovereigns, and 10-Guilder-pieces, unless the stranger be aware of the true value, and demand specifically the full amount of change.

A traveller, in changing a circular note, will of course take the money of the country, provided he intends remaining long enough in it to expend the sum taken. If, however, he is only passing through it, the best foreign gold coin he can take is Napoleons, as others bear a higher premium.

The *best continental gold coins* which persons bound for Germany can take with them out of England are probably the *Prussian* Friedrichs d'or, current for their full value throughout the states of the Custom-house League. *Napoleons* pass in France, Switzerland, Italy, and on the immediate borders of the Rhine; in other parts of Germany, though less common, they are generally received at little or no loss.* Gold coins are rare in many parts of the Continent, and must be purchased at a premium by those who require them. A few years back, travellers unwilling to pay an agio for gold were often obliged to receive in change for a circular note 20*l.* worth of silver in crown-pieces, dollars, and the like; but at present the *Prussian Bank-notes* for 10, 5, and 1 dollar, &c., which are current in every part of Germany where the new custom-house system prevails, and the Bavarian and Austrian paper currency—both of the same value as the metallic currency—relieve the traveller from the necessity of thus loading himself.

The best *silver* coins to take are, for Northern Germany, Prussian dollars, since the coins of Prussia (except the small pieces) now pass current in all the states which are members of the New Custom-house Union (Zollverein); and for Southern Germany, Brabant dollars (écus de Brabant), which are almost universally current, from Frankfurt and Dresden, southwards, florins and half-florins.

It is essential to be provided with the *legal money* of the country in which you are travelling, if you would avoid delay or extortion at inns, post-houses, &c. In merely passing through a country, it is expedient to take no more of its coins than are necessary to carry one through it, as almost every state has a distinct coinage, and a certain loss must be sustained by each exchange.

PASSPORTS.

Of all the penalties at the expense of which the pleasure of travelling abroad is purchased, the most disagreeable and most repugnant to English feelings is that of submitting to the strict regulations of the continental police, and especially to the annoyance of bearing a passport. It is also often a source of great inconvenience in causing unwished-for delays. As this, however, is a matter of necessity, from which there is no exemption (no one being allowed to travel on the Continent without a passport), it is better to submit with a good grace. By a little care and attention to this matter at first, the traveller may spare himself a world of vexation and inconvenience in the end.

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* The anticipated influx of Californian gold seems to have alarmed several of the Continental governments. In Holland the gold pieces of 10 and 5 guilders are no longer a legal tender, and in Belgium gold coin has been withdrawn from circulation (see §§ 2, 19). Under these circumstances the traveller had better take *bank notes* that are current in the country he intends ing.

Englishmen are recommended to have Foreign Office passports, if they can obtain a banker's recommendation; if not, a Consul's passport for the first country they are about to visit.

A passport for the subjects of continental states—as has been well explained by a writer in the *Times*—is "*a legitimation* or official certificate of the identity of the individual who carries it. Such a document there is no official machinery in England for issuing. In Germany the district police keeps a register of every man, and he cannot move without his 'papers,' his 'legitimation.' Granting them is then no part of the duty of the Foreign Minister, unless the person may be on a Government mission. It is necessary clearly to understand the great difference between the continental importance of a 'pass,' and the value we attach to it. With us it is but a larger kind of turnpike ticket, which proves nothing except that the holder has made his way so far on his journey, and is only thought useful inasmuch as it may clear him through the next gate. To a German the pass is the proof of his existence, and the only title he has to live and move unmolested by the police. Without it the law does not recognise him, he falls into the rubric of vagabonds, thieves, and fugitives from justice, of whom everything dangerous, from arson to regicide, may be expected. A German without his 'legitimation' in his pocket, therefore, feels like an assassin, who at any moment may feel the gripe of the police on his collar. An Englishman believes (erroneously on the continent) that his presence in the shape of five feet nine of respectability on any spot of the earth's surface is proof enough at least that he must once have been born and had a name, and that nobody has charged him with swindling or theft is equally a proof that the police have nothing to do with him. He therefore cares little for his passport, neglects the official forms, forgets to have it *viséd*, cannot imagine why such a fuss is made about nothing, and does not scruple even to abuse any functionary who may interfere with him—in innocent ignorance that even mere unpoliteness to any *employé* is punishable with fine or imprisonment, as 'insulting a deputed officer of the Crown in the discharge of his duties.' A German cannot forget his 'legitimation,' and all belonging to it, while it is equally difficult to get an Englishman to remember it. More than half the embarrassments our countrymen get into are caused by their own neglect. Perhaps impressing on their minds the idea that without 'papers' they are, in the 'eye of the law,' on the continent, vagabonds, thieves, and suspected persons, may induce them to pay more attention to those instruments. They too often only get a glimpse of the truth when they come into collision with the police."—*Times*.

As a general rule, the utmost care should be taken of the passport, since the loss of it will subject the stranger to much trouble, and may cause him to be placed under the surveillance of the police. It should always be carried about the person, as it is liable to be constantly called for ; and to preserve it from being worn out, which it is likely to be from friction in the pocket, and being thumbed by the horny fingers of so many police agents and gensdarmes at each successive *visé*, it is convenient to have it bound up in a *pocket-book*,* with blank leaves to receive signatures when the vacant space on the passport itself is covered.

Before leaving England it is necessary to obtain a passport, which is generally procured from the minister of the country in which the traveller intends to land; and it is very advisable to have it also *visé*, or countersigned, by the ministers of those countries through which he proposes afterwards to pass. For instance, if he be going up the Rhine to Frankfurt, and intend to land at Rotterdam, or any other Dutch port, he may obtain a passport from the Dutch consul. If he go by Calais, he may get a French passport; if by Ostend or Antwerp, a Secretary of State's passport, with the *visé* of the Belgian consul, for which a fee of 3*s.* 9*d.* is paid; or he may obtain a British consul's passport at any of the foreign towns or seaports where our consuls reside. A Foreign Office passport, bearing a Prussian consul's signature, procures admittance for the bearer, without delay or difficulty, at any part of the Prussian frontier. The same rule of obtaining a signature of a minister should also be observed before entering the states of Austria—Russia—Bavaria—France—Holland—Belgium. With many it is *indispensable;* with all it is advisable. Travellers in the Low Countries, Belgium, and Germany, are not much troubled about their passport, but it is not the less *indispensable;* the stranger who is found without one will get into trouble.—Nobody can take his place in a diligence or hire post-horses without one.

The different members of a family can have their names included in one passport, but friends travelling together had better provide themselves with distinct passports. Male servants should also have separate passports, distinct from their masters'. This, however, adds something to the expense of having the passports *visé*, especially in Italy.

N.B.—The signature which the bearer of a passport must attach to it when it is delivered to him ought to be written as clearly and distinctly as possible, that it may be easily read by the numerous functionaries through whose hands it is destined to pass, who are sometimes half an hour in deciphering an ill-written name, while the owner is wasting his patience at the length of the scrutiny. By this slight precaution the loss of many a quarter of an hour may be saved.

Besides the ambassadors, the consuls of the different foreign powers issue or sign passports at their offices in the city, for which a charge of 5, 6, or 7 *shillings* is made. The consuls deliver their passports at once, without requiring that the application should be made the day before; their offices are also open earlier than the ambassadors', usually from 10 or 11 to 4; thus much time is saved, which with many will be more than an equivalent for the payment.

French and Belgian Passport.

French passports are issued immediately, for the sum of 5*s.*, at the General Consulate office only, No. 47, King William Street, London Bridge; Belgian, at the Belg. Consul's office, 52, Gracechurch Street, fee

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* Such pocket-books are made by Lee, 440, West Strand, and kept in readiness by him.

6*s*. 6*d*. The Belgian consul's *visé* to a Foreign Office passport, which will answer still better the English traveller's purpose, may be had at the office, fee 3*s*. 9*d*. As a general rule all passports ought to be *countersigned* by the minister of the countries through which the traveller is about to pass. English travellers about to enter Austria had better exchange French or Belgian passports (if they have them) for that of a British minister residing at any foreign court.

Prussian Passport.

The Prussian minister, residing in London, will not give passports to Englishmen, unless personally known, or especially recommended to him. Passports delivered to Englishmen must be *visé* by some Prussian consular agent, either in Great Britain or on the Continent, previously to entering the Prussian dominions. Passports are still required for travelling in Prussia. The Prussian Consul-general in London no longer issues passports to British subjects, but will *visé* those of the British Secretary of State at his office, 106, Fenchurch Street, every day from 10 to 4, for which a fee of 4*s*. is charged.

Austrian Passport.

The Austrian ambassador in London will neither give a passport to an Englishman, nor countersign any, except that issued by the British Secretary of State.

For the traveller bound to any part of the *Austrian dominions*, or to *Italy*, the *Austrian signature is absolutely indispensable*, and it is therefore a matter of necessity to obtain it, if not in London, at one of the great capitals on the Continent—at Paris, Brussels, the Hague, Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, Berlin, Dresden, Berne in Switzerland, or Munich—where an Austrian minister resides. The traveller must even go out of his way to secure it, or else when he arrives at the Austrian frontier he will either be compelled to retrace his steps, or will be kept under the surveillance of the police until his passport is sent to the nearest place where an English and Austrian ambassador reside, to be authenticated by the one and signed by the other.

An Englishman's passport ought also to be signed by his own minister at the first English Embassy.

British Secretary of State's Passport.

The British Secretary of State's passport may be obtained at the Foreign Office in London (since February, 1851) by British subjects properly recommended by a Banker, an M.P., or Peer, on payment of 7*s*. 6*d*., and is the best certificate of nationality which an Englishman can carry abroad: indeed no Englishman at the present time should travel without it.

Continental tourists are recommended to procure a Foreign Office passport, and have it countersigned, *before leaving London*, by the authorities of the various countries they intend to visit.* They will thus save much time and avoid inconvenience, the Foreign Secretary's passport being readily admitted all over the Continent.

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* Mr. Lee, bookseller, of 440, West Strand, will procure passports and visés at a moderate remuneration for his trouble, and have them mounted in a case.—*See Advertisements.*

Application for Foreign Office passports must be made in writing; and addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "passport" written upon the corner.

Foreign Office passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description foreigners who have been naturalized.

Passports are granted between the hours of 12 and 4, on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received, to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of any *banking firm* established in London or in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign Office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British mission or consulate.

Foreign Office passports must be countersigned at the mission, or at some consulate in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer intends to visit.

A Foreign Office passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey *if countersigned afresh* by the ministers or consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

Passport of Consuls at British Seaports and Foreign Seaports.

Her Britannic Majesty's consuls abroad, at Calais, Boulogne, Ostend, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, &c., can give a passport to a British subject (charge 5 fr. 50 c.); so also can the consuls of France residing at Dover, Brighton, Southampton, and other British seaports; but it is prudent to provide one in London before setting out.

The writer has been thus minute and precise in his details respecting the passport, because he knows how essential it is to the traveller to have this precious document *en règle*, and he has experienced the serious inconvenience to which those who are not aware of the necessary formalities are constantly exposed.

A FEW SKELETON TOURS UPON THE CONTINENT;

WITH AN APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE, AND OF THE DURATION OF THE HALTS TO BE MADE AT THE MOST REMARKABLE SPOTS.

⁂ The first Column denotes the Hours or Days actually occupied in Travelling, not including stoppages at night. The second Column gives the probable duration of the Halts to be made for sight-seeing. The brackets [ ] denote side excursions, which may be omitted if time require it.

LONDON TO THE BORDERS OF SWITZERLAND, THROUGH BELGIUM AND UP THE RHINE.

A Tour of about six weeks, allowing ample time to see all that is most remarkable by the way.

		Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
London to Ostend by Dover		9	—
Bruges	Railroad.	1	½
Ghent		1½	1 or 2
Antwerp		2	2 or 3
Mechlin		1	¼
Brussels		0¾	1
Waterloo Namur or Huy		14	—

[Excursion to Dinant and the grotto of Hans. 2 days to go and return.]

		Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
Liége		5	½
[Spa		3	½]
Aix-la-Chapelle	rail.	3½	1 or 2
Cologne		2½	½
[Altenberg and back		9	—]
Bonn, and Godesberg		4	1½
[Lake of Laach		9	—]
Coblenz		6	2½
St. Goar Bacharach		5	½
Bingen Rüdesheim		2	1
Mayence	railrd.	5	1½
[Wiesbaden		½	1]
Frankfurt		1½	2
Darmstadt		¾	—
[Odenwald		2	1]
Heidelberg	rail.	2	1 or 2
Carlsruhe		1½	½
Baden	railrd.	1½	3
Strasburg		2	¾
Freiburg		3	½
Schaffhausen		12 or 14	—

The excursions through Switzerland are given in HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

Return from Switzerland to London down the Rhine.

	Hours.
Basel to Frankfurt (Railroad)	14
Frankfurt to Cologne	12
Cologne to Ostend	13

A TOUR OF ABOUT 45 DAYS THROUGH BELGIUM, RHENISH PRUSSIA, AND NASSAU.

The asterisk (*) marks the number of nights to be passed at a place.

		Hours in Travelling.	Nights to be passed.
By Steam-boat to Ostend		15	*
Bruges	Railrd.	5	*
Ghent			**
Brussels			**
Waterloo Namur		4	*
Huy Liége		7	*
Spa		3	-

		Hours in Travelling.	Nights to be passed.
Malmédi		5	*
Treves		9	***
Descent of Moselle .		10	**
Coblenz		0	**
St. Goar			
Bacharach		5	
Bingen			*
Rüdesheim		7	*
Mayence			
Frankfurt (Railrd.) .		1½	***
Wiesbaden		1½	*
Schwalbach		2	*
Ems		4	*
Coblenz		2	*
Andernach		2	*
[Excursion to Laacher See 1 day]			
Remagen		3	0
[Excursion up the Ahr		10	*]
Godesberg		2	**
[Excursion to Friesdorf		2	
— Drachenfels		6	
— Heisterbach		5]	
Bonn		1	*
Cologne	Railroad.	1	**
Aix-la-Chapelle			*
Liége		10½	*
Louvain			
Malines			
Antwerp			
London		25	*

Distances in Eng. miles from London to Frankfurt, by Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend.

		Miles.	
London	to Brielle . .	180	
Brielle	to Rotterdam .	20	
		——	200
Rotterdam	to Emmerich .	111	
—	to Hague 12		
—	to Amsterdam 40		
Emmerich	to Düsseldorf	73½	
		——	184½
Düsseldorf	to Cologne. .	31½	
—	to Elberfeld, 20		
Cologne	to Bonn . .	20¼	
Bonn	to Coblenz .	45¾	
		——	97½
	Carried forward . .		482

			Miles.
	Brought forward . .		482
Coblenz	to Boppart .	14¼	
Boppart	to Caub . .	16½	
Caub	to Bingen . .	11¼	
Bingen	to Bieberich .	14¼	
Bieberich	to Wiesbaden 3½		
—	to Mayence .	3	
		——	59¼
Mayence	to Frankfurt 22		
—	to Mannheim 46½		
	——		541¼
London	to Flushing .	163	
Flushing	to Antwerp .	66	
		——	229
Antwerp	to Brussels 26½		
—	to Liége . .		62
Liége	to Aix-la-Chapelle		28
Aix-la-Chapelle	to Düsseldorf		43½
—	to Cologne		
	——		362½
London	to Ostend		136
Ostend	to Ghent 44¾		
—	to Brussels 30¼		
—	to Liége		124
	——		260

Brussels to Liége 67.

LONDON TO FRANKFURT AND BASLE.

(By Steam all the way.)

By avoiding all stoppages, except to sleep at night, it is possible to reach Frankfurt on the 3rd night from London.

	Hours in going
To Ostend	9
Cologne	13
Coblenz	7
Mayence	7
Frankfurt (Railway)	1½
Basle (Railway)	14

TABLE I.

Various Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634=	3	5	16	or 19· =1°
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83=1°
1 Germ. Geogr. mile=	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77=1°
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 m. Hesse Darmst. =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12·356 English inches, or 0·31382 mètre. The Prussian ell is 25½ Prussian inches = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètre. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhineland feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7·532 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 English feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft. 10½ inch. English, nearly. 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4·996 English yards.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inches, and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 English inches, or 0·283133 mètres. The value of the Rhineland foot is given above. There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0797 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the ell of Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In Belgium, since 1820, the French decimal system, founded on the mètre, is generally used. 1 mètre = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètre = 1093·6331 English yards; 1 myriamètre = 6 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards, English measure. 1610 mètres = 1 English mile.

TABLE II.

English Money reduced to an equivalent Value in the

English Money.			Hamburg.[1]		Saxony.		Prussia.[2]		
£.	s.	d.	Mar.	Sch.	Th.	G. Gr.	Th.	S. Gr.	
0	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{7}$	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$	0	$0\frac{5}{6}$	....
0	0	2	0	$2\frac{2}{7}$	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$	0	$1\frac{4}{6}$	....
0	0	3	0	$3\frac{3}{7}$	0	2	0	$2\frac{3}{6}$	....
0	0	4	0	$4\frac{4}{7}$	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$	0	$3\frac{2}{6}$	....
0	0	5	0	$5\frac{5}{7}$	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	0	$4\frac{1}{6}$	....
0	0	6	0	$6\frac{6}{7}$	0	4	0	5	....
0	0	7	0	8	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$	0	$5\frac{5}{6}$	....
0	0	8	0	$9\frac{1}{7}$	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$	0	$6\frac{4}{6}$	....
0	0	9	0	$10\frac{2}{7}$	0	6	0	$7\frac{3}{6}$	....
0	0	10	0	$11\frac{3}{7}$	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	0	$8\frac{2}{6}$	....
0	0	11	0	$12\frac{4}{7}$	0	$7\frac{1}{3}$	0	$9\frac{1}{6}$	....
0	1	0	0	$13\frac{5}{7}$	0	8	0	10	....
0	2	0	1	$11\frac{3}{7}$	0	16	0	20	....
0	3	0	2	$9\frac{1}{7}$	1	0	1	0	....
0	4	0	3	$6\frac{6}{7}$	1	8	1	10	....
0	5	0	4	$4\frac{4}{7}$	1	16	1	20	....
0	6	0	5	$2\frac{2}{7}$	2	0	2	0	....
0	7	0	6	0	2	8	2	10	....
0	8	0	6	$13\frac{5}{7}$	2	16	2	20	....
0	9	0	7	$11\frac{3}{7}$	3	0	3	0	....
0	10	0	8	$9\frac{1}{7}$	3	8	3	10	....
0	11	0	9	$6\frac{6}{7}$	3	16	3	20	....
0	12	0	10	$4\frac{4}{7}$	4	0	4	0	....
0	13	0	11	$2\frac{2}{7}$	4	8	4	10	....
0	14	0	12	0	4	16	4	20	....
0	15	0	12	$13\frac{5}{7}$	5	0	5	0	....
0	16	0	13	$11\frac{3}{7}$	5	8	5	10	....
0	17	0	14	$9\frac{1}{7}$	5	16	5	20	....
0	18	0	15	$9\frac{6}{7}$	6	0	6	0	....
0	19	0	16	$4\frac{4}{7}$	6	8	6	10	....
1	0	0	17	$2\frac{2}{7}$	6	16	6	20	....
2	0	0	34	$4\frac{4}{7}$	13	8	13	10	....
3	0	0	51	$6\frac{6}{7}$	20	0	20	0	....
4	0	0	68	$9\frac{1}{7}$	26	16	26	20	....
5	0	0	85	$11\frac{3}{7}$	33	8	33	10	....
6	0	0	102	$13\frac{5}{7}$	40	0	40	0	....
7	0	0	120	0	46	16	46	20	....
8	0	0	137	$2\frac{2}{7}$	53	8	53	10	....
9	0	0	154	$4\frac{4}{7}$	60	0	60	0	....
10	0	0	171	$6\frac{6}{7}$	66	16	66	20	....
20	0	0	342	$13\frac{5}{7}$	133	8	133	10	....
30	0	0	514	$4\frac{4}{7}$	200	0	200	0	....
40	0	0	685	$11\frac{3}{7}$	266	16	266	20	....
50	0	0	857	$2\frac{2}{7}$	333	8	333	10	....

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[1] 16 Hamburg Shillings = to 1 Marc.
[2] 24 Good Groschen or 30 Silver Groschen = to 1 Thaler.
[3] 60 Kreutzers = to 1 Florin.
[4] 20 Stivers = to 1 Guilder.
[5] 100 Venetian Cents = to 1 Lira.

TABLE II.

Money of various States on the Continent of Europe.

	Austria.[3]		Frankfurt.[3] Bavaria.		Holland.[4]		Venetian Lombardy.[5]		France.[6]	
	Fl.	Kr.	Fl.	Kr.	Gui.	Stiv.	Lira.	Cts.	Fr.	Cts.
....	0	2½	0	3	0	1	0	12½	0	10$\frac{5}{12}$
....	0	5	0	6	0	2	0	25	0	23$\frac{10}{12}$
....	0	7½	0	9	0	3	0	37½	0	31$\frac{3}{12}$
....	0	10	0	12	0	4	0	50	0	41$\frac{8}{12}$
....	0	12½	0	15	0	5	0	62½	0	52$\frac{1}{12}$
....	0	15	0	18	0	6	0	75	0	62$\frac{6}{12}$
....	0	17½	0	21	0	7	0	87½	0	72$\frac{11}{12}$
....	0	20	0	24	0	8	1	0	0	83$\frac{4}{12}$
....	0	22½	0	27	0	9	1	12½	0	93$\frac{9}{12}$
....	0	25	0	30	0	10	1	25	1	4$\frac{2}{12}$
....	0	27½	0	33	0	11	1	37½	1	14$\frac{}{12}$
....	0	30	0	36	0	12	1	50	1	25
....	1	0	1	12	1	4	3	0	2	50
....	1	30	1	48	1	16	4	50	3	75
....	2	0	2	24	2	8	6	0	5	0
....	2	30	3	0	3	0	7	50	6	25
....	3	0	3	36	3	12	9	0	7	50
....	3	30	4	12	4	4	10	50	8	75
....	4	0	4	48	4	16	12	0	10	0
....	4	30	5	24	5	8	13	50	11	25
....	5	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	12	50
....	5	30	6	36	6	12	16	50	13	75
....	6	0	7	12	7	4	18	0	15	0
....	6	30	7	48	7	16	19	50	16	25
....	7	0	8	24	8	8	21	0	17	50
....	7	30	9	0	9	0	22	50	18	75
....	8	0	9	36	9	12	24	0	20	0
....	8	30	10	12	10	4	25	50	21	25
....	9	0	10	48	10	16	27	0	22	50
....	9	30	11	24	11	8	28	50	23	75
....	10	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	25	0
....	20	0	24	0	24	0	60	0	50	0
....	30	0	36	0	36	0	90	0	75	0
....	40	0	48	0	48	0	120	0	100	0
....	50	0	60	0	60	0	150	0	125	0
....	60	0	72	0	72	0	180	0	150	0
....	70	0	84	0	84	0	210	0	175	0
....	80	0	96	0	96	0	240	0	200	0
....	90	0	108	0	108	0	270	0	225	0
....	100	0	120	0	120	0	300	0	250	0
....	200	0	240	0	240	0	600	0	500	0
....	300	0	360	0	360	0	900	0	750	0
....	400	0	480	0	480	0	1200	0	1000	0
....	500	0	600	0	600	0	1500	0	1250	0

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[6] 100 French Cents = to 1 Franc.

If more be received for a pound sterling than is expressed on this scale, it will be so much gain by the exchange; if less, it will be so much loss.

(This is not for the use of merchants, but travellers.)

A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN BELGIUM AND UP THE RHINE.

SECTION I.

BELGIUM.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

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18. PASSPORTS. CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE Belgian Consul in London issues, immediately, passports to all who may require them, at 52, Gracechurch Street, upon payment of a fee of 6*s.* 6*d.*, between the hours of 12 and 4; his *visa* to Foreign Office passports may also be obtained on paying 3*s.* 9*d.*

Except in the frontier towns, and at Brussels, the capital, passports are now seldom required by the police in Belgium. More strictness is observed since the political events of 1848. The under-functionaries of the Belgian police custom-house officers, often display in their conduct instances of insolence, dilatoriness, and neglect of their duties, very annoying to the traveller, and contrasting singularly with the invariable politeness and punctuality of similar officers in Prussia and Austria.

The search at the Belgian custom-houses, especially on the French and German frontier, is strict, and frequently vexatious. Travelling carriages are not subject to duty on entering Belgium, when they are accompanied by their owners; when they are new, and not so accompanied, they are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent.

19. MONEY.

French money is current throughout Belgium; indeed the currency of Belgium has the same coins and divisions as the French. The smaller Dutch coins are also met with, and travellers should beware of confounding *cents* with *centimes.* At Brussels, even in good shops, cents are charged. A cent, being $\frac{1}{100}$ of a guilder, is equal to 2 centimes.

BELGIAN AND FRENCH MONEY.

1 franc = 100 centimes = 20 sous = 9½*d.* English.

		s.	*d.*
Silver coins:—			
¼ franc = 25 centimes	=	0	2¼ ⅛ English.
½ ditto = 50 ditto	=	0	4¾
5 ditto = ...	=	4	0
Gold coins:—			
Louis d'or = 24 fr.	=	19	0
Leopold d'or, Napoleon, or 20-franc piece	=	15	10

FOREIGN COINS REDUCED TO FRENCH CURRENCY.

		fr.	*c.*
English Sovereign	=	25	50
Crown	=	6	25
Shilling	=	1	25
Dutch William = 10 Guilders .	=	21	16
Guilder	=	2	15
Prussian Dollar	=	3	75
Frederick d'or	=	21	00
Bavarian Florin = 20 pence English	=	2	15
Kron Thaler	=	5	81
Austrian Florin = 2 shillings English	=	2	57

The Bank of Belgium issues *notes* of the value of 1000, 500, 100, 50, and 20 francs. The Belgian Chambers have recently passed an act for the withdrawal of all gold coin, both Belgian and foreign, from circulation.

20. POSTING.—BARRIERS AND ROADS.

Two Belgian or French leagues make a post (equal to nearly 5 miles English, or about 1 German mile). The precise length of the lieue de poste is 3898 mètres = 4263 yds. English = 2 English m. 743 yds. 1600 mètres = 1 English mile. In many places the roads are measured in kilomètres. A kilomètre = 1093 yds., or 4 furlongs and 213 yds., or 5 furlongs less 7 yds.; in round numbers ⅝ of an English mile.

Posting in Belgium is arranged nearly upon the old French footing. The following tariff is extracted from the "Livre de Poste," published at Brussels:—

The charge for each horse per post is 1 fr. 50 centimes, or 30 sous.
The charge — postilion — 75 centimes, or 15 sous.

It is usual to give at least 1½ franc per post to the postilion; indeed, it is customary with English travellers to allow him 2 francs, or 40 sous, per post. He may, however, be restricted to the sum fixed by the tariff, when he has conducted himself improperly. (Posting in France is now regulated by kilomètres: the charges per kilomètre are, for 2 horses at 4 sous each, 8 sous for a horse, for a third person, 3 sous. Postilion 16 sous.)

To make a constant practice of giving the French and Belgian postboys 40 sous apiece appears quite unnecessary. Our countrymen who do this can hardly be aware that they are paying at the rate of 4*d.* a mile (English), in a country where the necessaries of life are far cheaper than in England, while at home the customary rate of payment for a postilion is only 3*d.* a mile. This extravagant remuneration is, besides, contrary to the express injunction of the French "Livre de Poste," which says,—"Les voyageurs conservent donc la faculté de restreindre le prix des guides à 75 centimes, à titre de punition; et ils seront invités par les maîtres de poste, et dans l'intérêt du service, à ne jamais dépasser la rétribution de 1 fr. 50 centimes par poste."

The posting regulations allot one horse to each person in a carriage; but allow the traveller, at his option, either to take the full complement of horses, at the rate of 30 sous each, or to take 2 or 3 at 30 sous, and to pay for the rest at 20 sous, without taking them. Thus a party of 4 persons in a light britzka may be drawn by 2 horses, paying 2 francs extra for the 2 persons above the number of horses; or 3 persons may travel with 2 horses, paying 80 sous for their horses per post. Where the carriage is so light as not to require as many horses as there are passengers, it is, of course, a saving of 10 sous a post for each horse to dispense with them, and it renders unnecessary the use of shafts.

Tariff for Belgium, Piedmont, Savoy, and part of Switzerland; allowing 30 *sous for each Horse, and* 40 *sous for each Postilion, per post.*

Includes one Postilion at 40 sous per post.					Includes two Postilions at 40 sous each per post.				
Posts.	Two Horses.	Three Horses.	Four Horses.	Five Horses.	Four Horses.	Five Horses.	Six Horses.	Seven Horses.	Eight Horses.
	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.	f. s.
½	2 10	3 5	4 0	4 15	5 0	5 15	6 10	7 5	8 0
1	5 0	6 10	8 0	9 10	10 0	11 10	13 0	14 10	16 0
1¼	6 5	8 2	10 0	11 17	12 10	14 7	16 5	18 2	20 0
1½	7 10	9 15	12 0	14 5	15 0	17 5	19 10	21 15	24 0
1¾	8 15	11 7	14 0	16 12	17 10	20 2	22 15	25 7	28 0
2	10 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	29 0	32 0
2¼	11 5	14 12	18 0	21 7	22 10	25 17	29 5	32 12	36 0
2½	12 10	16 5	20 0	23 15	25 0	28 15	32 10	36 5	40 0
2¾	13 15	17 17	22 0	26 2	27 10	31 12	35 15	39 17	44 0
3	15 0	19 10	24 0	28 10	30 0	34 10	39 0	43 10	48 0
3¼	16 5	21 2	26 0	30 17	32 10	37 7	42 5	47 2	52 0
3½	17 10	22 15	28 0	33 5	35 0	40 5	45 10	50 15	56 0
3¾	18 18	24 7	30 0	35 12	37 10	43 2	48 15	54 7	60 0
4	20 0	26 0	32 0	38 0	40 0	46 0	52 0	58 0	64 0

The above table supposes that the full quota of horses are attached to the carriage; the following table is drawn up for cases in which some of the horses are dispensed with, and 20 sous paid instead.

Postilions at 40 Sous a Post.

	¼ Post.		½ Post.		¾ Post.		1 Post.		2 Posts.		3 Posts.	
	f.	s.	f.	s.	f.	s.	f.	s.	f.	s.	f	s.
2 persons and 2 horses at 5 francs per post . .	1	5	2	10	3	15	5	0	10	0	15	0
3 persons and 2 horses at 6 francs per post . .	1	10	3	0	4	10	6	0	12	0	18	0
4 persons and 2 horses at 7 francs per post . .	1	15	3	10	5	5	7	0	14	0	21	0
5 persons and 3 horses at 8½ francs per post . .	2	2½	4	5	6	7½	8	10	17	0	25	10
2 *Postilions at 40 Sous each.*												
6 persons and 4 horses at 12 francs per post . .	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	24	0	36	0

In fixing the number of horses to be attached the postmaster takes into account the nature, size, and weight of the carriage, and the quantity of luggage; a landau or berlin always requires 3 horses at least, generally 4; a chariot will require 3, while a britzka holding the same number of persons will need only 2.

Royal Posts.—Half a post extra is charged upon post-horses arriving at or quitting Brussels, and ¼ of a post extra on quitting Ghent, Liége, Mons, and Namur. 1 franc is charged for greasing the wheels. No duty is paid on travelling carriages in Belgium when they are accompanied by their owners.

21. TRAVELLING BY DILIGENCES, OR HIRED CARRIAGES.—BARRIERS.—ROADS.

Diligences are conducted nearly on the same footing as in Holland (§ 4); they belong to private individuals or companies. They are frequently ill-managed and uncomfortable.

Hired Carriages.—Persons not travelling in their own carriages, and unwilling to resort to the diligence, may have a voiture with 2 horses at the rate of about 25 francs a-day, and 5 francs to the driver; but they must, at the same time, pay 25 francs per diem back fare, making 50 francs per diem for carriage and horses.

Barrières.—There is usually a toll-gate every league in Belgium. The tolls are fixed at 10 centimes for a 4-wheeled carriage, and 20 centimes for each horse, including the return. The barrier is marked by a lamp-post at the road-side. It is customary to pay the tolls to the postboy instead of stopping at each, by which much time is saved.

Roads.—Most of the Belgian roads are paved, which renders travelling over them very fatiguing, especially for ladies. The effect produced by them on carriage wheels is most destructive: a single day's journey over these chaussées will sometimes cause them to split and start, unless they are made very stout. The postilion should be desired to drive on the unpaved ground at the side as much as possible (*allez sur le chemin de terre*). After rain, however, when the side of the road is a mass of mud, and in frosty weather, when the deep ruts are as hard as stone, it would be difficult for him to comply. Private carriages are now taken on the railroad.

22. RAILROADS.

Belgium, from the level surface of the country, is peculiarly well suited for railroads, which can be constructed at much less cost here than in England, and have in consequence extended their ramifications through all parts of the kingdom. Mechlin is the point at which the 2 main lines intersect—one traversing Belgium from E. to W., the other from N. to S. Most of them have been constructed at the expense of the government of Belgium, but with much economy.

The *rate of travelling* is only 12 or 15 m. an hour; but the *fares*, even in the first-class carriages, are less than in England, not exceeding 1*d.* a mile; indeed, travelling in Belgium has been rendered exceedingly cheap by the railways for those who have no carriages and very little baggage. *Baggage* is all weighed and charged for separately at a high rate, except such small packages as may go under the passenger's seat. If the traveller wants to stop at several towns in succession, it saves much time and expense of porterage to send on the baggage to the farthest point to await his arrival. The delay caused by weighing the baggage at every station, which is considerable, owing to there being only one weighing machine, is also avoided. A receipt is given for the baggage, referring to a number affixed to each article, on producing which at the point of destination, the whole is safely delivered to the owner. Baggage sent on to Cologne will not be detained at the frontier of Prussia, but will await the arrival of the owner at Cologne before being searched.

The charges for conveying carriages are also high, especially for short distances. For a 4-wheeled carriage from Ostend to Liége 129 francs; from Antwerp to Liége 71 francs. It would save expense to send on a carriage under charge of a servant at once from Ostend to Liége, and *vice versâ.*

There are 3 *Classes of Railway Carriages:* 1. *Diligences*, or 1st class, roomy, and provided with stuffed cushions and glass windows. 2. *Chars-à-banc.* The new carriages of the 2nd class are great improvements upon the old ones: they afford ample accommodation, and contain 30 people, have cushioned benches and glass windows. The old *chars-à-banc* were detestable. 3. *Waggons* have wooden benches, and are open above and at the sides in summer, and covered in winter.

The management of the railroads is better conducted now than at first, but still complaints are made of inattention and want of civility on the part of the servants. Travellers will act wisely in looking carefully to see that the change they receive in paying for their tickets is correct.

Fares fixed by the Minister of Public Works in the undermentioned places, for the Removal of Private Carriages from the Railway Stations to the Interior of the Towns.

Names of the Stations.	*Number of Horses and Postilions.*									
	1 Horse, 1 Postilion.		2 Horses, 1 Postilion.		3 Horses, 1 Postilion.		4 Horses, 1 Postilion.		4 Horses, 2 Postilions.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Brussels . . .	3	50	5	0	6	0	7	50	9	0
Antwerp . . .	3	0	4	0	5	25	6	50	8	0
Bruges . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Courtrai . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Ghent. . . .	3	0	4	0	5	25	6	50	8	0
Liége	3	50	5	0	6	0	7	50	9	0
Malines . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Mons	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0
Ostend . . .	2	50	3	50	4	50	5	50	7	0

The above fares comprise every expense that travellers have to pay, and postmasters or postilions have no right to exact more under any pretence whatsoe

A party travelling with their own carriage will find the expenses, incl conveyances to and from the stations, very little below that of posting.

As the stations are placed in the suburbs of the different towns, a good deal of time must usually be allowed for going to and from the station. The *Omnibuses* which traverse the streets of the towns to collect passengers set out so long before the time of the starting of the train, tarry so long in the streets, and arrive often so much before the time of starting, that they increase rather than remove the evil. At the same time it must be said that it is necessary to reach the station about a quarter of an hour before the train starts, at least at the stations where there are many passengers, owing to the delay arising from weighing the luggage. The fare is ½ a franc, or 1 franc with luggage.

Most of the *Station-houses* at the smaller stations are small and inconvenient, and without any accommodations. At Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, however, large and handsome stations have been built. At the smaller stations there is frequently no separation in the waiting-rooms between the passengers of different classes; and the traveller, locked in until the moment when his train arrives, must often endure the society of Belgian boors, redolent of garlic and tobacco. The moment of departure and arrival is marked by hurry, crushing, and confusion. Sometimes, too, a first-class passenger who has paid for his ticket is thrust into a second-class carriage, because there is no room for him elsewhere.

Whenever the train arrives at a branch rail a portion of the passengers are transferred to other carriages. Travellers, therefore, should be attentive to the notice given by the *conducteur* at Bruges, Ghent, Malines, and Mouscron. At *Mechlin*, where four lines converge, the confusion and delay from the crossing of trains, the changing of carriages, and shifting of baggage, is very great. Travellers must take care, first that they are not run over, and next that they are not carried off by the wrong train in a direction opposite to that in which they intended to go.

22 A. Vigilantes.

In all the Belgian towns, and at the Railway stations, a species of *Cab*, called *Vigilantes*, may be hired, which for 1 franc, or, before 7 o'clock in the morning, for 1½ fr., will convey the traveller and his baggage to any part of the town, and release him from the pestilent myrmidons and commissionaires of the inns. The tariff of charges is throughout Belgium, 1 franc *the course;* or by time, 1½ franc the first *hour,* 1 franc all after.

23. Belgian Inns.

The average charges are,—for a bed, 1½ to 2½ francs. Dinner, table-d'hôte, 2 to 3 francs. Dinner à-part, 5 francs. Supper, table-d'hôte, 1 franc 50 cent. to 2 francs. A bottle of Bordeaux (ordinaire) wine, 3 francs. Breakfast, with eggs and meat, 1 franc 50 cent.; tea or coffee and bread and butter, 1 franc to 1½ franc; servants 75 centimes to 1 franc each. In the principal inns of the large cities the charges are higher: at Brussels they are very dear. Prices have risen in Belgium within the last few years.

24. General View of Belgium.

In many respects the preliminary description of Holland (§ 8) will apply to Belgium; the long connection between the two people having produced similarity in the *habits* of both, though, it must be confessed, there are great distinctions in *character*. The northern and eastern provinces of Belgium, in their flatness, their fertility, and the number of their canals (§ 10) and dykes (§ 9), can be geographically regarded only as a continuation of Holland.

This portion of Belgium teems with population, so that in traversing it it has the appearance of one vast continuous village. The southern provinces, on the contrary, have an opposite character; they consist, in a great degree, of a rugged district of hills covered with dense forests, which still harbour the wolf and the boar, intersected by rapid streams, and abounding in really picturesque scenery, the effect of which is increased by the frequent occurrence of old feudal castles. It is but a thinly peopled district; and its inhabitants, called Walloons, are a [illegible] and hardy race.

The northern provinces are further distinguished from the southern by their language. A line drawn nearly due E. from Gravelines to the Lys, and down that river to Menin, and from Menin again nearly due E., passing a little to the S. of Brussels and Louvain to the Meuse, between Maestricht and Liége, marks the boundary of the French and Flemish languages. The people living on the N. of this line speak Flemish, those on the S. French. Another, though somewhat more undulating line, drawn from Menin, passing between Valenciennes and Mons, to the frontier near Chimay, would mark the boundary of the two French dialects spoken in Belgium; the people on the W. of this line speaking the Picard dialect, those on the E. of it the Walloon. The French part of Belgium is full of interest to the genealogist and herald. Among works containing interesting information may be named, Histoire de la Ville et Château de Huy, &c., 1641; Chapeauville, Gesta Pontificum Leodiensium; Hennicourt, Miroir des Nobles de la Hesbaie, 1673-1791; Delvaux, Dict. Géogr. et Statis. de la Province de Liége; Délices des Pays-Bas; Lustre, &c., du Brabant: in Flemish. Chronyckle van Holland enz. Nederlandsche Oudtheden; Rymchronyk: Hollandsche Jaarboeken.

According to the census of 1849 the population in Belgium was 4,337,196; of which about ⅓ speak French (the Picard and Walloon dialects), the other ⅔ Flemish. In the provinces, separately, there is generally a vast excess of either race or language. In respect to race Brabant does not probably differ much from the other provinces, but in respect to language it is an exception to the rule, about ⅓ of its inhab. speaking French and ⅔ either Flemish or some other dialect of the Dutch language. The French Belgians are, in general, more civilised than their neighbours. Having the immense advantage of the use of a great literary language spoken by all travellers and foreigners, they keep nearly all the shops and hotels, and consequently have a larger intercourse with the world. In Belgium every acre maintains 3 men; wealth, as in France, is pretty equally distributed. The class of employers, with their families, counts nearly a third of the whole inhabitants.

The late kingdom of the Netherlands was built up of the fragments of other states, and "kept together rather by the pressure of surrounding Europe than by any internal principles of cohesion." The Belgians differ from the Dutch in two essential points, which are quite sufficient to make them incapable of any permanent union: they are French in inclination and Roman Catholics in religion. Their history exhibits none of those striking traits of heroic patriotism which have distinguished the Dutch annals; there is nothing marked in their characters; and though free from that dull plodding patience and cold calculation of gain which belong to their phlegmatic neighbours, they are equally devoid of the high-minded courage and ceaseless perseverance which have distinguished them. Though lovers of liberty, the Belgians have been dependent on a succession of foreign masters, Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian, or French. The mania of the Crusades having possessed with especial fervour the nobles of Flanders, they were incited to make every species of sacrifice in furtherance of their favourite purpose. Lands, political powers, and privileges were parted with, on the spur of the moment, to furnish means for their expedition. Their wealthy vassals, the burghers of Bruges, Ghent, and other great towns, were thus enabled, by their riches, to purchase their independence. They forthwith formed themselves into communes or corporations, and began to exercise the right of deliberating on their own affairs; elected bailiffs (échevins); obtained a jurisdiction of their own, and with it a great seal; and evinced their sense of these advantages by building a huge belfry, or a vast town-hall, as a trophy or temple of their liberties. But though the Flemish burghers gained their freedom from their feudal lords much sooner than most other nations, they threw away the boon by their petty jealousies and quarrels among one another. To use the words of the most distinguished living British historian, "Liberty never wore a more unamiable tenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them cruelty and insolence."—*Hallam.* They have suffered from their faults; th government has been subject to perpetual changes, and their country has be the scene of war for centuries: a mere arena for combat—the *Cockpit of Euro* The natural consequence of so many revolutions has been a certain debaseme of the national character, evinced in the lower orders by ignorance, and a coars ness of manners which will be particularly apparent to every traveller.

He that would travel with the full pleasure of historical associations shou be well read in *Froissart* ere he visits Belgium; and when he repairs to Ghe let him not fail to carry *Henry Taylor's* "Philip van Artevelde" in his hand.

25. BELGIAN CITIES, AND THEIR ARCHITECTURE.

"Belgium contains a multitude of interesting examples of architectural sk in the middle ages, eminently worthy of careful study, and sufficient, from tl diversity of the epochs they mark and the character they bear, to illustrate ful a history of the rise and progress of Gothic architecture, and the re-birth Italian art."—*G. Godwin jun., F.R.S.*

"It is in the streets of Antwerp and Brussels that the eye still rests upon tl forms of architecture which appear in the pictures of the Flemish school—tho fronts, richly decorated with various ornaments, and terminating in roofs, tl slope of which is concealed from the eye by windows and gables still more high ornamented; the whole comprising a general effect, which, from its grandeur a intricacy, at once amuses and delights the spectator. In fact this rich intermi ture of towers and battlements, and projecting windows highly sculptured, join to the height of the houses, and the variety of ornament upon their fronts, pr duces an effect as superior to those of the tame uniformity of a modern street, the casque of the warrior exhibits over the slouched broad-brimmed beaver of Quaker."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

In England, Gothic architecture is almost confined to churches; in the Nethe lands it is shown to be equally suited to civil edifices, and even for dwellin houses. The Town Halls (Hôtels de Ville, Halles, &c.) at Ypres, Bruges, Ghen Oudenarde, Brussels, and Louvain, are especially worthy of attention: they a most perfect examples of the Gothic style; and it may truly be asserted th nowhere else in the whole of Europe are any civic edifices found to approach grandeur and elegance those of Belgium. Amongst the privileges granted the towns when they first acquired communal rights none seemed to have bee deemed greater, or were more speedily acted upon, than the right of building belfry to call together the citizens, and a hall as a general meeting-place.

"The domestic architecture of Belgium offers an infinite variety, and offe numerous hints for present application. Within a very small circle, in some cas even in a single city, examples may be found of the different styles of buildin which have prevailed at intervals, say of 50 years, from the 11th or 12th cen to the present time. At Tournay, a most interesting old town, there a several exceedingly ancient houses; one of an interesting character is situat near the Ch. of St. Brice. The whole is of stone and terminates in a gable. Th windows, about 5 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, are each divided into 2 openings by small column with plain leafed capital. The adjoining front is precisely simila In the Rue des Jesuits there are some houses of the same character, but of somewhat more advanced period. The columns and caps. are nearly the same those before mentioned, and the upper part, perhaps 50 or 60 ft. in exten consists wholly of windows and small piers alternately. Ghent and Malin display similarly ancient houses. An early advance upon this arrangement woul probably be the introduction of a transom to divide the windows into 4, and s to form a croisée. In the gable of an old house at Ghent, near the Hôtel d Ville, appears a large pointed window, quite ecclesiastical in aspect, with mul lions, traceried head, and label. A house near the Grand Place at Tournay affords a very perfect example of the application of pointed architecture to a street front at the beginning of the 16th cent.; and the Hôtel d'Egmont at Ghent shows another application of the same style when it was beginning to exhibit symptoms of decline; as also, on a much more elaborate scale, does the well-known Maison des Francs Bateliers in the same city.

"Near the Eglise de Château at Tournay is a large building, now the Horse Infirmary for the artillery, which would seem to be an example at a later stage of the decline. It is constructed of red brick and stone, and presents gables, pointed-headed windows, other square windows divided by mullions, and large dormers in the roof. The mouldings, however, are Italianised; the discharging arches, partly stone and partly brick, which occur even over the pointed-headed openings, are made into adornments, and all the ornaments which appear are of a mixed design. Later still the line of the gable became altered into a scroll, the mullions of the windows disappeared, and the Gothic panelling on the face of the building gave place to pilasters and entablatures, elaborately adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage, as may be seen in numberless examples remaining in most of the towns."—*G. Godwin jun., F.R.S.*

The opulent burghers of these cities, once the most flourishing in Europe from their commerce and manufactures, were little inferior to princes in power and riches; and the municipal structures which they founded may compete with the ecclesiastical in point of taste, elegance, and magnificence; they are in fact civic palaces, destined either for the residence of the chief magistrate, for the meeting of guilds and corporations of merchants and trades, or for assemblies of the municipal government, and sometimes of courts of justice.

Belgium also possesses noble Gothic cathedrals at Mechlin, Brussels, Louvain, Liége, Tournay, and, above all, at Antwerp. The churches are usually open till noon, but as the side chapels, the choir, and the finest pictures are locked up, it is necessary, even at the open hour, to resort to the Suisse, or sexton, to see them.

Notwithstanding the display of splendour in individual buildings, it is difficult to traverse, in the present day, the deserted and inanimate streets of the great Belgian cities without a feeling of melancholy at the aspect of decay which they exhibit. They have lost their pre-eminence in commerce and manufactures; their population has shrunk, in many instances, to one-half of its original amount; the active arm of industry is paralysed; and the looms which once supplied not only Europe, but Asia, with the most costly stuffs, are now supplanted by the colonies which Flanders itself sent forth into England and Italy.

Within the last few years large sums have been laid out in repairing and restoring the principal buildings in Belgium. Amongst those restored may be mentioned St. Gudule and the town-hall at Brussels, the cathedral at Antwerp, St. Bavon at Ghent, and the cathedral at Tournay.

The characteristics of the cities of Belgium are given in the following verses in monkish Latin:—

> "Nobilibus[*] Bruxella viris, Antverpia[†] nummis,
> Gandavum[‡] laqueis, formosis Burga[§] puellis,
> Lovanium[‖] doctis, gaudet Mecklinia[¶] stultis."

26. Chimes (Carillons) and Clocks.

Chimes, or carillons, were invented in the Low Countries; they have certainly been brought to the greatest perfection here, and are still heard in every town.

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[*] Brussels was the seat of the Court, and therefore the residence of the nobility.

[†] Antwerp was, perhaps, at one time the wealthiest city in Europe.

The magistrates of Ghent were compelled to wear a halter round their necks by Charles V

[§] Bruges still retains its reputation for pretty girls.

[‖] The University of Louvain, in former days, rendered it the resort of the learned.

[¶] The joke about the wise men of Mechlin is explained in the description of that town

They are of two kinds; the one attached to a cylinder like the barrel of an organ, which always repeats the same tunes, and is moved by machinery; the other of a superior kind, played by a musician, with a set of keys. In all the great towns there are amateurs or a salaried professor, usually the organist of a church, who perform with great skill upon this gigantic instrument, placed high up in the church steeple. So fond are the Dutch and Belgians of this kind of music, that in some places the chimes appear scarcely to be at rest for ten minutes, either by day or night. The tunes are usually changed every year. Chimes were in existence at Bruges in 1300—thus the claim of the town of Alost to the invention, A.D. 1487, is disposed of. The public clocks in Belgium strike the hour half an hour beforehand: thus, at half-past 11 the clock strikes 12.

27. WORKS OF ART IN THE LOW COUNTRIES.*—THE SCHOOLS OF VAN EYCK AND RUBENS.

It is not in architecture alone that the artists of Belgium have attained an eminent degree of perfection: this country has had the rare distinction, at two distinct periods, of producing two different Schools of Painting; the founders of which, in both instances, equalled and even surpassed their contemporaries throughout the whole of Europe inthe excellence of their works.

The founders of the two schools of painting were Van Eyck and Rubens.

The numerous works produced by them and their scholars, still existing in Belgium, and nowhere else to be found in equal perfection, form another great attraction of a journey through this country, and will be highly appreciated by every traveller of taste.

The brothers HUBERT and JOHN VAN EYCK, the founders of the early school, are believed to have flourished between 1370 and 1445.

The painters were enrolled at Bruges as early as 1358 into a guild, which enjoyed the same privileges as any other corporation, and attained the highest reputation under Philip the Good, whose court at Bruges was resorted to by men of learning and science, as well as artists of the first eminence in Europe, in who society he took great delight. It was in consequence of this patronage that th brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck (the latter sometimes called John of Bruges) settled there, and have left behind them so many proofs of their skill as painters, some of which still remain at Bruges. In the days of the Van Eycks the corporation consisted of more than 300 painters, who were enrolled on the books, and formed the most celebrated school of art of the time.

Van Eyck, though not, as is sometimes stated, the original inventor of oil painting, may, at any rate, be justly termed the *father of the art*, as he introduced some improvement, either in the material or the mode of mixing and applying the colours, which produced a new effect, and was immediately brought into general use. Although oil painting had been previously practised in Italy, Giotto having mixed oil with his colours nearly 200 years before the time of Van Eyck, we find that an Italian artist, Antonello of Messina, made a journey to Flanders on purpose to learn this new method; and it is also recorded that Andrea del Castegna, to whom he imparted it, murdered a brother artist through whom the secret had been conveyed, in order to prevent the knowledge extending further. The depth and brightness of Van Eyck's colours, which, if they can be equalled, are certainly not to be surpassed in the present day, and their perfect preservation, are truly a source of wonder and admiration, and prove with what rapid strides these artists had arrived at entire perfection in one very important department of painting.

The works of the brothers Van Eyck are rare, and scarcely, for this reason, perhaps, appreciated as they deserve in England. With them must be associated HANS HEMLING (or Memling), another artist of the same school, whose *name even* is hardly known except to a very few among us. His masterpieces exist at Bruges in the hospital of St. John and in the Academy: no traveller should omit to see them. If he have any love for art, or any pretension to taste, he will not fail to admire the exquisite delicacy and feeling which they display, their brilliancy of colouring, and purity of tone.

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* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting; German and Dutch Schools.

In contemplating the works of the *early* Flemish school, it must be borne in mind that the artists who attained to such excellence at so early a period had none of the classic works of antiquity to guide them, no great masters to imitate and study from: the path they struck out was entirely original; they had no models but nature, and such nature as was before them. Hence it happens that their works exhibit a stiffness and formality, and a meagreness of outline, which are unpleasing to the eye, combined with a want of refinement which is often repugnant to good taste. Still these defects are more than counterbalanced by truth and force of expression, and not unfrequently by an elevation of sentiment in the representation of sacred subjects. The progress of the Flemish School may be traced, in an uninterrupted course, through the works of Quentin Matsys, Frans Floris, de Vos, the Breughels, and a number of artists little known in England, down to Otto Vennius and Rubens.

School of Rubens.—The ruling spirits of the second epoch of Flemish art were RUBENS and his distinguished pupil VANDYKE. And here we shall again avail ourselves of the excellent observations of Sir Joshua Reynolds, being fully convinced of how great value they will prove to the young traveller. They will induce him not to rest satisfied with the name of a painter and the subject of a picture; they will point out to him the beauties, the reason *why* such works are esteemed, and induce him to examine for himself, thus enabling him to form his taste, and to carry with him a perception of excellence by which he may exercise a critical judgment of painting in general.

Character of Rubens.—"The works of men of genius alone, where great faults are united with great beauties, afford proper matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring; which, at the same time that it commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular, cold, and timid composer who escapes unseen and deserves no praise.

"The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions. His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent without a rival; and it may be justly said that he has enriched his country, not in a figurative sense alone, by the great examples of art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage,—the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp. To extend his glory still further, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the *Luxemburg* Gallery; and if to these we add the many towns, churches, and private cabinets where a single picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious painters. Though I still entertain the same general opinion both with regard to his excellences and defects, yet, having now seen his greatest compositions, where he has more means of displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, my estimation of his genius is, of course, raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in any peculiar expression, but in the general effect,—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

"The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on genius,—to attract attention and enforce admiration in spite of all their faul
It is owing to this fascinating power that the performances of those painters
which he is surrounded, though they have, perhaps, fewer defects, yet ap

spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayer, Schut, Segers, Huysum, Tyssens, Van Balen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined; and it is evident that everything they did was the effect of great labour and pains. The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing; and to the general animation of the composition there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colours, and their lively opposition to each other; the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline; the animated pencil with which every object is touched,—all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all the parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted and grow out of one mind: everything is of a piece and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing and of form appears to correspond better with his colouring and composition than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might have been better. It is here, as in personal attractions, there is frequently found a certain agreement and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than mere regular beauty.

"Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself which it is necessary for every artist to assume when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his control, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art. After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is, consequently, very little in his works that appears to be taken from other masters. If he has borrowed anything, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work that the thief is not discoverable.

"Besides the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating. He saw the objects of nature with a painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing: and, let me add, this facility is to a painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure. How far this excellence may be perceived or felt by those who are not painters I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented; they must likewise be represented with grace, which means here that the work is done with facility and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greatest master in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised a pencil.

"This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other painter. His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable, that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His portraits rank with the best works of the painters who have made that branch of the art the sole business of their lives; and of these he has left a great variety of specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorraine finished more minutely, as becomes a professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens, that a painter would as soon wish to be the author of them as those of Claude, or any other artist whatever.

"The pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in nowise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreasonable. His style ought no more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

"However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellences which would have perfectly united with his style. Among those we may reckon beauty in his female characters; sometimes, indeed, they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance: the same may be said of his young men and children. His old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the idea which is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

"The incorrectness of Rubens, in regard to his outline, oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness than from inability: there are in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre, dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline large and flowing: this, carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great painter is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women; it is scarcely ever cast with any choice of skill. Carlo Maratti and Rubens are, in this respect, in opposite extremes: one discovers too much art in the disposition of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens's drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed is too accurately distinguished, resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

"The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other painter before him is in nothing more distinguishable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Correggio, or any of the great colourists. The effect of his pictures may be not improperly compared to clusters of flowers: all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful; at the same time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colours to produce; in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was said of an ancient painter may be applied to those two artists,—that their figures look as if they fed upon roses.

"It would be a curious and a profitable study for a painter to examine the difference, and the cause of that difference, of effect in the works of Correggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The difference, probably, would be given according to the different habits of the connoisseur: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens would censure Correggio as heavy; and the admirers of Correggio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Correggio, whose admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careless and unfinished, whilst the works of Correggio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy; and what may be advanced in favour of Correggio's breadth of light will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed that we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in pastoral poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

"To conclude,—I will venture to repeat, in favour of Rubens, what I have before said in regard to the Dutch school (§ 14),—that those who cannot
the extraordinary merit of this great painter, either have a narrow concept

the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian school."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Belgium possesses at the present day a *School of Living Painters*, whose works have high claims to attention, and may be seen at the yearly exhibitions at Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, as well as in the palaces, museums, and churches of the principal towns. The historical pictures of Wappers, de Keyzer, Biefve, Maes, Gallait, Brakelaer, the animals of Verboekhoven, the woody landscapes of Hellemans, are worthy of being placed by the side of the best productions of any existing school.

ROUTES THROUGH BELGIUM.

ROUTE 15.

CALAIS TO BRUSSELS BY LILLE.—RAILWAY.

Many persons, especially in the winter season, prefer the shortest sea-voyage between England and the continent, on which account the following route is given here. Besides which, Calais is now connected by railway with Brussels and all the principal towns of Belgium.

CALAIS.—*Inn:* H. Dessin; good. The bedroom in which the author of the "Sentimental Journey" slept is still marked Sterne's Room; and that occupied by Sir Walter Scott is also ticketed with his respected name.—Quillac's Hotel; good.—Hôtel Meurice (no connection with the house of the same name at Paris); tolerably clean and good. The preference usually given to Boulogne has diminished the custom of the hotel-keepers, and they have sought to indemnify themselves by an increase of prices.

Duty on Carriages.—Every carriage taken into France, unaccompanied by a certificate of its being of French manufacture, is subject to a deposit of a third of its value; if the carriage is re-exported within 3 years, ⅔ of the deposit is repaid. This repayment may be obtained at any of the frontier custom-houses. If the carriage is not new, and is laden with luggage, and accompanied by the owner, and is to be taken out of the country within 6 days, it is exempted from this deposit of a third of its value. This remission, however, can only be obtained [illegible] condition that some respectable French householder will guarantee that the carriage shall quit France within the 6 days specified. The landlord of the inn at which the traveller puts up in Calais will effect this arrangement for him; but as he subjects himself to a penalty of a very large amount in case the above condition is not complied with, he requires the traveller to sign an undertaking to indemnify and hold him harmless in case of failure. An order to procure this remission of duty, issued by the French custom-house, and called "*acquit à caution*," costs 5 fr., and must be delivered up on passing the French frontier. In going from Calais to Brussels by railway this must be done either at Lille or Valenciennes. 10 francs is the common charge for landing or shipping a 4-wheeled carriage. 3 francs a head is the regulation charge when passengers are landed in a boat.

Calais has 12,508 Inhab.; it is a fortress of the 2nd class, situated in a barren and unpicturesque district, with sandhills raised by the wind and the sea on the one side, and morasses on the other, contributing considerably to its military strength, but by no means to the beauty of its position. Within the last few years it has been re-fortified, and the strength of its works greatly increased, especially to the seaward. An English traveller of the time of James I. described it as "a beggarly, extorting town; monstrous dear and sluttish." In the opinion of many this description holds good down to the present time. The harbour, lately improved and lengthened by 282 yards since 1830, is not so deep as that of Boulogne. Passengers must sometimes land in boats, and wait for their baggage until the steamer can enter.

Except to an Englishman setting his foot for the first time on the Continent, to whom everything is novel, Calais, has little that is remarkable to show. After an hour or two it becomes tiresome, and a traveller will do well to quit it as soon as he has cleared his baggage from the custom-house, and procured the signature of the police to his passport, which, if he be pressed for time, will be done almost at any hour of the day or night, so as not to delay his departure. It is necessary to be aware of this, as the commissionaires of the hotels will sometimes endeavour to detain a stranger, under pretence of not being able to get his passport signed. The owner of the passport must repair to the police-office himself to have it visé.

Travellers landing at a French port, and not intending to go to Paris, but merely passing through the country, as on the route to Ostend or Brussels, are not compelled to exchange their passport for a passe provisoire, but merely require the visé of the authorities at Calais to allow them to proceed on their journey. Persons unprovided with a passport may procure one from the British Consul for 4*s.* 6*d.*

The *Pier of Calais* is an agreeable promenade, nearly ¾ m. long. It is decorated with a pillar, raised to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. to France, which originally bore this inscription:—"Le 24 Avril, 1814, S. M. Louis XVIII. débarqua vis-à-vis de cette colonne, et fut enfin rendu à l'amour des Français; pour en perpétuer le souvenir la ville de Calais a élevé ce monument." "As an additional means of perpetuating this remembrance, a brazen plate had been let into the pavement upon the precise spot where his foot first touched the soil. It was the left; and an English traveller noticed it in his journal as a sinistrous omen, that when Louis le Désiré, after his exile, stepped on France, he did not put the right foot foremost."—*Quart. Rev.* At the last revolution but one, viz. that of July, 1830, both inscription and footmark were obliterated, and the pillar now stands a monument merely of the mutability of French opinions and dynasties.

The principal gate leading from the sea-side into the town is that figured by Hogarth in his well-known picture. It was built by Cardinal Richelieu, 1635.

No one needs to be reminded of the interesting incidents of the siege of Calais by Edward III., which lasted 11 months, and of the heroic devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre and his 5 companions. Few, however, are aware that the heroes of Calais not only went unrewarded by their own king and countrymen, but were compelled to beg their bread in misery through France. Calais remained in the hands of the English more than 200 years, from 1347 to 1558, when it was taken by the Duke de Guise. It was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which, at one time, comprehended the half of France. Calais was dear to the English as the prize of the valour of their forefathers, rather than from any real value it possessed.

The English traveller should look at the *Hôtel de Guise*, originally the guild-hall of the mayor and aldermen of the "Staple of Wool," established here by Edward III., 1363. It has a good gateway and other vestiges of English Tudor architecture. Henry VIII. used to lodge in it.

In the great Market Place stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Town Hall). In it are situated the Police Offices. In front of it are placed busts of St. Pierre; of the Duc de Guise, surnamed le Balafré, who conquered the town from the English; and of the Cardinal de Richelieu, who built the citadel on the W. of the town; above it rises a belfry, containing the chimes. In the same square is a tower, which serves as a landmark by day and a lighthouse by night, to point out to sailors the entrance of the harbour.

The *principal Church* was built at the time when the English were masters of Calais. It is a fine church, in the early Gothic style; a modern circular chapel has been thrown out behind the choir. It is surmounted by a stately tower and short steeple, which merit notice.

Lady Hamilton (Nelson's Emma) is buried in the public cemetery outside the town, on the road to Boulogne; she died here in great misery.

The *walls* round the town and the *pier* are admirable promenades, and command a distinct view of the white cliffs of England—a tantalizing sight to the English exiles, fugitives from creditors or *compelled* from other causes to leave their homes; a numerous class both here and at Boulogne. There are many of our countrymen besides, who reside merely for the purpose of economising; so that the place is half Anglicised, and our language is generally spoken. The number of English residents in and about Calais amounted, before the French revolution of 1848, to nearly 5000. There is an English chapel, Rue des Prêtres; service on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

There is a small *theatre* here.

Calais is one of those places where the fraternity of *Couriers* have a station. Travellers should be cautioned not to engage one unless the landlord of an hotel, or some other respectable and responsible person, give him a character derived from *personal* knowledge; as many of these couriers remain at Calais only because some previous act of misconduct prevents them showing their faces on the opposite side of the Channel. The inn-yards are generally well stocked with carriages to be let or sold; they are mostly old and rickety vehicles, and the hire demanded for them nearly equals that for which an excellent carriage may be obtained in London.

Steamboats go twice every day to *Dover*, varying their departure to suit the time of high water. The new English steamers usually make the voyage in about 2 hours. Steamers go direct to London, several times a week, in 10½ or 12 hours.

Calais to Brussels—Railway.

In going from Calais to Brussels, the traveller, on leaving Lille, may proceed by railway to Brussels, either (a) by Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, and Braine le Comte, 162 kilom. = 101¼ m.; or (b) by Courtrai, Ghent, and Mechlin, 150 kilom. = 93¾ m.; or (c) by Tournay, Ath, and Braine le Comte, 134 kilom. = 84 m.

Calais to Lille, 104 kilom. = 65 m.

The station is at the end of the pier, close to the gate.

2·5 St. Pierre Stat.

10·9 Ardres Stat., a small fortress on the canal named after it. Between Ardres and Guisnes, a little to the W. of the road, took place, in 1520, the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I. The spot was called the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, from the cloth of gold with which the tents and pavilions of the monarchs and their suites, consisting of 5696 persons, with 4325 horses, were covered.

7·6 Audruicq Stat.

11·5 Watten Stat.

8·7 ST. OMER *Stat.*—*Inns:* L'Ancienne Poste; Grande Ste. Catherine.

A 3rd-rate fortress, whose strength arises more from the marshes which surround it, and the ease with which three-fourths of its circuit can be flooded by the river Aa, than from its fortifications. It is a dull place, with 20,000 inhab.

Two ecclesiastical buildings are worthy of notice.

The *Cathedral*, at the upper end of the Rue St. Bertin, is a fine building, showing the transition from the round to the pointed style. The E. end is a good example of a polygonal termination, with projecting chapels. The interior is good. The small Lady Chapel has been recently decorated.

At the opposite end of the same street stand the scanty remains of the famous *Abbey Church of St. Bertin*, once the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders. Its destruction has been perpetrated since 1830. At the outbreak of the last revolution but two (1792) the monastery was suppressed: the Convention spared it; and though, under the Directory, it was sold for the materials, unroofed, and stripped of its woodwork and metal, yet its walls remained comparatively uninjured, until the magistrates, a few years ago, pulled it down in order to give some unemployed workmen something to do. The fragment remaining consists of a stately tower, built 1431-1461, displaying the ornaments of florid Gothic in the mutilated panelling on its walls, and bits of tracery in its windows; a small portion of the nave remains attached to it. The tower has been propped up by an ugly, ill-contrived buttress of masonry. The town is well seen from the top, but there is nothing else of interest in the view. Within the walls of the Abbey of St. Bertin the feeble Childeric III., the last of the *rois fainéans* of the Merovingian race, passed the last 4 years of his life, and died in 754. Here, also, Becket sought refuge when a fugitive from England.

A seminary for English and Irish Catholics exists here; it succeeded the celebrated Jesuits' College, founded in 1596, by Father Parsons, for English refugee priests. Many of the intriguers against Queen Elizabeth, and of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, were brought up here. Daniel O'Connell was educated here for the priesthood. At present there are only 15 or 20 students. About 400 English reside here. *English Chapel*, Rue du Bon Pasteur; Sunday, 11 and 3.

10·3 Eblinghem Stat.

10 Hazebrouck Stat. Here the branch from Dunkirk comes in, and a railway is to be carried hence through Bethune to Fampoux, a suburb of Arras (54 kilom.).

6·3 Strazeele Stat.

8·6 Bailleul Stat.—*Inn:* Faucon.

1·9 Steenwerck Stat.

9·5 Armentières Stat.

7·1 Perenchies Stat.

9·3 LILLE (Flem. RIJSSEL) STAT.—*Inns:* H. de l'Europe—de Bellevue—du Commerce, *b.*

This city, of 63,693 inhab., is important both as a fortress of the first order for its strength, forming the central point of the defence of France on her northern frontier, and as a populous and industrious seat of manufacture, ranking seventh among the cities of France. It is chef-lieu of the Dépt. du Nord, and was formerly capital of French Flanders. The streams of the Haute and Basse Deule traverse the town, filling its moats and turning the wheels of its mills; and they are connected by a canal, by means of which the country for 1½ m. around the walls can be laid under water.

There are no fine public buildings proportioned to the size and wealth of the city; its monuments have been levelled by bomb-shells, and its objects of interest for the passing traveller, unless he be a military man, are few, as may be judged of by the following enumeration:—

Its *Citadel* is considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban, who was governor of it for many years. It is a regular pentagon, furnished with all the accessories which engineering skill can suggest, especially since the siege of 1792, and so strong, because commanded by no point, and capable of isolation by breaking the canal dykes, and filling its wide moats, that it is deemed impregnable. A great deal of misery, however, and enormous destruction of property and injury to agriculture, would follow an inundation. The citadel is separated from the town by the *Esplanade*, a wide drilling-ground, which serves also as a public walk, being planted with trees and traversed by the canal. Lille was captured from the Spaniards by Louis XIV, in 1667. At different periods, and under different masters, it has stood seven distinct sieges; the one most memorable for an Englishman was that by the allied armies of Marlborough and Eugène, in 1708, of three months' duration, during which the war was not merely waged above ground, but the most bloody combats were fought below the surface between the miners of the opposite armies, each endeavouring to sap and undermine the galleries of his opponent. Boufflers, the French commander, after a masterly defence, was compelled to capitulate, but upon the most honourable terms.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was anciently the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy. It was built by Jean Sans-Peur, 1430, and inhabited by the Empr. Charles V. It is a quaint rather than a handsome edifice, in the late Gothic style, but it has a prettily groined staircase in one of its tourelles, and a chapel. One division of the building, appropriated to a *school of art*, contains a most interesting and valuable collection of *drawings* b *masters*, including 44 by *Raphael*, others by *Masaccio*, *Fra Bartolomeo*, and a few (architectural) by *Mich. Angelo*, well worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in art. They were left to the city by Chevr. Wicar. Though not publicly shown except on Sunday, the Custode will admit artists and strangers of respectability at other times.

The town also possesses a *Musée*, where, among a number of bad pictures, is one by *Rubens*, St. Catherine rescued from the Wheel of Martyrdom, painted for a church in the town. St. Cecilia and St. Francis are by *Arnold de Vuez* (a native artist of considerable merit, born 1642); and there is a series of curious old portraits of the Dukes of Burgundy and Counts of Flanders.

The principal *Church* (St. Maurice) is in the Gothic style of the 16th cent. resting on slender piers, but is not very remarkable.

The huge *storehouses for corn*, at the extremity of the Rue Royale, a street nearly a mile long, deserve notice. There are some very handsome shops in the *Rue Esquirmoise*.

The tall chimneys of numerous mills, even within the walls, announce the active industry which is working here, and show the unusual combination of a fortress and manufacturing town; while the country around, and indeed a large part of the Département du Nord, is like a hive in population and activity, not unworthy of being compared with parts of Lancashire and the West Riding. The chief *manufacture* is that of *flax* (which is cultivated in the vicinity), and is spun into ordinary thread, and twisted to form the kind called *Lille thread*, by old-fashioned machines moved by the hand; besides which much linen is woven here. In the spinning of *cotton* Lille is a formidable rival of the English. The making of tulles and cotton lace has fallen off. The extraction of *oils* from colza and the *seeds* of rape, poppies, linseed, &c., and the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, are very important, having given a great impulse to agriculture, as well as employing many hands and hundreds of windmills.

Lille to Brussels (a), 162 kilom. = 101¼ Eng. m.

12 Seclin Stat.
8 Carvin Stat.
6 Leforest Stat.

Douai Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Flandres—du Commerce) is a town of 17,501 Inhab., surrounded by old fortifications, seated on the Scarpe, defended by a detached fort about 1½ m. distant on the l. bank. It is the least thriving place in the Dépt. du Nord, and appears to be falling off in population; and though it covers more ground than Lille, does not contain half as many inhab. Like the Flemish towns, it has a picturesque Beffroi in its market-place, rising above the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, built at the end of the 15th cent. It possesses a library of 30,000 vols., a collection of pictures, and contains one of the 3 royal cannon foundries in France.

The college or seminary of Douai, founded in 1569 by an Englishman, Cardinal Allen, has educated Roman Catholic priests for England and Ireland almost continuously from that time. O'Connell studied here. There is a considerable trade in flax here. Every year, in the early part of July, a curious procession parades the streets of Douai, consisting of a giant of osier, who is called Géant Gayant, dressed in armour, 30 ft. high, attended by his wife and family, of proportionate size; the giant doll is moved by 8 men enclosed within it.

Montigny Stat.
Sormain Stat.
Wallers Stat.
Raismes Stat.
Valenciennes Stat.

VALENCIENNES (*Inns:* La Poste; H. des Princes, very good, comfortable, and well furnished—*J. M.*; Le Canard; La Biche; La Cour de France), a fortress of the second class, with a strong citadel constructed by Vauban, is a dark and ill-built town, lying on the Schelde, and has a population of 22,000 souls. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, under the Duke of York and General Abercromby, after a siege of 84 days and a severe bombardment, which destroyed a part of the town: it was yielded back next year. In the grand square, or Place d'Armes, are situated the Hôtel de Ville, a fine building, half Gothic half Italian in style, built 1612, and containing 3 pictures by Rubens (?), brought from the Abbey of St. Amand; the Beffroi, 170 ft. high, built 1237, fell 1843, and caused a serious loss of life; the Theatre. The *Church of St. Gery* is the principal one. The celebrated Valenciennes lace is manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of fine cambric. This is the birthplace of Watteau, the painter; of Froissart, the historian; and of the minister D'Argenson.

On entering France passports must be delivered up here, and on quitting the country they are strictly examined by the police.

The country around Valenciennes offers no picturesque beauty; the rivers are sluggish, and have flat, uninteresting banks.

For the railway hence to Brussels, see Rte. 32.

Lille to Brussels (b), 150 kilom. = 93¾ Eng. m.

9 Roubaix Stat. This industrious town, of 24,000 Inhab., has considerable cotton manufactories. Near it the English, under the Duke of York, met with a severe defeat from the French under Pichegru, May 18, 1794, losing 1000 killed, 2000 prisoners, and 60 cannon.

3 Tourcoing Stat. This town, with 20,000 inhab., is famed for its manufacture of table linen.

5 Mouscron Stat. Here is the Belgian custom-house, and the junction of the railway from Tournay.

12 Courtray (see Rte. 16).

6 Haerlebeke Stat.

9 Waereghem Stat. 4 m. N.W. of this is the village of Roosbecke, near which Philip van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent, was defeated, in 1382, by the French, and, with 20,000 of his countrymen, perished in the battle.—See Taylor's *Philip van Artevelde*.

5 Olsène Stat. On Sun., Mon., & Fri.

7 Deynze Stat. This town (4000 inhab.) is situated on the l. bank of the Lys. On the opposite bank, between the railroad and the river, is Peteghem. The old castle here was the residence of the French kings of the second race. A carriage may be hired at Deynze to

[*Oudenarde* (Flem. Audenaerde).—*Inns:* Castelrij; Lion d'Or; 12 m. from the railway. It is a town of 5670 inhab., on the Schelde, containing one of the handsomest *Town Halls* in the Netherlands, though small in size, built 1525-30, in the flamboyant Gothic style. In front runs an arcade of great elegance, supporting a balcony, above which rises a tower not unlike that of Brussels, but smaller. The entrance to the Council chamber is a beautiful specimen of wood carving in the style of the Renaissance, executed 1530, by Paul van der Schelden. The *Ch. of St. Walburga* is also handsome, possesses an Assumption by Crayer, and the tomb of Claude Jalon: *N. Dame de Pamele* is of elegant Gothic (date 1239), and contains 2 old monuments. The tower called *het Saecksen*, and the bridge of the Porte d'Eyne, are very ancient structures. This is the birthplace of Margaret Duchess of Parma, governess of the Low Countries under Philip II., and natural daughter of Charles V., by Margaret van Geest, a lady of this place. The battle of Oudenarde, fought under its walls in 1708, was gained over the French by the English, in a great measure through the personal prowess and exertions of Marlborough.]

5 Nazareth Stat.

12 Ghent Stat. Hence to Mechlin, see Rte. 21; and for the Railway from Mechlin to Brussels, see Rte. 23.

Lille to Brussels (c), 134 kilom. = 84 Eng. m.

9 Roubaix Stat.
3 Tourcoing Stat. } See previous (Rte. 2).
5 Mouscron Stat.

Travellers from Lille to Tournay, and *vice versâ*, here change carriages.

Nechin Stat.

Templeuve Stat.

Tournay Stat. (Flem. Doornik). *Inns:* H. de l'Impératrice, clean; Singe d'Or, good. A fortified town of 33,000 Inhab., on the Schelde, whose banks are faced with masonry, so as to contract the river into a navigable channel form at the same time handsome *Quais* on each side. It is a flourishing and increasing town, a place of great manufacturing industry. The workmen labour chiefly at home, not in large factories, which gives the town a more cheerful character. The *carpets*, commonly called Brussels, come in fact from Tournay; the art of weaving them was brought hither, according to tradition, from the East by Flemings, who served in the Crusades, and learned it from the Saracens. The principal manufactory (called *la manufacture royale*), though fallen off, still occupies 90 looms and about 2400 persons, and is worth the attention of strangers. Stockings also are made here.

Tournay is supposed to be the Civitas Nerviorum mentioned by Cæsar in the Commentaries. Immense sums have been expended on the fortifications since the peace, and a new citadel constructed. It was considered one of the strongest fortresses on the outer line nearest to France, and endured many sieges from English, French, and Spaniards. The most memorable, perhaps, was that of 1581, by the Prince of Parma, when the defence was conducted by a woman, the Princess d'Espinoi, of the noble family of La Laing. She is said to have united the skill of a prudent general to the most intrepid bravery. Though wounded in the arm, she refused to quit the ramparts, and at length only yielded to capitulation when three-fourths of her garrison had fallen around her.

Henry VIII. took Tournay in 1518; and bestowed the see on his favourite Wolsey, who, bribed by the offer of Francis I.'s interest in obtaining for him the papacy, not only yielded up the bishopric, but induced his master to sell the town to the French King.

The most interesting edifice in the town is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous from all sides with its 5 towers: it is exceedingly fine, especially in its interior. It was founded by King Childeric, whose capital Tournay was. The existing edifice is in great part Romanesque. The W. front has been disfigured by various alterations; a groined porch in the pointed style extends the whole length of the front, and above it a large pointed window has been introduced, so as to destroy entirely its original character. The sculpture about the porch is in part very ancient, but the greater part is modern. The cathedral is entered by 2 doors, one on the N. side of the nave, the other on the S., adjoining the transept. The N. door is of the transition period. It consists of a semicircular archway beneath a pointed trefoil arch, the whole profusely adorned with ranges of sculptured figures, animals, and foliage. The nave has an aisle on each side, separated by piers and small columns, bearing semicircular arches, which in various parts approach the horse-shoe form. Above these is a second range of piers and arches, of similar or greater height than the first, forming the front of a large gallery, extending the width of the aisles. Over these is a series of arches against the wall, springing from short piers. The clerestory and the vaulted ceiling were built in 1777, and took the place of the ancient wooden roof; they will shortly be restored to their original appearance. The rest of the nave dates from the 11th cent. The four great arches at the junction of the cross are pointed, and have been embellished by colour, much of which is still visible. *Observe* the semicircular absis at each end of the transept terminating in a half dome, with plain ribs converging to a point. Originally the choir was about ⅓ the length of the building, and terminated in an absis similar to those of the transepts. The present choir, begun 1100, in the pointed style, 110 ft. high, separated from the nave by a screen (date 1566), enriched with marble, surmounted by a statue of St. Michael, is enclosed by a series of horse-shoe, acutely pointed arches of the lightest and most graceful proportions. In each spandril of these arches is a circular ornament in Mosaic work, and above rise a very elegant triforium and lofty clerestory. Behind the triforium is a series of peculiar quatrefoil lights, blocked up and unknown until lately (as, indeed, was the whole of the triforium), but now again filled with stained glass. The pillars in the choir were originally constructed with that daring which characterises many of the earlier efforts of pointed architecture, and soon gave symptoms of insufficiency. They were then strengthened by additional masonry at the back, and even now are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. At the side of the high altar is placed the Gothic shrine of St. Eleutherius (first Bishop of Tournay, in the 6th cent.), of silver gilt, of very rich workmanship, surrounded by figures of the 12 apostles. At the first French revolution this church was not only stripped of its revenues, but pillaged and defaced; its sculpture broken, and its painted glass for the most part demolished. The shrine escaped through the zeal of a citizen of the town, who buried it. The chapter is now supported by the Government, which has also laid out 20,000*l.* most judiciously in restoring the building. There is also a painting by *Rubens*, the Souls in Purgatory; a fine work in the master's characteristic style; and in the Sacristy, among a gorgeous collection of priestly robes, is the coronation mantle of the Empr. Charles V.

King Childeric I., the father of Clovis, and whom some consider the real founder of the French monarchy, died in 482, and was buried in the *church of St. Brice*, on the opposite side of the Schelde. In his coffin were found a great many curiosities, now deposited in the Biblothèque du Roi at Paris; among them the "Golden Bees," with which his royal robes are supposed to have been studded. They were, in consequence, adopted by Buonaparte in his coronation vestments, in preference to the *fleurs de lis*, as symbols of the imperial dignity.

St. Quentin, in the Grand Place is a very elegant Church in the Romanesque style.

The ancient Convent of St. Martin, with its Gothic church, is now converted into an *Hôtel de Ville;* and adjoining it is a shady walk called the *Park*, and the Botanic Garden. There are some interesting specimens of domestic architecture in Tournay. See § 25, p. 8.

Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the throne of Henry VII., who gave himself out as one of the princes murdered in the Tower, was, by his own confession, the son of a Jew of Tournay.

At Vaux, on the banks of the Schelde, 2 m. from Tournay, is a square structure with turrets in the corners, probably of Roman origin.

The valley of the Schelde around Tournay is very fertile, producing much corn. *Lime* is found in abundance: it is quarried in many places and exported far and wide.

[About 5 m. S.E. of Tournay, on the rt. of the post-road to Ath, after passing the village of Bourquembrays, lies the battle-field of *Fontenoy*, where the English under the Duke of Cumberland, with the Dutch and Austrians, were defeated in 1745 by the French under Marshal Saxe, who was at the time so ill as to be unable to sit on horseback or to wear armour, and was therefore carried in a litter. Though the result was unfavourable to the English, the skill shown by their commanders and the bravery of the troops were highly creditable to them. The fortune of the day was in some measure decided by the bravery of the Irish battalions in the pay of France, who were driven abroad at that period by the political state of Ireland.]

Bary Stat.

Leuze Stat. A town of 5000 inhab.

Ligne Stat.

ATH STAT.—(*Inns*: Cigne, good; Paon d'Or.)—Ath on the Dender, with 8500 inhab., is a fortress upon which Vauban employed his utmost skill, and for which, since the battle of Waterloo, modern art has done all that is practicable to increase its strength. It is a flourishing manufacturing town.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, a structure of the time of the Archduke Albert (1600), and the *Church of St. Julien*, founded in 1393, destroyed by lightning, except its E. end, in 1817, and since rebuilt, but without its tall steeple. The most ancient monument in the town is a tower called *Tour du Burbard*, which probably dates from 1150.

About 6 m. from Ath, not far off the road, is *Belœil*, the patrimonial estate of the Prince de Ligne, celebrated as a diplomatist, a soldier, and an author.

gives in his letters a long description of his country seat and gardens: they were laid out in the formal French taste by le Nôtre, and excited the admiration of Delille, who mentions this spot in his poem "Les Jardins," as—

> "Belœil tout à la fois magnifique et champêtre."

Both Voltaire and Delille visited the Prince in his retirement here. The Castle is an ancient Gothic edifice, built in 1146, surrounded by water. It contains some interesting historical relics and works of art; paintings by Dürer, Holbein, Van Dyk, Velazquez, L. da Vinci, Salv. Rosa; also a collection of firearms, from their invention. The number and length of the avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them, intersecting the grounds in all directions, form the singular and characteristic feature of the *Park*.

The cultivation of the mulberry and silkworm has been introduced at Meslin l'Evêque, near Ath, apparently with good success. An extensive establishment (Magnanerie) was formed here by the government of the King of Holland.

2¼ posts from Ath, on the post-road to Brussels, is *Enghien*, a town of 3680 inhab. It was an ancient possession of the houses of Luxemburg and Bourbon, but was sold by Henry IV., King of France, to the Duke d'Aremberg, in 1607, and still remains in the possession of his family. The château of the Duke was destroyed at the French Revolution; but the beautiful park and gardens deserve notice. They served, it is said, as a model for the famous gardens of Versailles, and are laid out in the same formal style, with avenues, temples, statues, canals, basins of water, &c. 7 avenues of beech and horse-chestnuts diverge from a temple in the park. A fine conservatory has recently been added.

Maffles Stat.

Attre Stat.

Brugelette Stat.

Lens Stat.

Jurbise Stat. Here the railway joins that from Valenciennes and Mons. For the rest of the route to Brussels see Rte. 32.

ROUTE 16.

CALAIS TO COURTRAI, BY DUNKIRK AND YPRES.

58 kilom. and 13 Belg. posts = 83 Eng. m. Road good, but paved.

Railway by Lille to Dunkirk.

24 Gravelines. A fortress and desolate-looking small town, with grass growing in its streets: it has 3000 Inhab. "It is," to use the words of an old writer, "very strong, by reason that they can drown it round in 4 hours, so as no land shall be within a mile of it." It is surrounded by a plain, once a vast marsh, below the level of the sea, nearly 20 m. long by 12 broad: almost all this can be laid under water in case of need, to ward off a hostile invasion on this side of France. At present this district supports a population of 60,000. It is protected from the sea by the dunes or sand-hills, and is gradually being drained by its inhabitants. It would cost the arrondissement 10 millions of francs to repair the damage caused by admitting the waters upon the land.

The Empr. Charles V. here paid a visit to Henry VIII. on his return from his interview with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.

Beyond Gravelines the road is paved.

20 DUNKIRK; Fr. DUNKERQUE (*Inns*: H. de Flandres, very good and not dear; table-d'hôte at 6, good, 2½ fr.; breakfast with eggs, 1 fr. 75 c.;—Chaperon Rouge); a considerable fortified town and seaport, with 25,400 Inhab. Large sums have been expended in endeavouring to clear the mouth of the harbour from the bar of sand which obstructs it, by means of basins and sluices, which are filled by the flowing of the tide and discharged at low water, so as to scour a channel through the mud. They are said to have failed in producing the results anticipated. Dunkirk, nevertheless, is the best harbour which France possesses in the N. Sea, and ranks fourth in the value of its exports and imports of all the seaports in the kingdom. It serves

as the outlet for the manufacturing district of the Dépt. du Nord. "It is one of the cleanest towns in France, with wide streets, well paved—living cheap—baths very good."—*D. C.*

The *Quai*, usually crowded with vessels, and *Pier* extending far into the sea, are worth seeing; so is the Corinthian portico of the church of St. Eloi, a handsome but most incongruous frontispiece to a Gothic building: in front of it is a fine detached Gothic belfry containing the chimes. The interior of the church is fine: it has a double side aisle.

There is an English Protestant church, Rue des Sœurs Blanches—a proof of the number of British residents.

A statue of Jean Bart, a famous sea-captain, born here (temp. Louis XIV.), stands in the great market-place.

Dunkirk owes its origin to a chapel built by St. Eloi in the 7th cent. among the dunes or sand-hills, and thence comes its name—"Church of the Dunes." Here was equipped the Flemish division of the Spanish armada, designed to combine in the invasion of England under the command of the Prince of Parma; but that skilful general, perhaps foreseeing the result, refrained from putting out to sea. Dunkirk, after having been hardly won by the English, under Oliver Cromwell, from the Spaniards, 1658, was basely sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV. for 6 millions of livres, in 1662.

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1715) the French were compelled to demolish the town and fortifications; and an English commissioner was actually sent hither to ascertain that the stipulations of the treaty were complied with to the letter—a source of deep humiliation to French pride, but of more immediate misery to the poor inhabitants. The port and fortifications were not restored and rebuilt until 1740.

The country around is little better than a dreary waste of sand-hills thrown up by the wind. It was in the neighbourhood of them that Turenne defeated, in 1658, the Spanish army under Don John of Austria and the great Condé, who had sided at that time with the enemies of France, in the battle of the Dunes. The siege of the town had been commenced by Mazarin, at the dictation of Cromwell, whose fleet blockaded it by sea. The Spaniards, unprovided with artillery, advanced to meet the French, by marching close to the sea. Condé remonstrated in vain with Don John against a measure so perilous: "Vous ne connaissez pas M. de Turenne," said he; "on ne fait pas impunément des fautes devant un si grand homme:" and just as the action began he turned to the young Duke of Gloucester and asked if he had ever been in a battle before. "No," answered the Duke. "Then you will see one lost in half an hour." The action was commenced by 6000 English soldiers of Cromwell, commanded by Lockhart, his ambassador, who formed the left wing of the French army, and distinguished themselves eminently: their charge carried everything before it, and contributed not a little to the result. The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) fought in the opposite ranks, at the head of a regiment of cavaliers; and it was from them that their fellow-countrymen suffered most. The Spaniards lost 4000 men, and Dunkirk surrendered 10 days after in consequence of this defeat.

There is a canal from Dunkirk to Furnes, Ostend, and Bruges, traversed daily by a barge.

Diligences daily to Ostend. Steamers to London and Hamburg every Saturday; to St. Petersburg the 1st and 15th of every month.

A railway connects Dunkirk with the line from Calais to Lille and Paris at Hazebrouck, passing by Bergues and Cassel. Its length is 41 kilom. = 25⅝ m.

8 Bergues Stat. (see below).

9 Esquelbecq Stat.

7 Arneeke Stat.

7 *Cassel Stat.*—(*Inns*: H. du Sauvage; H. du Lion Blanc.) It is worth while, in fine weather, to stop here for a short time to enjoy the view. Cassel is an ancient town of 4234 Inhab. Here at length the country becomes more interesting. Cassel is most agreeably situated, commanding one of the most e tensive views in Europe. Althoug

has no striking features, it cannot be contemplated without deep interest, as exhibiting on a clear day an unusually extensive tract of highly cultivated and productive country. Its most remarkable feature is that the horizon is almost always equally distant in every direction, as no rising ground interrupts the sight. It extends over the flat and fertile plains of Flanders and as far as the white cliffs of England, into 3 different kingdoms; includes 32 towns and 100 villages. St. Omer, Dunkirk, Yypres, Ostend, and the beautiful steeple of Hazebrouck are the most prominent objects: no fresh water is visible in this vast expanse. Mount Cassel is only 515 Eng. ft. high. It was one of the principal signal stations of the great trigonometrical survey carried on during the reign of Napoleon. A small map of the country visible may be purchased on the spot for 20 sous.

The gardens and grounds of the late General Vandamme, who was born here, are commonly shown to strangers, and are very tastefully laid out. The stable is worthy of remark on account of its size.

"Flemish is the general language of the entire population in the N. parts of the Dépt. du Nord. It is spoken at Cassel, and as far as Watel."—*G. C. L.*

10 Hazebrouck Stat. (See Rte. 15.)

Route to Courtrai continued by railway to—

Bergues (*Inn:* Poste; small but cheap), a small and poor fortified town of 6000 Inhab., situated on an elevation surrounded by marshes and salt lakes, called Moeren, formerly waste and insalubrious; but having been drained within a few years, by the construction of hydraulic works, they are now becoming more productive and less unwholesome. Though only a fortress of the third class, the possession of Bergues has been deemed of such consequence in every war that it has been 8 times taken and retaken and 9 times pillaged in the course of 8 centuries. It has a picturesque beffroi 150 ft. high. A very important corn-market is held here every Monday. The gates are closed at 10, after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The French frontier and custom-house is reached at Oest Cappel. Here the "acquit à caution" (p. 14) must be delivered up.

The country through which the road passes is most fertile, enclosed with hedges and abounding in wood, which gives it, though flat, a pleasing English character. Large quantities of hops are cultivated in this district.

1¾ Rousbrugge, a Belgian village.

2¾ YPRES (*Inns:* la Châtellenie; Tête d'Or), a fortified town of 15,750 Inhab., in a fertile plain. The marshes around it have, for the most part, been drained, and it is consequently less unhealthy than formerly. The kind of linen called *diaper*, that is, *d' Ypres*, was made here. The English word comes from the corrupt pronunciation of the name of the place where it was manufactured. Thread is the principal article made here at present.

The extent and prosperity of its manufactures had raised the number of its inhab. to 200,000 souls in the 14th cent., at which period 4000 looms were constantly at work.

Its importance has long since departed, and the only relic which remains to prove its former greatness is the *Town House*, called *Les Halles*, in the great market-place, a building of prodigious size, long and low, and in a rich style of Gothic architecture, surmounted by a stately *belfry* tower in the centre. It was begun in 1230, and continued till 1342. The E. end, supported on pillars, was added in 1730. It was, in fact, a cloth hall, devoted to the service of the cloth manufacturers in olden times. Close to it is the *Cathedral* of St. Martin, a Gothic edifice of considerable size, but not of great beauty. It contains a carved pulpit, and a picture representing, in compartments, the story of the Fall of Man, attributed to Van Eyck, but bearing the date 1525, and probably by *Peter Porbus*. It is well coloured, and a faithful representation of the human form, but without grace or beauty. A flat stone in the choir marks the tomb of Jansen, founder of the sect called Jansenists, so long persecuted by the

Jesuits. He was Bishop of Ypres, and died 1683.

2¼ **MENIN** (*Inn*: Faucon), on the Lys. Another frontier fortress, with 7640 inhab., very dismal and lifeless. It lies quite close to the boundary line of France, which actually touches the glacis.

On the way to Courtrai is the village of Bisseghem, near which the Duke of York was defeated in 1793 by General Souham, and lost 65 pieces of cannon.

COURTRAI (Flemish **KORTRYK**). *Inns*: Poste, called also the Damier, good and cheap; table-d'hôte at 12½: Lion d'Or—both in the Great Place.

A manufacturing town of 21,500 inhab., on the Lys, remarkable for its cleanliness and for the table damask and other linen made here, which is sent to all parts of Europe. An immense quantity of flax of very fine quality is cultivated in the surrounding plain, and supplies not only the manufactories of the town, but many of the markets of Europe. There are large bleaching-grounds in the neighbourhood, the waters of the Lys being supposed to possess qualities favourable for bleaching as well as for the steeping of flax. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here in 1260.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville* in the market-place, a Gothic edifice, built 1526, but defaced by a modern front. It contains two very singular carved chimney-pieces, containing figures of the Virtues and Vices, bas-reliefs of subjects relating to the municipal and judicial destination of the building, and to events in the early history of the town, including a procession of women on horseback, holding a banner in one hand and a dagger in the other. Many of them may be styled caricatures in bas-relief. They bear the date of 1587 and 1595. The statues of Charles V., and of the Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella, occupy conspicuous places.

The *Church of Notre Dame* is a Gothic edifice, founded 1238 by Baldwin Count of Flanders and Empr. of Constantinople, but modernised, except a small portion on one side, and lined with marble. It contains behind the high altar a celebrated painting by *Vandyk*, the Raising of the Cross. The drawing is bold and powerful, reminding one of Rubens; only the colouring is inferior to his in freshness. The current story, that the canons of the church, being dissatisfied with the picture when sent home, abused it before the artist's face, and that he in consequence refused to paint any others for them after they had confessed their error, is rendered doubtful by the discovery at Ghent of Vandyk's autograph letter, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the money for the painting, as well as of some *goffres*, a thin sweet cake, for which Courtrai is still celebrated, presented to him by the canons. In *St. Martin's Ch.*, N. side of choir, is a beautiful tabernacle or shrine of carved stonework, in the richest Gothic style—date probably end of the 15th cent.—for holding the sacrament. Courtrai once boasted of a curious clock, in which 2 figures, male and female, came out alternately to strike the hours. This gave rise to the saying applied to a husband and wife who are never seen together: "Ils s'accordent comme Jacquemart (i. e. Jaken (Jem) op de markt) et sa femme." Charles the Bold carried it to Dijon in 1382.

The old bridge and its Flemish flanking towers make a picturesque group.

Under the walls of Courtrai was fought the famous *Battle of Spurs*, 1302 (not to be confounded with the "Battle of Spurs" in which Henry VIII. put the French chivalry to flight, 1513), gained by an army of 20,000 Flemings, principally weavers of Ghent and Bruges, under the Count de Namur, over the French under the Count d'Artois, in which the latter was slain, and with him 1200 knights, while several thousand common soldiers were left dead on the field. 700 gilt spurs (an ornament worn only by the French nobility) were gathered on the field from the dead, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenangen, now destroyed: from this circumstance the battle receives its name. A small chapel, built 1831, on the rt. of the road, a little way outside the Porte de Gand, marks the centre of the battle-field.

Railroads to Ghent and to Lille R. 15), with a branch to Tourna

19), turning off at Mouscron, where the Belgian Custom-house is.

ROUTE 17.

CALAIS TO OSTEND OR BRUGES.

66 kilom. to Furnes, thence to Ostend 4¼ Belg. posts; Furnes to Bruges 5¼ Belg. posts; Calais to Ostend 61¾ Eng. m., to Bruges 69 m.

A very uninteresting route: the road is improved, but 2 leagues of sand near the frontier, a drive of 2½ hrs., remain unpaved.

24 Gravelines. } See Rte. 16.
20 Dunkirk. }

A well-appointed omnibus runs daily from Dunkirk to Ostend, in direct communication with the railway trains, in 5 hrs. Avoid the *trekschuit* from Dunkirk to Ostend.

The nearest way from Dunkirk to Furnes, when the state of the tide permits, is across the sands by the sea-side; but they are sometimes quick. At the extremity of the sands, about 4 m. from Furnes, is the boundary of France and Belgium, and the station of the custom-house.

22 Furnes (Flemish, Veuren). A sickly town, owing to the malaria from the surrounding marshes—4600 Inhab. A great part of the linen manufactured in Belgium is sold here at large fairs held three times a year.

The portion of the *Abbey of St. Willebrod* which escaped the ravages of the French Revolution is curious. The choir is entire and fine, resembling that of the Dom at Cologne, though on a smaller scale, and less ornamented. It contains an image of the Virgin, which annually works a great many miracles, and her shrine is thickly furnished with votive offerings in consequence. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a Gothic building, profusely ornamented with carvings.

[At Dixmude, about 8 m. E. of Furnes, is a fine and large Gothic *church*, containing a stone *Roodscreen* of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship, in an excessively florid (flamboyant) style, corresponding, though not identical, with our Tudor architecture. Over the high altar hangs a chef-d'œuvre of *Jordaens*, the Adoration of the Magi.]

The direct road from Furnes to Ostend is a long stage of 4¼ posts by Nieuwport, a strong fortress, memorable for the victory gained on the sand-hills outside its walls at Westende, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1600, over the Spaniards. His brother, Prince Frederic Henry, then only 15, and several young English noblemen, led on by Sir Francis and Horace Vere, served under him. When the action was about to commence, Maurice, who foresaw that it would be a bloody engagement, and had made up his mind to conquer or perish, recommended the youthful band to return to Ostend and reserve themselves for some other occasion. They scorned to accept the suggestion, and determined to share all the perils of the contest. In the first onset Sir Francis Vere was desperately wounded, and the English volunteers suffered severely, though they gave an eminent example of courage. The good generalship of Prince Maurice was never more conspicuous than on that day, and the arms of the patriots were eventually triumphant.

As there is nothing at all to see at Ostend, travellers had better make directly for Bruges by Ghistelles, by which they will be gainers in time and distance.

3½ Ghistelles. This is a pretty village, named from the stable or stud of the Counts of Flanders, which was situated here, attached to the old *Castle*, slight remains of which still exist. In the neighbourhood is a nunnery and *Church*, containing the monument of *St. Godalieve*, wife of Bertulf Lord of Ghistelles, in the 11th cent., who was strangled by her husband through jealousy, and is now worshipped as a saint. Her bones lie in a shrine of brass, before which a lamp burns night and day. Above her altar is a group of 3 figures, as large as life, representing the murder.

2¼ *Bruges*. See Rte. 21.

ROUTE 18.

LONDON TO ANTWERP BY THE SCHELDT.

About 210 m. A Belgian and 2 English *steamers* go from London every

Sun. and Thurs.; from Antwerp every Sun. and Wed. Fares: chief cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; second cabin, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; a carriage, 4*l.*; and in returning much less. The voyage occupies from 20 to 24 hrs., 7 of which are taken up in descending the Thames and 6 in ascending the Schelde. The return passage is usually shorter.

The course from the Thames to the Schelde is almost a straight line. It was the situation of the Schelde, immediately opposite the mouth of the English river and the port of London, that caught the attention of Napoleon, who saw what advantageous use might be made of such a harbour to annoy the English in war or rival them in commerce.

On entering the mouth of the river called the Hond, or West Schelde, the land on the l. hand is Walcheren, the largest of the 9 islands which form the province of Zealand, or Zeeland (*Sea land*). The district is most appropriately named, since the greater part of it lies many feet below the level of the sea; it may, therefore, truly be said to appertain naturally to that element. The isles of Zealand, separated from one another by the different branches of the Schelde, are protected from the inroads of the ocean, partly by natural sand-banks or dunes (§ 12), partly by enormous dykes or sea-walls (§ 9), which measure more than 300 m. in extent, and cost annually more than 2 millions of florins to keep them in repair. Of the great dyke at West Kappel, in the island of Walcheren, it is said, that, had it been originally made of solid copper, the first cost would have been less than the sums already expended in building and repairing it. The polders, or drained and dyked meadows, are divided by the water engineers into two classes—those nearest the sea or river, which are of course most exposed to inundation, are called *polders calamiteux;* the more distant are distinguished as *non calamiteux.* The first class requires stronger dykes, the maintenance of which is considered so important that they are kept up partly at the expense of government; those further inland, not being equally exposed to danger, are maintained by the province or by private individuals.

A large portion of the country being thus partitioned out, as it were, by dykes, even should the outer or sea-dyke break, the extent of the disaster is limited by these inner defences, and the further ravages of the flood are prevented. Notwithstanding the care with which they are continually watched, a rupture took place, in 1808, in the great dyke of West Kappel, by which a great part of the island of Walcheren was inundated; the sea stood as high as the roofs of the houses in the streets of Middelburg, and the destruction of that town was prevented solely by the strength of its walls.

The whole province is most fertile and productive, especially in corn and madder, which may be considered the staple. Its meadows, manured with wood ashes, bear excellent grass. It is also exceedingly populous, abounding in towns and villages; but, owing to the embankments which enclose them, the only indications of their existence are the summits of spires, roofs, and tall chimneys, seen at intervals over these artificial mounds by those who ascend the Schelde. The industry of the Zealand peasant, and the economy with which he husbands his resources, are very remarkable, and might furnish a good example to the same class in our own country. As an instance of the mode in which he makes a little go a great way, it may be mentioned, that even from the rushes and reeds on the river banks he gains a meal for his cattle. When boiled, mixed with a little hay, and sprinkled with a little salt, they are much relished by the cows, who thrive upon them and yield abundance of milk.

The island (*rt.*) opposite to Walcheren is Cadsand, memorable in the English expedition of 1809. Cadsand had been, at an earlier period, the scene of a glorious victory gained by the valiant Sir Walter Manny and Henry Plantagenet Earl of Derby, at the head of the chivalry of England, over a large body of Flemings, in the pay of Philip de Valois, King of France, in 1337. The English, effecting a landing in the face of the enemy, dro them from the sand-hills on which t were posted, and took, burned, and razed the town. The cloth-yard shafts of the English archers did great execution, and the personal prowess of the two leaders contributed not a little to the issue of the day. The first town which is perceived on the l. of the spectator, and rt. bank of the river, is

(*rt.*) FLUSHING (Dutch, Vlissingen). *Inn*, Engel; Gouden Appel.

A fortified town of 7000 Inhab., with Dockyard and Naval Arsenal: 2 large and deep canals, communicating with the sea, enable the largest merchant vessels to penetrate into the town, and unload their cargoes on the quays, close to the warehouses.

It was bombarded and taken by the English, under Lord Chatham in 1809, when a great part of the town was destroyed, and 300 of the inhab. perished. This unprofitable and cruel exploit was the sole result of the Walcheren expedition, the largest and best-equipped armament which ever left the shores of Britain, consisting of 37 ships of the line, 23 frigates, and 82 gun-boats, containing a force of 100,000 men, who might have carried Antwerp by a coup-de-main. Since then the works of Flushing have been greatly strengthened, and in combination with the Fort of Rammekens, lying to the E., and those of Breskens, on the opposite side of the Schelde (here from 2¼ to 3 m. broad), completely command the entrance of the river.

Admiral de Ruiter was born here, the son of a rope-maker; a statue has been erected to him by his townsfolk. The fine Stadhuis (Town Hall), 2 churches, and more than 100 houses, were destroyed by the bombs and Congreve rockets of the English. Within the walls there is nothing but the usual singularities of a Dutch town (§ 10) to excite the attention of a stranger, but at *West Kappel* the construction of the dykes is seen in the greatest perfection. At this point there is a gap in the Dunes, and the country behind would be at the mercy of the sea, were it not defended by a dyke 4700 yds. long and 30 ft. high, upon the stability of which the safety of the whole island depends.

[5 m. inland from Flushing (diligence every hour) is *Middelburg*, capital of Zealand. (*Inn*, Heerenlogement, not bad.) 14,000 Inhab. A remarkably clean town, with a splendid Town Hall, built, 1468, by Charles the Bold, ornamented with 25 colossal statues of Counts and Countesses of Flanders.

The telescope was invented at Middelburg, in 1601, by one Hans Lippershey, a spectacle-maker.]

The climate of Walcheren is most unhealthy in spring and autumn, when even the natives are liable to ague, or a species of marsh fever called the koorts. This disease is far more fatal to strangers, as was proved by the deaths of 7000 English soldiers, who perished here during the disastrous and ill-contrived expedition of 1809. The fever, however, is not contagious, and may be avoided by protecting the person with warm clothes against the sudden transitions of temperature, and by careful diet. Many of the inhabitants are very long-lived; and the mortality among the English became so great from the circumstance of their arriving during the most unhealthy season, from their being exposed in tents to the night-air, and from their incautious consumption of green fruit.

The distance from Flushing to Antwerp up the river is reckoned to be about 62 m. The island next to Walcheren, forming the rt. bank of the river, is Zuid Beveland.

On the l. bank, but at some distance off, is Biervliet, a small town, only deserving of mention because a native of this place, named William Beukels, invented in 1386 the art of curing herrings. A monument was erected in the church to him as a benefactor to his country; and it is related that Charles V., and his sister the Queen of Hungary, visited his tomb, out of respect to the memory of the fisherman to whom Holland owes a large part of her wealth.

Biervliet was detached from the continent by an inundation in 1377, which submerged 19 villages and nearly all their inhab. Dutch industry and perseverance have long since recovered every acre.

(*l.*) Terneusen.—Near this are the sluice-gates which close the entrance of the new canal extending to Ghent, which gives that city all the advantages of a seaport, as it is 16 ft. deep, and wide enough to admit vessels of very large burthen. It serves also as a drain to carry off the water from the district through which it passes. At Sas van Gend are sluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water.

The artificial embankments on each side of the Schelde are protected against the current, and masses of floating ice brought down in winter, by piers and breakwaters of piles driven into the river bed, or by masonry brought from a considerable distance in the interior, principally from Namur.

Below this both banks of the Schelde belong to Holland; but, after passing the termination of the island of Zuid Beveland, the river flows through Belgian territory.

The strait or passage called Kreek Bak, which separates Zuid Beveland from the main land, is commanded by the very strong Fort Batz, which lies on the limits of the Dutch territory. Rte. 13.

On approaching Forts Lillo (*rt.*) and Liefkenshoek (*l.*), the city of Antwerp with its tall spire appears in sight. These two strong works remained after the Belgic revolution in the hands of the Dutch down to 1839, when they were dismantled and given up to the Belgians in exchange for Venloo in Limburg, and abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. They completely commanded the passage up and down the Schelde, which here puts on the appearance of a river; lower down it is more an arm of the sea, flowing between the islands of Zealand.

The polders (§ 11) above Fort Liefkenshoek, on the l. bank, were laid under water during the contest with the Dutch, by cutting the dykes, and down to 1838 an extensive tract of country remained in consequence desolate and useless. 5 or 6 other forts are passed on either side of the river previous to arriving at Antwerp. Between (*l.*) Calloo and (*rt.*) Oordam, in 1585, the Duke of Parma threw across the Schelde his celebrated bridge 2400 ft. long, which, by closing the navigation of the river, and preventing the arrival of supplies of provisions to the besieged city of Antwerp, mainly contributed to its surrender. The bridge was so strongly built that it resisted the floods and ice of winter; 97 pieces of cannon were mounted on it, 2 forts guarded its extremities, and a protecting fleet was stationed beside it to assist in repelling any attack. The besieged, who, at first, laughed to scorn the notion of rendering such a structure permanent, when they found that all communication with their friends was cut off by it, began to tremble for the result, and every effort was made by them to effect its destruction. One night, the Spaniards were surprised by the appearance of 3 blazing fires floating down the stream, and bearing directly towards the bridge. These were fire-ships invented by a foreign engineer then within the walls of Antwerp. The Prince of Parma rushed to the bridge to avert the threatening danger, and, had he not been forcibly removed from it, would probably have lost his life; for one of the vessels, reaching its destination with great precision, blew up with such tremendous force as to burst through the bridge in spite of its chains and cables, and demolished one of the stockades which connected it with the shore. 800 Spanish soldiers were destroyed by the explosion, and Parma himself was struck down senseless by a beam. Had the Zealand fleet been at hand, as proposed, the city might have been relieved; unfortunately some untoward mistake prevented its co-operation at the right moment, and allowed the Spanish general time to repair the damages, which, with his usual activity, he effected in an incredibly short space. Another attempt on the part of the besieged to destroy the bridge, by means of an enormous floating machine called the "End of the War," an unprophetic name, was entirely frustrated by the vessel running aground; and Antwerp, reduced by famine, was compelled to surrender.

It was immediately in front of the fort of St. Laurent, below the town of Antwerp, that an instance of patriotic devotion was manifested on the part of a Dutch officer, which deserves to rank by the side of the heroic deeds of the Spartans and Romans. In February, 1831, while hostilities were still in progress between Holland and Belgium, one of the Dutch gun-boats, in sailing up the Schelde from Fort Austruweel to the citadel during a heavy gale, twice missed stays. In spite of all the exertions of the crew, the vessel took the ground close under the guns of the fort, and within a few yards of the docks. The helpless situation of the gun-boat had been marked by crowds of Belgians from the shore; and the moment she was fast, a body of Belgian volunteers leaped on board, in haste to make a prize of the stranded vessel. The commander, a young officer named Van Speyk, was called on, in a triumphant tone, to haul down his colours and surrender. He saw that all chance of rescue, and of successful resistance against unequal numbers, were alike vain; but he had repeatedly before expressed his determination never to yield up his vessel, and he proved as good as his word. He rushed down to the powder magazine, laid a lighted cigar upon an open barrel of gunpowder, and then, falling on his knees to implore forgiveness of the Almighty for the crime of self-destruction, he calmly awaited the result. In a few moments the explosion took place; and, while the vibration shook the whole city, the dauntless Van Speyk, and all but 3 out of his crew of 31 men, were blown into the air. Van Speyk was an orphan; he had been educated at the public expense in an orphan house at Amsterdam: thus nobly did he repay his debt, and his country and king were not unmindful of him. A monument was set up to his memory by the side of that of De Ruiter, and it was decreed that henceforth a vessel in the Dutch navy should always bear the name of Van Speyk.

ANTWERP. See Rte. 22.

ROUTE 19.

GHENT TO BRUSSELS BY ALOST.

6¼ posts = 30¼ Eng. m.

The *Railroad* by Mechlin to Brussels, though longer, is a quicker way to Brussels than this high road, on which the diligences take 7 hrs.

The gate by which we quit Ghent, called the Porte de Bruxelles, or de l'Empereur, dates from 1300. A stone bridge, built 1820, connects it with the fine suburb of La Pêcherie.

1¼ Quadrecht, on the Schelde. Near this the railway crosses the road.

2 Alost (or Aalst).—*Inns:* H. Pays-Bas; Trois Rois. A town of 14,800 inhab., on the Dender. The name signifies "to the east," *i. e.* of the Imperial province of Flanders, of which it was the frontier town in that direction.

The *Cathedral* or *Ch. of St. Martin* is unfinished, or in part destroyed; what is left is very beautiful, and said to be by the architect of Amiens. In it is a celebrated picture, St. Roch interceding with our Saviour to appease the plague at Alost, by *Rubens*. It is one of his most sublime works, and was carried to Paris by the French. "The composition is upon the same plan as that of St. Bavon at Ghent. The picture is divided into two parts. The Saint and Christ are represented in the upper part, and the effects of the plague in the lower part of the picture. In this piece the grey is rather too predominant, and the figures have not that union with their ground which is generally so admirable in the works of Rubens. I suspect it has been in some picture-cleaner's hands, whom I have often known to darken every part of the ground about the figure, in order to make the flesh look brighter and clearer, by which the general effect is destroyed."—*Sir J. R.* Near the H. de Ville, recently rebuilt by Roelandt, is the ancient *Maison Commune*, founded in 1200; its tower and balcony in front date from 1487.

Alost is a great hop-market, and has considerable cloth manufactures. It is 3 m. S. of the Audeghem station (see p. 47). Omnibuses ply to and from the railroad.

1½ Assche. A small town of 4000 inhab., trading in flax and hops. "A particular sort of cake is made here: the Flemish name of it has a marvellously uncouth appearance; it is *suikerkoekjes;* nevertheless they are good cakes, and sold by Jodocus de Bischop, next door to the auberge La Tête de Bœuf." —*Southey.*

1½ Brussels. (See Rte. 23.)

ROUTE 20.

VOYAGE FROM LONDON OR DOVER TO OSTEND.

Steamers to and from London, in summer 4 times a-week, starting from London Wed. and Sat. morning, and returning Tues. and Fri. The average passage is 15 hrs., 7 of which are occupied in descending the Thames. Fares: chief cabin, 1*l.* 4*s.*; fore cabin, 18*s.*; carriages, 3*l.* 3*s.* Ostend presents more frequent opportunities of reaching London than either Antwerp or Rotterdam.

Between Dover and Ostend there is now a daily mail communication by first-rate iron steamers, belonging to the English and Belgian governments. The departures on both sides are so arranged as to avoid (excepting in extraordinary cases) all landing in boats. The great power of these steamers (120 to 140 h. p.) as compared with their tonnage (190 tons), and their light draft of water (5 to 6 ft.) enable them to save the tide, and to perform the voyage in 4 or 5 hrs. The distance is 63 m. Fares: chief cabin, 15*s.*; fore-cabin, 10*s.*; children half-price. Carriages, 2 wheels, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 4 wheels, 3*l.* 3*s.* Persons leaving London by the mail train at 8.30 P.M. may reach Brussels or Antwerp at 11.30 next morning, and Cologne in the evening; Hamburg at 5, and Berlin at 9 o'clock on the following evening. In the Belgian government steamers the luggage is examined during the voyage.

Steamers sometimes run during summer from Ramsgate, which harbour they can leave at all times of the tide, and therefore have less chance of missing the tide at Ostend.

The light of Dunkirk, about 15 m. S., is seen before the Ostend light. The harbour of Ostend, which is dry at low water, is flanked by 2 jetties, furnishing agreeable walks; at the entrance is a bar of sand, which is kept down by the discharge of the sluices connected with the canal to Bruges.

Ostend.—*Inns:* Hotel d'Allemagne, close to Railroad stat., good;—H. Fontaine, Rue Longue, new 1850;—H. des Bains: charges, table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; half-bottle of wine 1 fr. 50 c.; bed 1 fr. 50 c.; tea or breakfast 1 fr. 50 c.;—Hotel Marion;—Cour Impériale;—Lion d'Or; quiet. Travellers should be on their guard against drinking water, which is filtered rain-water. Seltzer water is drunk in preference. (§ 6.)

The Passport-Office and *Custom-house* are both near the harbour: they open at 5 A.M. in summer, to prevent delay to passengers who may desire to proceed on their journey. If the traveller reaches Ostend in time to proceed on to Bruges the same evening, he will find it the better place to spend the night at. A commissionaire will attend to the passport and secure places, and consider himself well paid by 2 fr.

N.B. Passengers going direct to Cologne need not have their baggage searched at Ostend. They may place it under the charge of an officer of the railroad, who is to be found at the Custom-house, who takes charge of it at once, and it will be delivered again on the production of the ticket at Cologne, where it is examined. Such luggage is marked "in transit." Vigilantes, § 22 A.

English is much spoken, and there is even an *English Chapel* here.

A few hours at Ostend exhaust a traveller's patience; while the visit to the douane, and the extortions of innkeepers and commissionaires, are not likely to improve his temper. The best advice which can be given to any one about to embark hence to England is not to set out for this place a moment sooner than will enable him to go comfortably on board the steamer. Those whom accident or design may detain will perhaps be glad of the following information:—

Ostend contains 14,244 Inhab.; it stands in an angle between the sea and the harbour, and even on the land-is nearly surrounded by water. The land lies very low all round, and the waters are controlled by means of sluices.

Ostend is strongly fortified, and surrounded by ramparts and broad ditches. It endured one of the most famous sieges recorded in history, from the Spaniards; it lasted 3¼ years, from 1601 to 1604. The town yielded to the Spanish general Spinola at last, only by command of the States-General, who had gained their point by its obstinate resistance. 50,000 men of the besieged, and 80,000 Spaniards, are said to have fallen during the siege. The victors paid dearly for their conquest; all that they gained was a plot of ground covered with a heap of ruins; for their cannon had levelled every house with the earth; and they lost 4 other towns, which were wrested from them by the Dutch while their armies were engaged in this unprofitable enterprise. The noise of the bombardment was, it is said, heard in London at times.

As a fortress Ostend forms the first member of that great chain of defences which were intended to protect Belgium on the side of France.

Neither the public buildings here, nor the churches, are remarkable, except to those who have never before seen the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic religion. The only thing worth seeing, and the most agreeable spot in Ostend, is the *Digue*, a sea-wall 40 ft. high and ½ m. long, extending between the sea and the ramparts, faced with stone and paved with bricks, which forms a public promenade, and commands a wide extent of dunes and flat sands to the sea, not a tree being visible. This and the wooden *Piers* stretching on both sides of the harbour's mouth are much resorted to in the evening.

Ostend is a favourite watering-place, and is much resorted to in summer (Aug. and Sept.); even the King and Queen of the Belgians repair hither, and occupy 2 or 3 ordinary-looking houses in the Rue Longue. There are 80 *Bathing Machines* on the beach, and the sands are very extensive and smooth, and crowded with bathers of both sexes, decorously clad in bath dresses, by order of the police. A bathing-house, *Pavillon des Bains*, has been established close to the sea, on this *Digue*.

In the Town-hall, on the Place d'Armes, is the *Casino*, a sort of assembly-room or club, the subscription to which amounts to 12 fr. for the season. It contains a ball-room 150 ft. long, where there is dancing 2 or 3 times a week. Beneath it are reading-rooms, provided with newspapers, coffee and billiard rooms. Max. Korniker, bookseller, has a shop at Ostend.

An *English consul* (Mr. Curry) resides at Ostend; a British subject may obtain from him a passport, should he have neglected to provide himself with one in England.

Outside the Bruges gate are the *Oyster Parks* (*Huitrières*), salt-water reservoirs filled with oysters brought from Harwich, Colchester, and elsewhere on the English coast, and fattened here. Another is near the Lighthouse. They are transported hence as far as Paris, under the name of Huitres d'Ostende.

Steamers to London and to Dover, see p. 119.

Diligence daily to Calais, by Dunkirk, in 9 hrs.

Railroad, see § 22, and Rte. 21.

ROUTE 21.

OSTEND TO BRUGES, GHENT, TERMONDE, AND MECHLIN.—RAILROAD.

Ostend to Bruges 22 kilom.=13⅛ m.
Bruges to Ghent 45 kilom.=28⅛ m.
Ghent to Mechlin 56 kilom.=35 m.

The country is rich in an agricultural point of view, but flat, tame, and tiresome to other eyes than those of a farmer. A *Canal* connects Ostend with Bruges, a fine broad sheet of water, 3 or 4 times wider than the narrow strips to which we are accustomed in England. In 1798 a detachment of English troops landed at the mouth of it and destroyed the sluices; but the wind shifted before they could make good their retreat, and they were taken prisoners by the French.

7 Plasschendael Stat. The Dunkirk canal here joins that from Ostend to Bruges. At Oudenburg are kitchen

gardens which supply Ostend with vegetables.

6 Jabbeke Stat.

9 BRUGES Stat. ½ hr. from Ostend.

BRUGES (Flem. BRUGGE).—*Inns:* H. de Flandres, in the Rue Noordzand; table-d'hôte at 1; the fish dinners on Fridays are renowned.—H. du Commerce in the Rue St. Jacques; fair and cheap.—Fleur de Blé.—Ours d'Or.

This city, the Liverpool of the middle ages, which was rich and powerful when Antwerp and Ghent were only in their infancy, is now reduced to 49,437 inhab., of whom 15,000 are paupers. In the 14th cent. the commerce of the world may be said to have been concentrated in it: Factories, or privileged companies of merchants, from 17 kingdoms were settled here as agents; 20 oreign ministers had hotels within its walls; and natives of many distant countries, of which little was then known but their names, repaired hither nnually. Early in the 13th cent. Bruges was made the staple place of the cities of the Hanseatic League, and of the English wool trade, and became the centre of resort for the Lombard and Venetian traders, who brought hither the manufactures of India and the produce of Italy, to exchange them for the merchandise of Germany and the Baltic. Richly laden argosies from Venice, Genoa, and Constantinople, might, at the same time, be seen unloading in its harbour; and its warehouses groaned beneath bales of wool from England, linen from Belgium, and silk from Persia. It stands on the little river Rege, formerly navigable, but now almost absorbed by canals. Bruges was long the residence of the Counts of Flanders; but it reached the height of its splendour in the first part of the 15th cent., when the Dukes of Burgundy fixed their court here.

At present it wears an air of desolation; the people in its streets are few, and it has lost the indications of commercial activity. Its appearance is the more mournful from its great extent, and the size and unaltered splendour of many of the public buildings and private houses, — vestiges of its former wealth and prosperity.

> Fair city, worthy of her ancient fame!
> The season of her splendour is gone by,
> Yet everywhere its monuments remain:
> Temples which rear their stately heads on high,
> Canals that intersect the fertile plain—
> Wide streets and squares, with many a court and hall,
> Spacious and undefac'd—but ancient all.
> When I may read of tilts in days of old,
> Of tournays grac'd by chieftains of renown,
> Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold—
> If fancy could portray some stately town,
> Which of such pomp fit theatre may be,
> Fair Bruges! I shall then remember thee.
>
> SOUTHEY.

It has still many objects of interest, which deserve at least a day to be devoted to them. They may be conveniently visited in the following order:—Start from the railroad station, close to which is a Capuchin convent, by the Rue Zuidzand, which leads to the *Cathedral* (rt.); thence to *Notre Dame*, which is at a short distance to the S.E. —on the W. of this is the *Hospital of St. Jean;* thence, by the Dyver canal, through the fish-market, to the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Palais de Justice*, and *Chapelle du S. Sang;* thence by the Rue Haute, Pont des Moulins, and Rue Molenmaersch, to the Jerusalem Church, beyond which, near the rampart, are the garden of St. Sebastian and Convent of English ladies; return by Rue and Pont des Carmes to the *Academie* and the *Grande Place.*

The *Cathedral* (*St. Sauveur*), on the rt. side of the Staen street, leading from the railway into the town, is a Gothic building, externally of brick, and ugly; but within, the handsomest church in Bruges (date after 1358). Of the pictures which it contains some are curious for their antiquity, and most as contributions to the history of Flemish art. Against the wall of the S. aisle hangs a small picture with shutters, representing the martyrdom of St. Hippolytus, who was torn in pieces by horses, by *Hans Hemling.* On the outside of the shutters are 4 saints in grey: inside, a crowned figure, and the donor and his wife, capital portraits. There is also a good picture of the Last Supper, with Abraham and Elijah in the centre and at the side, by *Peter Porbus.* There are several paintings by the brothers *Van Oost.* On either side of the altar is a fine marble tomb. In the C des Cordonniers, in the N. aisle, is a series of monumental *Brasses* built into the wall, interesting examples of early Flemish art in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Notre Dame (Onze Vrouw) is a church surmounted by a tall brick tower, with stunted spire, less remarkable for its architecture than for the works of art to be found in it. The pulpit is one of those specimens of elaborate carving in wood, so common in the churches of the Netherlands. In a chapel in the S. side of the Ch. is a statue of the Virgin and Child, said to be by *Michael Angelo*, and believed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to have certainly the air *of his school*. There is a grandeur about the upper part of the Virgin's figure, and in the turn of the head and in the features, which resemble some of M. Angelo's works. The tradition in Bruges is, that a vessel which was conveying it to England was lost on the neighbouring coast of Flanders. Horace Walpole is said to have offered 30,000 fl. for it. It was carried to Paris by the French. . Beyond, in a chapel in the aisle S. of the choir, are the *Tombs* of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Empr. Maximilian, the last scions of the house of Burgundy, and the last *native* sovereigns of the Netherlands. The effigies of both father and daughter, made of copper, richly gilt, but not displaying any *high* excellence as works of art, repose at full length on slabs of black marble. Beneath and round the sides are coats of arms richly enamelled, "which record the string of duchies, counties, and lordships which this illustrious and amiable heiress brought to the house of Austria, and which afterwards swelled the empire, on which the sun never set, of her grandson Charles V. The exquisite richness of the monuments, the historical interest attaching both to the father and daughter, and the affection of the Flemish for the memory of this young countess, who died when pregnant at the age of 25, by a fall from her horse, while hawking with her husband near Bruges, having long concealed, out of affection for him, the mortal injury she had received, render them objects worthy of considerable attention." The Duke wears a crown on his head, and is decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The *Monument* of **Mary** of Burgundy was erected in 1495, and is far superior to the other. In 1558 Philip II. bespoke one exactly like it for his great-great-grandfather, Charles the Bold, and paid one Master Jonghelinck for it 14,000 fl., besides 40 fl. to each of the workmen as compensation for the loss of his teeth in the process of enamelling. During the French Revolution these monuments were concealed, to preserve them from rapacity and Vandalism, by the beadle of the church, Pierre Dezutter, at the peril of his life, since a price of 2000 fr. was put upon his head in consequence of this good deed. Both monuments have been recently (finished in 1848) cleaned and regilt by a goldsmith of Bruges, M. Allard; a charge of 50 cents per person is made for showing them. A wooden planking affixed to the railing of the chapel conceals them from view. A richly carved Gothic balcony, of the pew of the family of Gruthuyze, on the l. of the high altar, and a painting in the style of *John Mabuse* (16th cent.), representing a Madonna (Mater Dolorosa) in the centre, with 7 scenes from the life of Christ round it, deserve to be looked at. The Crucifixion and the Last Supper, by *Peter Porbus*, hang in the side aisles, and are among the finest works of that artist.

In the *Ch.* of *St. Jacques* (close to the Hôtel du Commerce), a handsome building, rich in altars and marbles, are some interesting monumental *brasses* of a Spanish family: observe one, dated 1577, to Don Francisco di Lapuebla and his lady, in the Chapel of Ste. Croix. They are worthy of notice, because few are now to be seen in Belgium.

Close to Notre Dame is the *Hospital of St. John*, an ancient charitable institution, where the sick are attended by the religious sisters of the house, whose duties resemble those of the Sœurs de la Charité. Portraits of some of the directors and superiors of the establishment hang in the Chapter House, which also contains the celebrated pictures, the pride of the city and admiration of travellers, painted by *Hans Hemling*, or more correctly *Memling*, and presented by him to the hospital out of gratitude for the succour which he had received while a patient in it, suffering from wounds received in the battle of Nancy, 1477. The subject of one is the Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine; and on the shutters the Decollation of St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist at Patmos: on the outside are several figures of saints. The artist never surpassed, or even equalled, this great performance. The stiffness of the figures is usual in paintings of the period at which these were executed; but the careful finish of the heads,—equal to that employed in the finest miniatures,—the exquisite character which they discover, and the beauty and vividness of the colouring, are rare and truly admirable. They were executed in 1479, and bear his name. There is another small altarpiece by *Hemling*, also with wings: the principal subject is the Adoration of the Magi; at the sides are the Nativity and the Purification in the Temple. Besides these there are two heads by *Hemling;* also a Crucifixion by Franks, and a Holy Family said to be by Vandyk.

Another not less interesting object is the *Reliquary* or *Chasse de St. Ursule*, a wooden coffer for holding the arm of the saint, painted by Hemling. On each side of the cover are 3 medallions, the smaller of which contain angels playing instruments, the larger a coronation of the Virgin and the glorification of St. Ursula. On one gable end is the Virgin and Child, on the other St. Ursula. On the long sides are subjects from the legend of *St. Ursula and the* 11,000 *Virgins at Cologne*. St. Ursula was the daughter of an English king; with a train of 11,000 virgins, her lover Conan, and an escort of knights, she made a pilgrimage to Rome. On their return they all suffered martyrdom at Cologne. The paintings are executed with the most delicate finish. 1. In the first, representing the landing at Cologne, the traveller will recognise the cathedral, churches, and other buildings of that city, copied with considerable fidelity. 2. The landing at Cologne. 3. The arrival at Rome; the Pope receives the pilgrims. 4. Return to Basle, and re-embarkation on the Rhine. 5 & 6 form one picture, the groups and background being continued from one to the other—the martyrdom of Conan and of St. Ursula in the camp of the Emperor Maximin, on the banks of the Rhine. "These little pictures are among the very best productions of the Flemish school. The drawing in these small figures is much more beautiful than in the larger ones by the same master. There is nothing in them meagre, stiff, or angular: the movements are free; the execution and tone of colour, with all its softness, very powerful; the expression in the single heads of the highest excellence."—*Kugler*.

The large hall, divided by partitions into wards and dormitories, and kitchen for the use of the patients, is interesting for its cleanliness and good order, and, above all, for its antiquity. It is a Gothic hall, with rows of pointed arches on piers dividing it into aisles, and, probably, has undergone no change since the day when Hemling was received into it. *Admission* is given at any time except when service is going on in the church.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an elegant Gothic structure, though of small dimensions, built in 1377. The niches in front were decorated with curious statues of the Counts of Flanders; but on the arrival of the French revolutionary army, in 1792, all these "representations of tyrants" were pulled down, broken, and burnt in the great square in a bonfire, the materials of which were composed of the gallows, the scaffold, and the wheel. At a window or balcony in front of the building the Counts of Flanders presented themselves to the citizens after their accession, and took the oaths, promising to obey the laws and maintain the privileges of the town. The *Public Library* (open 10-3) is now placed in the Grand Hall, extending nearly the whole length of the building, and is remarkable for its Gothic roof of wood. It is well furnished in the department

French and Flemish literature, and contains a few curious MSS. Among other curiosities is a Missal of the 14th cent., and the scheme of a lottery drawn at Bruges in 1445—an earlier date than is usually given to the invention of lotteries, which renders it probable that they originated in Flanders, and not in Italy, as is commonly believed.

Adjoining the H. de Ville is the *Palais de Justice*, anciently called Palais du Franc de Bruges (the liberty of Bruges, an extensive district independent of the town). The back view of this building, toward the Fish-market, is curious. The *Council Chamber* of the magistrates is particularly deserving of notice: it is antique, though the rest of the building dates from 1722. It contains a magnificent chimney-piece, occupying one side of the room, carved in wood (date 1529), including statues as large as life, and well executed, of Charles V., Mary of Burgundy and Maximilian, Charles the Bold and Margaret of York, his third wife, surrounded with coats of arms of Burgundy, Spain, &c. It is also decorated with marble bas-reliefs representing the story of Susannah.

There is a Gothic chapel in the corner of the square at the opposite end of the Town House, on the site of the first dwelling of the Counts of Flanders, and called *La Chapelle du Sang de Dieu*, from some drops of our Saviour's blood, brought by Count Thierry of Alsace from the Holy Land, and presented by him to the town, and now deposited in a richly jewelled and enamelled shrine of silver gilt, executed in 1617 by Jean Crabbe. This is to be seen in the upper chapel, where is a pulpit with medallions carved in wood. The interior has been recently restored, and is not worth seeing. Admission by tariff, 50 cents. The exterior of the staircase leading to the chapel is in a florid Gothic, and dates from 1533. The crypt, called the Chapel of St. John, is the oldest building in Bruges, perhaps of the 9th cent.

John Van Eyck, the painter, who died at Bruges, 1441, was buried in the former cathedral of *St. Donatus*, demolished by the French, which stood opposite the Hôtel de Ville. Its site is now planted with trees, among which stands a vile clumsy statue of Van Eyck, being a painted plaster cast of the marble statue in the Academy, executed by Calloigne, 1775-1830, a native of Bruges, and director of the Academy.

The *Jerusalem Ch.*, in a very remote part of the town, is only remarkable on account of a copy of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem contained in it, from which it gets its name. It is a fac-simile of the interior of the tomb, and it is recorded that the founder of the chapel, a burgomaster of Bruges, Pierre Adorner, who is buried here, with his wife, made 3 journeys to the Holy Land to perfect the resemblance.

There is an *English nunnery* here; it was founded more than a cent. ago, for 40 nuns, natives of England and Ireland. The chapel is much admired. Strangers are admitted to hear the service, which is exquisitely chanted by the nuns.

The *Academy of Painting*, in the Gothic building called Het Poorters Huis, originally the factory of the Biscayans, Academie Plaets, contains some fine *old* paintings. The most remarkable are,—by *J. Van Eyck*:—1. The Virgin and Child, with St. George and St. Donatus; the donor on his knees, holding a pair of spectacles; date 1436. "It has great character of nature, and is very minutely finished, though the painter was 66 years old when it was done." 2. A *portrait of his wife* is painted in a very superior style, and deserves minute attention. 3. A head of Christ, with the date 1440. The second figure 4 has been partly erased, so as to look like 2, which has given rise to the erroneous assertion that this was the first picture painted by this artist with oil colours. (§ 25.)

Hans Hemling:—An altar-piece with folding-doors; in the centre the Baptism of Christ; on the wings portraits of the donor of the picture, his wife and family; and on the outside the Virgin and Child. This is a beautiful painting, remarkable especially for the sweet expression of some of the countenances, and their elaborate finish. It was formerly in the Town-house. Another altar-piece by the same master, but inferior to the preceding, represents *St. Christopher* with the infant Jesus on his shoulders. The portraits of the donors of this picture, and their family, are very fine. 3 or 4 other pictures shown here are attributed to Hemling, but their genuineness is doubted; at all events, they are far below the others in excellence. Not undeserving of notice are 2 portraits of a burgess of Bruges and his wife (1554), and 2 Last Judgments, by *Porbus* the elder; and the Judgment of Cambyses, 2 subjects, by *Ant. Claessens* the elder.

On one side of the *The Grande Place* stands *Les Halles*, a large building (date 1364), one wing of which was intended to be a cloth-hall; the other is occupied as a flesh-market. The tower or belfry in its centre is an elegant Gothic structure, imposing from its height. The view from its top is, as may be supposed, extensive; it commands the roofs of the city, and a sort of map-like panorama of the surrounding country. The Chimes (§ 26) from this tower are the finest in Europe, and almost incessant: they are played 4 times an hour by machinery, which may be seen near the top of the tower. It consists of an enormous brass cylinder, acting like the barrel of an organ, and setting in motion the keys of the instrument; but on Sundays, from 11½ to 12, the chimes are played by a musician. On the S. side of the square, at the corner of the Rue St. Amand, is the house inhabited by Charles II. during his exile from England. It bears the sign "*Au Lion Belge.*" Even in his banishment he was not without a regal title, for the Burghers of Bruges elected him "King of the Company of Crossbowmen." (Roi des Arbalétriers.)

An Estaminet, in the opposite corner of the Rue St. Amand, now occupies the site of the *Craenenburg*, historically remarkable as having been the prison of the Empr. Maximilian, 1487–8, when his unruly Flemish subjects, irritated at some infringement of their rights, rose up against him, seized his person, and shut him up in this building, which they had fortified, and converted into a prison by barring the windows. For several weeks he remained in close confinement, and the citizens kept watch and ward over him. The Pope menaced them with excommunication, and the armies of the Empire were put in march against them. Nevertheless, Maximilian was not released until he had sworn upon his knees, before an altar erected in the middle of this square, in presence of magistrates, corporation, and people, to resign his claims to the guardianship of his son, to respect the liberties of Bruges, and to grant a general amnesty for past offences against his person and government. He ratified this treaty by the most solemn oaths on the sacrament, the relics of St. Donatus, and a fragment of the true cross, in spite of which he broke it a few weeks after.

The *Prinssenhof*—the ancient palace of the Counts of Flanders, in which the marriage of Charles the Bold with Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., was celebrated in 1468, and where Philip le Bel, father of Charles V., was born—is reduced to a few fragments of ruined wall included in a private house, but retains the old name; it is near the Rue Noordzand.

The *Hall of the Serge-makers' Guild* (date 1383), with a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon over the door; the *house of the English Merchants' Company*, in which Caxton is said to have resided while learning the art of printing; the house of Count Egmont, a few paces from the H. du Commerce, are buildings interesting from age, architecture, or associations.

The *Béguinage*, or *Convent of Béguine Nuns*, near the western extremity of the town, is inferior in extent to the one at Ghent; but travellers ought to visit one or other of these interesting establishments.

The *Archers' Guilds* deserve notice; in the hall of the Fraternity of St. Sebastian or the cross-bowmen is a bust of our Charles II., and a portrait of his brother the D. of Gloucester. From the tower in the archery ground there is a good view of Bruges.

Service is performed on Sundays in an *English Protestant Church*.

The *Ramparts*, extending all round the town, are an agreeable walk.

The principal manufacture carried on in the town is that of lace; but even it is much fallen of.

In the three Latin lines already quoted, § 25, this town is said to be famed for pretty girls. Bruges has not lost its reputation in this respect; and many a fair face and pair of black eyes will be met with peeping out from under the black hood of the mantle, called *faille*, which is generally worn by the females of the lower orders, or surrounded by the primly plaited frills of a lace cap.

The invention of *decimal arithmetic* has been attributed to Simon Stevin, of Bruges. He was one of the best mathematicians of his age; he recommended, but did not invent, decimal arithmetic. He is the inventor of what is now called Bramah's press. There is a heavy, ill-draped statue of him in the Place de Simon Stevin.

The famous order of the *Golden Fleece* was established by Philip the Good, in 1430, at Bruges. In the symbol of this institution he paid a just compliment to the skill of the weavers of Flanders, who, by the perfection to which they had brought the *manufacture of wool*, had mainly contributed to the rapid advancement in prosperity of this country during the middle ages. The fleece, therefore, was very appropriately chosen as an emblem of the power and splendour of the rulers of Flanders. During the discontents which broke out in Belgium in the 14th cent., Edward III. invited many Flemings to England, who brought over with them the art of manufacturing the finer woollen cloths, previously unknown, and by their assistance we soon surpassed those of Flanders in excellence.

Six canals concentrate at Bruges, from Ghent, Sluis (Écluse, the port of Bruges), Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Ostend.

Damme, now a small village, about 3 m. on the Sluis road, is said to have been the port of Bruges, flourishing chiefly about 1200; tales are told of basins holding 1000 sail, where now is a fertile plain. At Damme is a fine church, partly in ruins, built early in the 13th cent.; the tombstones forming the pavement of the nave are beautifully carved.

BRUGES TO GHENT. (45 kilom. = 28⅛ m.)

Trains in 1 hr. The *Railway Station* at Bruges is on the Vrijdags Markt.

The Grand Canal between Bruges and Ghent is bounded by high banks on each side, and for the greater part of the distance is lined with tall trees, enlivened by occasional villas and neat gardens.

> "Europe can boast no richer, goodlier scene,
> By fertile fields and fruitful gardens green."

Dante (*Infer.* xv. 4–6) compares the embankment, which separated the River of Tears from the sandy desert, with that which the Flemings have thrown up between Ghent and Bruges against the assaults of the sea:—

> "Quale i Fiamminghi tra Guzzante e Bruggia,
> Temendo 'l flotto che inver lor s'avventa,
> Fanno lo schermo, perchè 'l mar si fuggia."

The *Railroad* is carried a little to the S. of the canal.

12 Bloemendael Stat.
10 Aeltre Stat.
7 Hansbeke Stat.
3 Landeghem Stat.
13 GHENT STAT., on the S.E. side of the town, which stands principally on the rising ground beyond the station. The trains leave the station by the same rails on which they enter it. On the high ground to the l., on arriving, and on the other side of the Schelde, is the new Citadel; the church on the hill, with a dome, is St. Pierre.

GHENT (French, Gand; Flem. Gend; Germ. Gent).—*Inns:* H. Royal; Poste—both on the Kauter or Place d'Armes; H. de Flandre, clean and quiet. *2nd Class:* Paradis; Lion d'Or; H. des Pays-Bas, Marché aux Grains, very comfortable, but small.

Ghent lies upon the rivers Schelde and Lys, whose numerous branches, traversing the town, form canals in all directions: it has 103,729 inhab. In the time of Charles V. this was, perhaps, the largest and most populous city of Europe. It contained 35,000 houses and 175,000 inhab.; and that emperor used sportively to say that he could put all Paris into his glove (gant). The circumference of its walls at the present day measures between 7 and 8 m. In the 10th cent. it was the capital of Flanders, but in process of time the turbulent weavers, among whom a spirit of independence had early begun to work, rose up against their feudal superiors, and threw off their yoke, or obtained from them concessions and immunities which formed the origin of popular rights in Europe. At length its burghers became so bold and warlike, that they were able to repulse from their walls 24,000 English, commanded by Edward I., in 1297; and contributed to beat the *élite* of the French chivalry at Courtray, in the "Battle of Spurs." Their allegiance, both to the Counts of Flanders and Dukes of Burgundy, seems to have been little more than nominal; since, whenever these seigneurs attempted to impose a tax which was unpopular, the great bell sounded the alarm, the citizens flew to arms, and slew or expelled from the town the officers appointed by their sovereign. It did not take long to equip an armament of burghers and artisans, who had weapons always at hand, and who repaired to the scene of action in their every-day or working dress, only distinguished by a badge, such as a white sleeve worn over it, or a white hood. Thus it happened that popular tumults were as frequent in the 14th and 15th cent. in Ghent as they have been in Paris in the 19th, and rather more difficult to quell. On the other hand, it not unfrequently happened that the seigneur, aroused by some act of atrocity or insubordination, collected his forces together, and took signal and terrible vengeance. These courageous but undisciplined citizens then atoned for their audacity on the field of battle, being mowed down in thousands. Afterwards came the season of retribution and humiliation for the town: enormous subsidies were levied on it; its dearest privileges were confiscated; and its most honoured citizens and magistrates were condemned to march out of the gates in their shirts, with halters round their necks, and to kiss the dust before the feet of their imperious lord and conqueror. The city of Ghent was several times forced to make such an abject and ludicrous act of submission. The immediate cause of its decline and ruin may be traced to this spirit of revolt. The citizens, "intoxicated with the extent of their riches and the fulness of their freedom," engaged in a contest with their sovereign, Philip the Good. It is no little proof of their vast resources that they were able to maintain it from 1448 to 1453; but in the end they were compelled to submit, with abject humiliation, heavy fines, and loss of trade.

In 1400 the city of Ghent is said to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers then amounted to 40,000, and they alone could furnish 18,000 fighting men out of their corporation. A custom derived from that period still exists in the town:—a bell was rung at morning, noon, and evening, to summon the weavers to their work and meals: while it tolled, the drawbridges over the canals could not be raised for the passage of vessels; and other persons were even enjoined not to go out into the streets, for fear of interrupting the vast stream of population; while children were carefully kept within doors, lest they should be trodden under foot by the passing multitude.

Though fallen from its high estate, it does not display the same signs of decay and listlessness as Bruges: it is still the *Belgic Manchester*. In 1804, while united to France, it was ranked by Napoleon as the third manufacturing town in his dominions,—after Lyons and Rouen. The Revolution of 1830, however, inflicted another vital blow on its prosperity. Several considerable manufactures are, however, carried on here, especially that of cotton. In 1801 a clever Fleming, named Lieven Bauens, brought over from Manchester English workmen and spinning jennies. The manufacture quickly took root, so as to employ in a few years more than 30,000 workmen. 60 steam-engines were employed, not long ago, in the town and neighbourhood to set in motion the machinery of the various cotton-mills, some of whose chimneys, assuming the elegant form of classic columns, may be seen from the station.

The picturesqueness of the houses of Ghent, the fantastic variety of gable ends rising stepwise, or ornamented with scrolls and carving, arrest the stranger's eye at every turn. (See § 25.) Among the chief buildings—

The *Beffroi—Belfry Tower*—is one of the most ancient in the town, dating from 1183. One of the earliest privileges which the citizens obtained from their feudal lords was to be allowed to build a belfry, and they long regarded it as a kind of monument of their power and wealth. It originally served as a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy might be descried, and it contained the tocsin-bell, by the tolling of which the citizens were called together to arms or to debate. One of the bells still bears this inscription:—"Mynen naem is Roelant, als ick clippe dan ist brandt; als ick luyde, dan ist Storm im Vlaenderlandt." The Gilt Dragon on the top, which the Gantois carried off from Bruges in the wars of the 14th cent., as a trophy of their conquest of that town under the generalship of Philip Van Artevelde, has been re-gilt 1851. It originally decorated one of the Greek churches in Constantinople, and was brought from thence by the men of Bruges who went on the first crusade as soldiers of Baldwin Count of Flanders. The charters, title-deeds, and records of Ghent were originally deposited in the lower part of the building; it now serves as a prison.

The view from the top is certainly far more striking than that from the great tower at Bruges; the watchmaker, through whose shop, at its base, the entrance lies, exacts 2 francs for admission.

Charles V., when recommended by the cruel Alva to raze to the ground this town, whose rebellion had given him so much trouble, took him to the top of the Beffroi, and, showing him the vast city spread out beneath, asked, "Combien il fallait de peaux d'Espagne pour faire un *gant* de cette grandeur?"—How many skins of Spanish leather would it take to make such a glove?—thus rebuking the atrocious suggestion of his minister.

It is, indeed, an interesting prospect; the number of the squares, and width of the streets, admit the eye to range over something more than mere roofs of houses. Besides the towers and steeples of many churches, and the imposing mass of the Town Hall close at hand, in the distance may be perceived the site and ruined walls of the Citadel, built by Charles V. to overawe the citizens. Beyond this, if we continue the survey, is the Great Béguinage, with its streets and squares; and, following the line of ramparts, still further to the left, near the Promenade of the Coupure, the Maison de Force, a vast building, resembling a wheel in its ground plan, with the steeple of the prison church rising in the centre.

The *Cathedral of St. Bavon* (Flem. St. Baefs), though somewhat heavy externally, is one of the most handsome in its internal proportions and splendid in its decorations of all the churches in Belgium. It was founded in 944, the choir and crypt were rebuilt in 1228, and the whole was finished in the beginning of the 16th cent. The choir and transepts are lined with black marble; the balustrades are of white or variegated marble, a species of decoration which, though splendid, yet, being in the Grecian style, by no means befits a Gothic church: the gates of the chapels are of brass, and statues and paintings ornament every vacant space. Over the choir, at a considerable elevation, are affixed the arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece. The last (23rd) chapter of the order was held in this church by Philip II. of Spain, 1559. The pulpit was carved by Delveaux, an artist of Ghent.

The high altar itself is a remarkable object, bearing the statue of St. Bavon, in his ducal dress, by Verbruggen. In front of it are 4 tall copper candlesticks, remarkable as having belonged to King Charles I. It is supposed that they may have adorned the chapel of White-hall, or St. Paul's church, and that they were sold and sent out of England in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. They still bear the arms of England. On each side of the choir, near the altar, are handsome monuments, with statues of 4 bishops of Ghent. The finest is that of Bp. Van Triest, by Duquesnoy.

The 24 chapels in the side aisles and round the choir contain pictures, which are here enumerated in order, beginning with that on the rt. hand as you enter the west door; those in the 5th, 10th, 13th, and 14th chapels are productions of first-rate excellence, which deserve attentive consideration.

In the first chapel on the rt. is a painting by *G. de Crayer*—The Beheading of St. John. 2. *Paelinck*—St. Colette receiving a Grant from the Magistrates of Ghent to establish a Convent. 3. *Cawer*—St. John baptizing Christ. 4. *Jansens*—Our Saviour's Body in the Lap of the Virgin. 5. The first chapel in the upper church behind the choir: *Francis Porbus*—Jesus in the midst of the Doctors: most of the faces are portraits; among them Charles V. and Philip II. may be distinguished: it is a beautiful painting, but in a bad light. 6. *G. de Crayer*—Martyrdom of St. Barbe. 7. *Vander Meiren* (a pupil of Van Eyck)—Christ between the Two Thieves. 8. *Vander Heuvel* — The Woman taken in Adultery. In the 10th chapel or 6th beyond the transept is one of the finest works ever produced by the early Flemish school—the masterpiece of the brothers HUBERT and JOHN VAN EYCK (date 1432), celebrated all over Europe. The subject is the Adoration of the spotless Lamb. In the centre is seen the Lamb as described in the Revelations, surrounded by angels, and approached by worshippers in 4 groups: on the rt. (of the spectator), above, the holy virgins and female saints; below, the apostles and saints of the New Testament: on the l. above, the bishops and founders of monastic orders, while below appear the patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament (W.J.F.); while in the horizon rise the Towers of the New Jerusalem, copied from some old Flemish town. Two of the figures in the rt. hand corner of the picture represent the brothers Van Eyck. More than 300 heads may be counted in this wonderful production, all finished with the most scrupulous minuteness. The upper part of the picture contains, in three compartments, the figures of God the Father, with John the Baptist on the one side, and the Virgin on the other. The beauty and grace of her countenance are only surpassed, probably, by some of the Madonnas of Raphael.

Considering the period when it was painted, this picture is remarkably free from the stiffness of the early school: the finish of the faces is most elaborate, and the strength and freshness of the colours in a painting 400 years old is truly wonderful. Sir Joshua says, "The figures are painted in a hard manner, but there is great character of truth and nature in the heads, and the landscape is well coloured."

Two pairs of shutters or folding doors below, and two above, painted within and without, also by the Van Eycks, originally formed part of this picture. The whole was taken to Paris by Napoleon, but the centre portions alone have been restored. The 6 most important of the wings are now in the Royal Museum at Berlin, having been originally bought by a picture-dealer for 6000 fr. (250*l.*), and afterwards sold for at least 10 times that sum to the King of Prussia. The 2 exterior lower wings are said to be still in the possession of the chapter, but are shut up from motives of false delicacy, because they represent Adam and Eve in a state of nature.

11. *G. Honthorst*—The Descent from the Cross; and, at the side, *G. Crayer*, the Crucifixion. 12. *N. Roose*—The Virgin, surrounded by Angels; on the rt. is the monument of Bp. Van der Noot, who is kneeling before the Virgin; opposite is the monument of another bishop, who is represented meditating on the scourging of our Lord. 13 contains a masterpiece of *Rubens*, but not well preserved—St. Bavon renouncing the profession of a Soldier to enter the Convent of St. Amand as a M

The figure of the saint is said to be a portrait of the artist himself. "This picture was formerly the ornament of the high altar of this cathedral, but was displaced to make room for an ordinary piece of sculpture. When Rubens was thus degraded, one may conclude his fame was then not established: he had not been dead long enough to be canonised, as he may be said to be at present. The saint is represented in the upper part of the picture, in armour, kneeling, received by a priest at the door of a church: below is a man, who may be supposed to be his steward, giving money to the poor. Two women are standing by, dressed in the fashion of the times when Rubens lived: one of them appears to be pulling off a chain, which falls from her neck, as if she intended to follow the example before her. This picture, for composition, colouring, richness of effect, and all those qualities in which Rubens more particularly excelled, claims a rank among his greatest and best works."—*R.* It was also carried to the Louvre. 14. *Otto Vennius*—The Resurrection of Lazarus; very good. 15. *Seghers*—Martyrdom of St. Lieven. 16. A copy from *Rubens*—The Martyrdom of St. Catherine. 17. Opposite this chapel is the monument of Bishop Van Eersel. 18. *M. Coexie*—The Seven Works of Mercy. Descending again into the lower church, we reach the 20th chapel. Here stands the brazen font at which Charles V. was baptized. 20. *G. Crayer*—Assumption of the Virgin. 21. *G. Crayer*—St. Macarius praying for those afflicted with the Plague, whilst he is himself struck by the Pestilence; a good picture. 22. *Huffel*—St. Lambert carrying coals on his Surplice to set fire to the Incense. 23. *Rombouts*—The Descent from the Cross.

Under the choir is a low subterranean chapel, in one corner of which lie buried Hubert Van Eyck and his sister, also a painter, who may be said to have been literally wedded to the art, since she rejected all offers of marriage in order to devote herself to it. This *Crypt* is reputed very ancient, but a large proportion of the low stumpy pillars are probably of the same age as the upper structure, and added as supports to it. St. Bavon suffered material injury from the fanatic depredations of the iconoclasts in 1566; 400 of the lowest class of the people, entering the church by night, commenced by torchlight the work of demolition, dashing the images and painted glass to pieces with their pole-axes, effacing the rich sculpture, and cutting the pictures to shreds. Within 3 or 4 days every church in Ghent shared a like fate. Philip II.'s vengeance, thus aroused, brought upon Belgium the curse of the Inquisition and the scourge of an Alva:—confiscation, exile, or death, were the consequences.

In the *Church of St. Michael* "is, or rather was, the celebrated Crucifixion of *Vandyk*, for it is almost destroyed by cleaning. It appears, by what remains, to have been one of his most capital works. Vandyk has here introduced a most beautiful horse in an attitude of the utmost grace and dignity. This is the same horse on which he drew Charles V., which is in the gallery at Florence; the head of the emperor he copied from Titian."—*R.* The picture has been so much injured and repainted that its original merits can hardly be determined. It stands in the N. transept, with a curtain before it. Next to it is a modern picture by a Belgian, representing the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena, whose figure is a portrait of the Empress Josephine. There are numerous paintings by modern Belgian artists in this church. The pulpit of carved mahogany, with a bas-relief of the Ascension, deserves notice.

Opposite the N. door is the so-called *House of Count Egmont*, a fine example of the late flamboyant in domestic architecture.

The most ancient church in the town is that of *St. Nicholas*, though much altered by repairs, conflagrations, &c.

The *University* is a truly handsome modern edifice, with a noble Corinthian portico, copied from the Pantheon at Rome, built partly on the site of a college of Jesuits. It was founded by William I., King of Holland, in 1826. The entrance-hall, the staircase, and the amphitheatre, where academic meetings are held and the prizes are distributed, are very fine, exhibiting great taste, and reflecting the highest credit on the architect, M. Roelandts. The *Museum* of natural history is of considerable extent, without any claim to great superiority for its collections. The library amounts to 60,000 volumes. The number of students is about 350. The entrance is behind, in the Rue Longue des Marais.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, not far from the Belfry, has two façades in totally different styles of architecture: having been built at intervals between 1482 and 1620, according to 3 or 4 different plans, by as many architects:—one is "a florid mixture of French flamboyant and English Tudor Gothic: the flat pointed arches are quite in the English pattern."—*F. S.* The elegant turret or tribune at the corner, with the part adjoining, in the richest flamboyant Gothic, is by Eustace Polleyt, 1527-1560; the other façade (1600-20), facing the Marché au Beurre, has columns of 3 different orders one above another. The Congress of Confederates, who assembled in 1576 to expel the Spaniards from Belgium, signed the treaty known in history as the *Pacification of Ghent* in the Salle du Trône. The interior of the building contains one or two modern paintings, but is not entitled to very great admiration.

The *Cabinet of M. von Saceghem* contains some very superior old paintings.

The *Museum* or *Academy*, Rue St. Marguérite (entrance at the side of the Augustine Church, admission at all hours with a fee), has no good pictures. These are the best: *Rubens*—St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, or 5 holy wounds; formerly in the Church of Recollets, where Sir J. R. saw it. He says of the figure of St. Francis, that it is "without dignity, and more he ought surely to be represented with like a beggar; though his dress is mean, the dignity and simplicity of a saint. Upon the whole, Rubens would appear to no great advantage in Ghent, if it was not for the picture in St. Bavon."—21. The Last Judgment. *M. Coxie*—The Emperor Charles V. landing in Africa.—Francis I., made prisoner at Pavia, yields up his sword to De Lannoy, a Flemish knight.—Rough sketches executed with great boldness, and made by *Gaspar de Crayer* to decorate the arch of triumph, erected on the occasion of the visit of the Infant Ferdinand to Ghent. *J. Jordaens*—The Woman taken in Adultery. *T. Duchatel*—The Installation of the Emperor Charles VI., 1668, as Count of Flanders, in the Marché au Vendredi. A great number of figures in the manner of Teniers. A great part of the collection consists of modern pictures.

The *Marché au Vendredi* (Vrijdags Markt) is a large square surrounded by ancient houses, named from the day on which the market is held in it. The ceremonies of the inauguration of the Counts of Flanders were celebrated on this spot with a pomp and splendour hardly to be conceived at present. Here also was the rendezvous of the "Trades Unions" of the middle ages, whenever a real or supposed breach of the privileges of their guilds or corporations on the parts of their rulers excited these turbulent spirits, "ces têtes dures de Flandres," to rebellion. Here their standards were planted, around which they rallied in arms. On this spot, Jacques van Artevelde, descended from one of the noblest families of Flanders, but called the Brewer of Ghent, because he had enrolled himself in the corporation of brewers to flatter the popular vanity by ranking himself among the people, at the head of his partisans, chiefly weavers, encountered the opposite faction of fullers, in a civic broil, with such bloodthirsty fury, that the presence of the host, which was brought out upon the spot to separate the combatants, was disregarded, and 1500 corpses of citizens slain by fellow-citizens were left on the square. The day was afterwards marked in the annals of the town as Evil Monday. It was in this place, 40 years after, that Jacques's son, Philip van Artevelde, was saluted Ruwaert or Protector of Ghent, and received (1381) the oath of fidelity from his townsmen, when called upon to lead them against th oppressor, Louis de Mâle. The s of Van Artevelde is told in Henry Taylor's drama.

In the Marché au Vendredi, also, at a later period, under the Duke of Alva, were lighted the fires of the Inquisition. Many thousands perished during those religious persecutions, which dispersed the best and most industrious citizens of Ghent over other lands, and struck a fatal blow at her commercial prosperity.—In a street close to the Marché, called the Mannekens Aert, is an enormous cannon, one of the largest in existence, being 18 ft. long and 10½ in circumference, named *De dulle Griete*, or Mad Margery; it is of hammered iron, was made in the days of Philip le Bon, and used by the Gantois at the siege of Oudenarde, 1382, and again in 1452.

In the Place St. Pharäilde, near the Marché aux Poissons, still stands the old turreted gateway, called the *Oudeburg*, or *'s Gravensteen*, the Count's Stone (*i. e.* castle), a relic of the castle of the Counts of Flanders, built by Baldwin Bras de Fer, 868. The small portion that remains of the building, consisting of an old archway and turret, is now incorporated in a cotton factory. The area within is occupied by houses of the meanest kind. It deserves to be visited, however, as one of the oldest existing buildings in Belgium, and the interior contains some curious vestiges of its ancient origin. In the years 1338-9 it was the residence of Edward III. and his family; and his Queen Philippa here gave birth to a son, who was called, from his birth-place, John of Gaunt. An intimate alliance existed for many years between the men of Ghent, or Gaunt, and the English, particularly during the reigns of the Edwards. The Flemings were deeply interested in procuring our wool for their cloths; the English sovereigns, on the other hand, were glad to secure "the good towns" and weavers of Flanders as allies to assist them in their designs upon the crown of France, and threatened to prohibit the exportation of wool when the men of Gaunt opposed their wishes, or refused to embrace their cause.

Jacques van Artevelde, the Brewer of Ghent, was a faithful ally of Edward III., who used familiarly to call him "his dear gossip;" and the Queen Philippa stood godmother to his son Philip. It was at his suggestion that Edward assumed the title of King of France, and quartered the fleurs de lis with the arms of England, from which they were not removed till the end of the last cent. The English connection was in the end fatal to Jacques, and led to his being killed by the citizens whom he had so often led as easily as sheep, by his talents, courage, and eloquence. In 1344 Edward III. crossed over to Sluis at the invitation of Jacques, who, relying on his influence with the citizens, had promised to make him lord and heritor of Flanders, But this proposal was distasteful to the men of Ghent, who were unwilling to disinherit their natural lord; and, during Van Artevelde's absence to confer with Edward, the popular discontent against him, increased by rumours that, during his administration of the affairs of Flanders, he had secretly sent large sums of money out of the country to England, was excited in a high degree, and "set them of Gaunt on fire." "As he rode into the town about noon, they of the town knew of his coming, and many were assembled together in the street where he should pass, and when they saw him they began to murmur, and to run together their heads in one hood, and said, 'Behold yonder great master who will order all Flanders after his pleasure, the which is not to be suffered.' As he rode through the street he perceived that there was some new matter against him, for he saw such as were wont to make reverence to him as he came by turn their backs towards him and enter into their houses. Then he began to doubt, and as soon as he was alighted in his lodging he closed fast his doors, gates, and windows. This was scant done but all the street was full of men, and especially those of the small crafts, who assailed his house both behind and before." Though stoutly resisted, their numbers prevailed. Artevelde in vain addressed them from an upper window; the eloquent tongue was now little heeded in the frenzy of popular excitement. "When Jacques saw that he could not appease them, he drew in his head and closed the window, and so thought to steal out on the backside into a church that joined his house, but it was so broken that 400 persons were entered in, and finally there he was taken and slain without mercy, and one Thomas Denys gave him his death stroke." — *Froissart.* A metal shield on the balcony of a house near the corner of the Place du Calendre marks the scene of his murder.

Van Artevelde's house was situated in the Padden Hoek (Toad's Corner). Many military and commercial treaties were made with the English by both the Arteveldes: they aided each other with troops on land and ships at sea; and the connection between the two countries was not finally broken off until the time of Philip the Bold.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, heiress of Charles the Bold, was celebrated at Ghent 1477. By this alliance the Low Countries were added to the Austrian dominions. A short time before it took place the famous Oliver the Barber, called Le Diable, was despatched by his master, Louis XI., to obtain the hand of Mary for his son, or, failing in this, to stir up rebellion among the men of Ghent. His mission failed, his intrigues were frustrated, and he was dismissed with disgrace, after having imprudently demanded a private audience with the princess, which her council of state refused, alleging the laws of etiquette, and even of decency, forbade such an interview with "cette jeune demoiselle qui étoit à marier."

The Empr. Charles V. was born at Ghent, in the palace now pulled down, but its site is marked by a street named after it, *Cour des Princes.* It is related that he first saw the light in a water-closet, which ignoble birth-place was afterwards handsomely furnished and transformed into a splendid apartment. The turbulence and sedition of his subjects and fellow-citizens of Ghent repeatedly gave annoyance to Charles, till at length a more formidable insurrection broke out, which, spreading through Flanders, threatened to sever the province from his dominions. It originated in the discontent caused by his demand of an enormous subsidy from the citizens to carry on the war against France, which was soon fomented into open rebellion. Having put the town into a state of defence, they secretly tendered their allegiance to Francis I. He, however, not only declined the offer, but very treacherously disclosed the secret to the Emperor. Charles was in Spain, but no sooner did this intelligence reach his ears than he decided upon putting down the treason in person. To save time he daringly resolved to cross the dominions of his rival Francis (with whom he had recently been partially reconciled), trusting to his chivalrous generosity not to take advantage of this confidence. Great was the consternation in Ghent when it was announced that Charles, who was supposed to be many hundred miles off, had suddenly arrived before the city, and had surrounded it with a large army. Messengers were despatched to sue for his forgiveness, but, without granting conditions, he demanded instant admittance within the walls; then posting guards at the gates, he proceeded to take measures for chastising the inhabitants. It was while deliberating on the punishment to be inflicted that the infamous Duke of Alva suggested the annihilation of the whole city (p. 40). Charles, however, was satisfied with a cruel but less sweeping retribution; 14 of the ringleaders were beheaded, others were banished, and their goods forfeited. The city was declared guilty of *lèze-majesté,* and, in consequence, the magistrates and principal citizens, the chiefs of the guilds and of the corporation of weavers, were compelled to present themselves before Charles in black gowns, with bare heads and feet, and with halters round their necks, and to demand pardon on their knees. He exacted as a further penalty that the magistrates should never appear in public without the halter. This, which was intended as a badge of ignominy, was afterwards converted into a decoration. The rope, in the course of years became a rich silken cord, and w worn round the neck as an ornam tied with a true lover's knot in front. By the same sentence all the privileges of the city, together with the cannon and other arms of the commonalty (*commune*), of the trades, and of the weavers' guild, were confiscated; and even the famous bell, called Roland, which was convicted of having played a very turbulent part with its tongue during the insurrection, was taken down from the Beffroi.

As a further check to their turbulence, and for the entire restriction of their liberties, the Emperor soon after laid the first stone of the *Citadel* (château des Espagnols), situated on the E. side of the town, not far from the Porte d'Anvers; to make room for it he removed 800 houses from the ancient quarter of St. Bavon. This fortress served afterwards as a prison to the Counts Egmont and Horn; and when the Flemings took up arms to throw off the Spanish yoke 1570, it was besieged by the townspeople under the Prince of Orange. It was long and vigorously defended by the Spaniards. At last 3000 men of Ghent, wearing white shirts over their clothes to distinguish themselves, attempted to carry it by assault Nov. 10. The ladders, however, were too short, and they were compelled to retire with loss. The next morning, while they were preparing to renew the attack, the Spaniards sent to capitulate. When at length terms were granted the besiegers were not a little astonished to see the Senora Mondragon march out at the head of 150 men and a number of women and children, the sole remains of the garrison, whom she had headed and commanded during the whole siege, in the absence of her husband the governor, assisted by the other females.

The *Old Citadel* was afterwards levelled with the ground by a decree of the States General; and the citizens, with their wives and children, working like common labourers, assisted in demolishing the stronghold of tyranny; but some of the casemates and shattered walls remain, as well as parts of cloisters of the monastery of St. Bavon, and a small octagonal Chapel of St. Macarius, in the Romanesque style (date probably about 1067). It is not far from the Railway station to the E.

The *Béguinage* is one of the few nunneries not suppressed by Joseph II., or swept away by the torrent of the French Revolution. It is of great extent, with streets, squares, and gates surrounded by a wall and moat. It is certainly worthy a visit. At the hour of vespers (7½ p. m.) strangers should repair to the chapel, where they will have an opportunity of seeing the whole sisterhood assembled. They amount to more than 600, and many are persons of wealth and rank. The sight of so large an assemblage, all in black robes and white veils (the ancient Flemish *faille*, which they still retain), barely illuminated by the evening light and a few lamps, has a picturesque effect. The novices are distinguished by a different dress; and those who have just taken the veil wear a chaplet round their heads. "The chanting of a small, but by no means select choir, in the music gallery, derives its interest and impressiveness from the framework (so to say) of scenery and costume in which it is set. As a whole the service is very striking, and should on no account be missed." — *H. F. C.* The sisters live generally in separate houses. On the doors are inscribed the names, not of the tenant of the house, but of some saint who has been adopted as its protectress. This is the principal establishment of the order, which numbers in Belgium 6000 sisters. The Béguines are bound by no vow; they may return into the world whenever they please, and sisters have been known to quit the order after having entered it. They attend to the sick in the Béguinage, as nurses, and are constantly seen at the Hospital.

There is an *English Church* appropriated to the Episcopal Service on the Braband Dam. It is the only Protestant church in Ghent.

The *Byloque* (a Flemish word signifying enclosure) is the principal Hospital of Ghent: it was founded 1225, and is capable of holding 600 sick. Jacques van Artevelde, it is believed, was buried in the church of the Byloque, after having been assassinated in his own house. It was in the Byloque that he was proclaimed by his townsmen Ruwaert, or Protector of Flanders, and here he assembled the men of Ghent to plead in favour of an alliance between them and Edward III.

The *Promenades* at Ghent are the double avenue of trees by the side of the *Coupure*, or canal, cut in 1758, to unite the Lys and the Bruges canal together. Near it is the *Penitentiary* (Maison de Détention), an octagon building of vast extent, begun 1772, and finished 1824. A prison truly is an object which an Englishman can see frequently enough in his own country, but this is particularly well managed; it was held up as a pattern by Howard the philanthropist, and has served as a model for many others, not only in Europe, but in America.

The *New Cassino*, a handsome building by Roelands, stands also near the Coupure, and is well worth notice. It has a literary and scientific, as well as a social destination. Exhibitions of flowers take place in the lower apartments.

The *Kauter* (a Flemish word signifying a field), or Place d'Armes, within the town, is a large square planted with trees, and surrounded by large buildings, among them 3 *Clubs*—of the military, nobles, and merchants. A military band usually plays here on summer evenings. The *Boulevards* around the town, anciently the ramparts, are also agreeable walks.

On the Quai aux Herbes stands the *Maison des Bateliers*, the oldest house, and perhaps the most picturesque, in Ghent, having the date 1513. The insignia of the watermen's craft (whose guild was held here) are carved on its gables (§ 25).

Hubert Van Eyck, the painter, lived in a house at the corner of the Rue des Vaches and the Marché aux Oiseaux, near the Kauter: it has received a modern front.

A splendid *collection of enamelled stone ware* (Grès de Flandre), and of German and Venetian glass, belonging to the family *Huyvetter*, is well worth a visit. Rue Haute Porte, near H. de Ville.

Several buildings recently erected by the town of Ghent would do credit to the first capitals of Europe.

A *New Theatre* has been built in the corner of the Place d'Armes. Its saloon, concert and ball-rooms are magnificent, and they are well worth a visit. The building cost the town of Ghent 2,500,000 fr.

The *Palais de Justice*, another striking new building by Roelands, stands in the Rue du Théâtre, a new and handsome street. The ground floor serves as the Exchange; the upper chambers are appropriated as courts of justice.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, belonging to the University, said to be the finest in Belgium, is far from deserving the praise commonly given to it.

The *Post Office* is in the Rue de l'Université. *Vigilantes*, § 22. A.

The *modern Citadel*, begun 1822, and finished 1830, is situated on Mont Blandin, which is the end of the high land on which the western part of the city stands. It is one of the chain of fortresses defending the Belgian frontier, and commands the course of the Schelde and Lys.

Ghent communicates with the sea by a grand *Canal* which enters the Schelde at Terneuse. It gives the city all the advantages of a seaport; vessels drawing 18 ft. water can unload in the basin under its walls. At Sas van Ghent, about 14 m. N., are sluices, by means of which the whole country could be laid under water.

Railroad. — Ghent to Courtrai and Lille (on the way to Paris). Rte. 15.

Railroad, Ghent to Mechlin, 56 kilom.

Trains in 1½ hr. On quitting Ghent the Railway crosses the Schelde, and is carried along the S. side of it, approaching now and then one of its sweeping curves.

7 Melle Stat.

7 Wetteren Stat. 9000 inhab.

6 Wichelen Stat.

7 Audeghem Stat. Alost is 3 m. from this Stat.: omnibuses ply thither, meeting the trains (see R. 19, p. 30).

The river Dender is crossed on leaving the station.

2 Dendermonde Stat. (*Inns:* Ai

Demi-Lune.) *Termonde*, or DENDERMONDE, a name rendered familiar to English ears by "my Uncle Toby's" constant reference to the siege of 1706, is a primitive Brabant town of 8000 inhab. and a strong fortress on the rt. bank of the Schelde, at its junction with the Dender. By means of sluices the surrounding country, which is marshy, can be laid under water. Louis XIV., who had been nearly drowned, along with his army, in attempting its siege in 1667, when told that Marlborough was about to besiege it, replied, "he must have an army of ducks to take it." Nevertheless, owing to the prevalence of a drought of 7 weeks, the garrison were quickly obliged to surrender unconditionally to the English. The *Ch. of Notre Dame*, the oldest building, surmounted by an octagon tower, contains a Crucifixion and Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Van Dyk;* a Virgin and Saints by *Crayer;* and an ancient font sculptured in the style of that at Winchester, out of a square block. The house of Teniers is still pointed out.

9 Malderen Stat.

10 Capelle-aux-Bois Stat. The Brussels canal is crossed just after leaving this station.

The Louvain canal is crossed shortly before the railway reaches

8 MECHLIN STAT. (See Rte. 23.)

ROUTE 21 A.

BRUGES TO COURTRAI.—RAILWAY.

Bruges. (Rte. 21.) Station the same as that of the Ghent and Ostend Railway. Trains in 2 hrs.; many stops.

Thorout Stat. Thorout stands in a fertile country. A little coarse woollen cloth and much excellent lace are manufactured here. Two annual fairs in June and July are held here. It is a very ancient town, and at the beginning of the eighth cent. is mentioned as a place of considerable traffic. It has a small *Stadhuis* and a large collegiate church, but neither remarkable. Near it is the Castle of Wynendale, once a hunting-seat of Robert the Frison, 10th Earl of Flanders (1090), and said to have been built by Odoacer V., Grand Forester of Flanders, in the early part of the 9th cent. Here the Bp. of Lincoln and his fellow-commissioner, sent by Edward I. (1297), negotiated the marriages of Edward P. of Wales and the daughter of Philip King of France, and of Edward himself and the sister of that monarch.

Lichtervelde Stat.

Roulers (Rousselaere, Flem.) Stat. This town is seated on a smaller stream, called the Mander, amidst very fine meadows. In ancient records it is called *Rollarium in pratis*. The *Stadhuis* is a long ancient building in the market-place, in the middle of the town. It has a large square tower, apparently more ancient than the body of the building, at its S. end, and a slender but graceful miniature spire in its centre. The *Ch. of St. Michael* is a plain and rather small structure, with a very beautiful spire. It stands to the rear of the W. side of the market-place; its date must be about the beginning of the 16th cent. Some of the best lace in Flanders is manufactured at Roulers, and a small quantity of woollen stuff.

Iseghem Stat. The Lys is crossed.

Courtrai Stat. (See Rte. 16.)

ROUTE 22.

GHENT TO ANTWERP.—RAILROAD.

31 Eng. m., 2 hrs., including ferry.

The road passes through the *Pays de Wâes*, one of the most populous districts, the best cultivated, and the most productive for its extent in all Europe. At the time of the civil wars in Flanders it was nothing more than a bare and open heath. At present there is not an inch of ground which is not rendered productive in the highest degree: every field receives as much care and attention as a garden, or a bed of tulips; and the natural soil, little better than barren sand, has been covered artificially with the richest mould. (See Holland, Introd. § 17.) Though the country is flat, it is far from uninteresting, being varied with large villages and neat farms, covered with beautiful cattle, the richest and closest fields of corn or crops of flax, and inhabited by a healthy population. The district of St. Nicholas, perhaps the most thickly peopled in Europe in proportion to its extent, numbers 5210 inhab. upon every square league. The mode of farming pursued in this district is worthy the attention of every agriculturist. Such a pattern of laborious cultivation is not to be found in the whole of Europe. The land is singularly subdivided among a great number of small proprietors. In a distance of 30 kilomètres, 705 plots, belonging to 500 different persons, are crossed. Each holding averages ⅔ of a hectare, and is surrounded by hedges and trees.

The castle of Loochristy, not far to the N. of the road, is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent. It is surrounded by a wide moat, approached by a drawbridge. It was once a hunting-seat of the Bishops of Ghent.

Bienvelde Stat.

Loheren Stat. (*Inn*, Quatre Sceaux), a town of 16,500 Inhab. There are extensive bleaching-grounds here.

St. Nicholas Stat. (*Inn*, H. de Flandres), 20,500 Inhab., said to have the largest market of flax in the world. Its great square is scarcely big enough to hold the crowd assembled on market-days.

Beveren Stat.

Beyond the neat village of Zwyndrecht, the cathedral of Antwerp comes in sight. For 3 years the whole district, and even the high road, lay many feet under water, introduced by cutting the dykes above the Tête de Flandre during the siege of Antwerp. 12 Dutch gun-boats floated over the polders, or fields, which are many feet lower than the level of the river at high-water. The coming and receding tides covered the surface with sand; and the ground, saturated with salt water, and deprived of all vegetation, for a long time remained a barren morass, interspersed with pools. The industrious efforts of the owners have made some progress in reclaiming from the condition of an unproductive waste this territory, which, owing to its natural fertility and its vicinity to a large city, was of very great value.

Near Antwerp the Schelde makes so great a bend as to convert its l. bank into a tongue of land. The only approach to Antwerp on this side lies along the top of the dykes which intersect the low polders, and divide them from one another and from the Schelde. At the extremity of this tongue of land is situated the Fort called

Tête de Flandre (het Vlaemsche Hoofd), Terminus, on the l. bank of the river, exactly opposite Antwerp, forming a principal outwork and tête du pont to that fortified town. It contains a few small houses within its rampart. Napoleon considered its situation more advantageous than even that of Antwerp, and designed to found a new city here. See p. 61.

The Ghent railway station is here; the passengers and private carriages are embarked in a steam ferry-boat, which plies across the Schelde every ¼ hr. The best view of Antwerp is obtained from this point. The Schelde is nearly 500 yards wide here, and is deep enough for a 74-gun ship. The "coupure," or cutting of the dyke, by which the Dutch laid the land on the l. bank under water, was made a little way above the Tête de Flandre, opposite the citadel. The repairs of this breach cost 2 millions of francs.

ANTWERP (French, ANVERS; Flem. ANTWERPEN; Span. AMBERES). *Inns:* Hotel St. Antoine, the best, well managed and much commended; tables-d'hôte at 2 and 4½; good, and respectably attended;—H. du Parc, also good: these 2 hotels are on the Place Verte, near the cathedral;—H. de Rubens, good. 2nd class Inns: H. des Pays-Bas; H. du Rhin; H. des Etrangers, on the Quai; H. d'Angleterre.

Antwerp is a strongly fortified city, with a citadel, on the rt. bank of the Schelde (L'Escaut, Fr.), which is here navigable for vessels of large burden; the tide rises 12 ft., and the water is brackish. The most probable and simple derivation of the name is from the Flemish words "aen't werf," on the wharf, or quay. Antwerp contai

90,000 inhab. In the height of its splendour and prosperity, that is to say, in the 16th cent., it is said to have numbered 200,000, but it was then the richest and most commercial city in Europe. Its merchants, indeed, were princes in wealth, and their houses splendid palaces. No city of Belgium presents grander streets and squares, the finest of which is the Place de Meir; and its magnificent line of *Quays* along the Schelde are unrivalled in the country. The cathedral, near the centre of the town, is surrounded by several open squares, but there is a want of a main street between it, the Place de Meir, and the Schelde, to pierce the intervening stacks of buildings intersected by an intricate labyrinth of narrow lanes, inhabited by the lower orders. An old author, describing the condition of Antwerp in the days of Charles V., says that 2500 vessels were sometimes seen *at one time* lying in the river, laden with the productions of all quarters of the globe: 500 loaded waggons on an average entered its gates daily from the country. The money put into circulation annually exceeded 500,000,000 guilders, and 5000 merchants met twice every day on the Exchange.

The decay and fall of its prosperity is to be traced to the tyranny of the cruel Alva, under the directions of his bigoted master, Philip II. of Spain. The establishment of the Inquisition by him, and the persecutions occasioned by it, drove thousands of industrious inhabitants to seek an asylum elsewhere. To this persecution England is indebted for her silk manufactures, which were introduced by Flemish refugees from Antwerp, in the reign of Elizabeth. Another blow to its prosperity was the memorable siege of 14 months in 1585, which ended in its capture by the Duke of Parma, one of the most memorable exploits of modern warfare, whether we consider the strength of the place, the hearty resistance offered by the citizens, who yielded at last only when starved out by famine, or the political consequences resulting from it. (See p. 29.) Then came the loss of the navigation of the Schelde, which fell into the hands of the Dutch at the union of the Seven United Provinces; and the subsequent closing of the river by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, completed its commercial ruin, from which it was only beginning to recover when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. In consequence of that event, the most profitable commerce which Antwerp carried on with the Dutch colonies is annihilated; the richest merchants have quitted it, repairing to Rotterdam or Amsterdam; its manufactures are nearly ruined, its docks comparatively empty, and its streets deserted. Within the last few years it has recovered a part of its former prosperity.

Antwerp enjoys a high reputation from its encouragement of the arts, and the eminent artists it has produced. It would be sufficient to mention the great names of Rubens (who lived here, and whose parents were of Antwerp), and of Vandyck, without alluding to others also great in their way, as Teniers, Jordaens, Quentin Matsys, &c., who were all natives of Antwerp or its neighbourhood. Trade and commerce have, indeed, deserted it, but their consequences, in a variety of instances, particularly in the great works of art produced here, still remain behind: the power and genius of Rubens especially, whose masterpieces still exist here, are nowhere else to be equally understood and appreciated. The Academy or Corporation of St. Luke, in this city, for the encouragement of painting, was one of the oldest societies of the kind in Europe; it was founded in 1454 by Philip the Good, and endowed by Philip IV. of Spain, and may be regarded as the cradle of the Flemish school. A colossal *statue* of *Rubens*, by Geefs, a native of Antwerp, has been erected on the Place Verte, in front of

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame*, one of the largest churches and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in the Netherlands. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the 13th cent., and to have taken 84 years to finish. It was burnt in 1533, but the tower and choir were preserved. It was rebuilt the following year. The interior is simple and imposing: it is 500 ft. long and 250 wide, and the effect of the vastness of its lofty choir and nave, with *treble* aisles on each side, is assisted by its being all finished on the same uniform plan, and left open. It was sacked by the fanatic iconoclasts in 1566, when its rich altars, ornaments, and sculptures, were either burned or carried off. In the choir a chapter of the Golden Fleece was held in 1555 by Philip II. of Spain, at which *nine* kings and sovereign princes were present, and assisted as knights of the order.

The great attraction in this church is the *masterpiece of Rubens—the Descent from the Cross.* It hangs in the S. transept, near the door leading out of the Place Verte. On one of the lateral pieces or folding doors is represented the Salutation of the Virgin; on the other the Presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple; and on the back of them are a colossal figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour, and a hermit.

"This picture, of all the works of Rubens, is that which has the most reputation. I had consequently conceived the highest idea of its excellencies; knowing the print, I had formed in my imagination what such a composition would produce in the hands of such a painter. I confess I was disappointed. However, this disappointment did not proceed from any deficiency in the picture itself; had it been in the original state in which Rubens left it, it must have appeared very different; but it is mortifying to see to what degree it has suffered by cleaning and mending. That brilliant effect, which it undoubtedly once had, is lost in a mist of varnish, which appears to be chilled or mildewed. The Christ is in many places retouched, so as to be visible at a distance; the St. John's head repainted; and other parts, on a close inspection, appear to be chipping off, and ready to fall from the canvas. However, there is enough to be seen to satisfy any connoisseur that in its perfect state it well deserved all its reputation.

"The composition of this picture is said to be borrowed from an Italian print. The greatest peculiarity of this composition is the contrivance of the white sheet on which the body of Jesus lies: this circumstance was probably what induced Rubens to adopt the composition. He well knew what effect white linen, opposed to flesh, must have, with his powers of colouring,—a circumstance which was not likely to enter into the mind of an Italian painter,* who probably would have been afraid of the linen's hurting the colouring of the flesh, and have kept it down by a low tint. And the truth is, that none but great colourists can venture to paint pure white linen near flesh; but such know the advantage of it. I consider Rubens's Christ as one of the finest figures that ever was invented; it is most correctly drawn, and, I apprehend, in an attitude of the utmost difficulty to execute. The hanging of the head on his shoulder, and the falling of the body on one side, give it such an appearance of the heaviness of death, that nothing can exceed it.

"Of the three Maries, two of them have more beauty than he generally bestowed on female figures, but no great elegance of character. The St. Joseph of Arimathea is the same countenance which he so often introduced in his works—a smooth, fat face,—a very unhistorical character. The principal light is formed by the body of Christ and the white sheet; there is no second light which bears any proportion to the principal. In this respect it has more the manner of Rembrandt's disposition of light than any other of Rubens's works; however, there are many detached lights distributed at some distance from the great mass, such as the head and shoulders of the Magdalen, the heads of the two Maries, the head of St. Joseph, and the back and arm of the figure leaning over the cross; the whole surrounded with a dark sky, except a little light in the horizon and above the cross.

"The historical anecdote relating to

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* Rubens probably obtained the idea of this picture from a celebrated one of the same subject, in the church of the Trinità de' Monti at Rome, by Daniel di Volterra, who was
in it by Michael Angelo: there is cons
similarity in the two works.

this picture says that it was given in exchange for a piece of ground (belonging to the guild of Arquebusiers) on which Rubens built his house; and that the agreement was only for a picture representing their patron, St. Christopher, with the infant Christ on his shoulders. Rubens, who wished to surprise them by his generosity, sent 5 pictures instead of 1,—a piece of gallantry on the side of the painter which was undoubtedly well received by the Arquebusiers, since it was so much to their advantage, however expensive to the maker of it. It was undertaken 1611, and set up 1612. All those pictures were intended to refer to the name of their patron *Christopher*.

"In the first place, the body of Christ on the altar is borne by St. John, St. Joseph of Arimathea, Mary Magdalen, &c. On one side of the left door is the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. The Virgin here bears Christ before he is born."—*R.*

The two doors when closed form a single picture, representing St. Christopher himself bearing the Infant on his shoulders, guided by the light of a hermit's lantern. "The hermit appears to be looking to the other side; one hand holds the lantern, and the other is very naturally held up to prevent the light from coming upon his eyes. On the reverse of this door we have another Christopher, the priest Simeon bearing Christ high in his arms, and looking upwards. This picture, which has not suffered, is admirable indeed, the head of the priest more especially, which nothing can exceed; the expression, drawing, and colouring are beyond all description, and as fresh as if the piece were just painted. The colouring of the St. Christopher is too red and bricky, and the outline is not flowing. This figure was all that the company of the Arquebusiers expected; but Rubens justly thought that such a figure would have made but a poor subject for an altar."—*R.*

This picture was taken by the French to Paris, and while there underwent a very judicious reparation and cleaning; so that it is probably in far better condition now than when seen by Sir Joshua. At any rate, it is the opinion of the best judges that his praise of this truly wonderful picture is on the whole too qualified. He has omitted to mention the well-known story of the share which Vandyck is said to have had in the painting. While the work was in progress, and during the absence of Rubens, the picture was thrown down by accident or carelessness of his pupils, and received serious injury in the fall. Vandyck was selected as the most skilful hand among them to repair the damage, and succeeded so well, that Rubens, on his return, declared that he preferred his scholar's work to his own. The parts restored by him were the cheek and chin of the Virgin, and the arm of the Magdalen.

In the opposite or N. transept is *the Elevation of the Cross*, "the first public work which *Rubens* executed after he returned from Italy. In the centre is Christ nailed to the cross, with a number of figures exerting themselves in different ways to raise it. One of the figures appears flushed, all the blood rising into his face from his violent efforts; others in intricate attitudes, which, at the same time that they show the great energy with which the business is done, give that opportunity which painters desire, of encountering the difficulties of the art, in foreshortening and in representing momentary actions. This subject, which was probably of his own choosing, gave him an admirable opportunity of exhibiting his various abilities to his countrymen; and it is certainly one of his best and most animated compositions.

"The bustle which is in every part of the picture makes a fine contrast to the character of resignation in the crucified Saviour. The sway of the body of Christ is extremely well imagined. The taste of the form in the Christ, as well as in the other figures, must be acknowledged to be a little inclinable to the heavy, but it has a noble, free, and flowing outline. The invention of throwing the cross obliquely from one corner of the picture to the other is finely conceived — something in the manner of Tintoret: it gives a new and uncommon air to his subject, and we may justly add that it is uncommonly beautiful. The contrast of the body with the legs is admirable, and not overdone.

"The doors are a continuation of the subject. That on the right has a group of women and children, who appear to feel the greatest emotion and horror at the sight: the Virgin and St. John, who are behind, appear very properly with more resignation. On the other door are the officers on horseback attending; behind them are the two thieves, whom the executioners are nailing to the cross.

"It is difficult to imagine a subject better adapted for a painter to exhibit his art of composition than the present; at least Rubens has had the skill to make it serve, in an eminent degree, for that purpose. In the naked figures of the Christ and of the executioners he had ample room to show his knowledge of the anatomy of the human body in different characters. There are likewise women of different ages, which is always considered as a necessary part of every composition in order to produce variety; there are, besides, children and horsemen; and, to have the whole range of variety, he has even added a dog, which he has introduced in an animated attitude, with his mouth open, as if panting; admirably well painted. His animals are always to be admired; the horses here are perfect in their kind, of a noble character, animated to the highest degree. Rubens, conscious of his powers in painting horses, introduced them in his pictures as often as he could. This part of the work, where the horses are represented, is by far the best in regard to colouring; it has a freshness which the other two pictures want; but those appear to have suffered by the sun.

"The central picture, as well as that of the group of women, does not, for whatever reason, stand so high for colour as every other excellence. There is a dryness in the tint; a yellow-ochrey colour predominates over the whole; it has too much the appearance of a yellow chalk drawing. I mean only to compare Rubens with himself: they might be thought excellent, even in this respect, were they the work of almost any other painter. The flesh, as well as the rest of the picture, seems to want grey tints, which is not a general defect of Rubens; on the contrary, his mezzotints are often too grey.

"The blue drapery about the middle of the figure at the bottom of the cross, and the grey colour of some armour, are nearly all the cold colours in the picture, which are certainly not enough to qualify so large a space of warm colours. The principal mass of light is on the Christ's body; but, in order to enlarge it and improve its shape, a strong light comes on the shoulder of the figure with a bald head: the form of this shoulder is somewhat defective; it appears too round.

"Upon the whole, this picture must be considered as one of Rubens's principal works."—*R.* It was executed in 1610, and retouched in 1627 by the painter, who added the Newfoundland dog at that time. A commission was appointed in March, 1849, to superintend the restoration of these two works of Rubens—the Descent from the Cross and the Crucifixion.

Over the high altar of the choir, which is very splendid, hangs a third of Rubens's most famous pictures, *The Assumption of the Virgin.* "She is surrounded by a choir of angels; below are the apostles and a great number of figures. This picture has not so rich an appearance in regard to colour as many other pictures of Rubens; proceeding, I imagine, from there being too much blue in the sky: however, the lower part of the picture has not that defect. It is said to have been painted in 16 days"—*R.*—for 1600 florins; Rubens's usual terms being at the rate of 100 florins a-day.

The *Resurrection of our Saviour, by Rubens* (in a small chapel S. of the choir), painted by him to adorn the tomb of his friend Moretus the printer. "An admirable picture, about half the size of life; Christ coming out of the sepulchre in great splendour, the soldiers terrified, and tumbling one over the other; the Christ is finely drawn, and of a rich colour. The St. John the Baptist on the door is likewise in his best manner, only his left leg is something too large. On the other door is St. Barbara (? St. Catherine); the figure without character, and the colouring without brilliancy. The predominant colour in her dress is purple, which has a heavy effect."—*R.* Some curious pictures by *Otto Vennius*, lately discovered within one of the pillars near the roof, now hang in the small chapels.

The *New Stalls* in the choir, designed by Professor Geerts, of Louvain, and executed by Durlet, of exquisite Gothic tabernacle work, foliage, &c., interspersed with figures of saints, apostles, and scriptural groups, are remarkable for their elaborate execution. Only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of them are fully completed; the figures occasionally betray rather a pedantic affectation of an archaic style, in long, lean forms, and stiff angular drapery.

The *Pulpit*, carved in wood by *Verbruggen*, is a singular and tasteless piece of workmanship, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; while the upper part consists of twining shrubs, and interlaced branches of trees, with various birds — mostly of species unknown in nature—mere fanciful inventions of the artist, perched upon them. Some of the confessionals are also by Verbruggen, as well as several tombs and statues of marble in the choir; and the chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains an altar carved by him.

In the chapel of St. Antoine is a painting by the *younger Franck*, of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors, among whom the painter has introduced portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, and other reformers. "There are some fine heads in this picture, particularly the three men that are looking on one book are admirable characters; the figures are well drawn and well grouped; the Christ is but a poor figure."—*R.*

The *Steeple*, one of the loftiest in the world, 403 English ft. 7 in. high, is of such beautiful and delicate Gothic workmanship as to have caused the Empr. Charles V. to say it deserved to be kept in a case; while, from the minuteness of the carved work, Napoleon compared it to Mechlin lace. It was begun by the architect Jan Amelius 1422, and completed by Appelmans, of Cologne, 1518. It is not, however, to be regarded as a structure solely of stone, but rather as a framework of iron bars, with bits of stone strung upon them like beads, held together by copper bolts, the gaps and interstices being filled up with plaster, and the joints partly covered with lead. The foundations of the tower descend many feet below the ground. It has been carefully repaired and restored at great cost. According to the original design, it was intended to raise both towers to the same height. In the tower which is completed there is a very extensive set of chimes, composed of 99 bells and one very large bell, at the baptism of which the Empr. Charles V. stood godfather. It requires 16 men to ring it. The view from the upper gallery takes in the towers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Flushing, Breda, Mechlin, Brussels, and Ghent. It commands the course of the Schelde, the position of the citadel, Antwerp itself, and the surrounding fortifications, with the entire theatre of the military operations of the French and Dutch in 1832 and 1833. (See pp. 49 and 61.)

During the partial bombardment of the town from the citadel in 1830, Gen. Chassé's artillerymen knocked off one or two small pinnacles of the steeple, and several shells fell into the houses immediately around the cathedral, and are preserved to this day as memorials.

The tower-keeper (concièrge) receives 75 c. for 1 person, 1 fr. for 2, and 1 fr. 50 c. for 3 or more.

Near the foot of the tower is an old draw-well, covered with an elegant Gothic canopy of iron, which deserves notice as the work of *Quentin Matsys*, the blacksmith of Antwerp, who, having fallen in love with the daughter of a painter, changed his profession to obtain her father's consent to their marriage, and succeeded even better with the palette and pencil than he had at the forge and hammer, as his great work in the Museum here will testify. The figure which surmounts the graceful canopy of Gothic iron-work is a knight in armour, with a glove in his hand, probably having reference to the glove-market, which was once held on this spot. At the side of the W. door of the Cathedral is a tablet to his memory, with this Latin verse—

> Connubialis Amor de Muliebre fecit Apellem.
>
> "'Twas love connubial taught the smith to paint."—L. F. m.

The original tablet has been removed to the Museum. His body, which was interred at his death in a church which the Spaniards pulled down to make way for the citadel, was re-interred in 1629, at the foot of the spire, on the l. hand of the entrance.

St. Jacques is a very handsome church, even more splendid than the cathedral in its internal decorations of marbles, painted glass, carved wood, and fine monuments. The principal families of the town had their burial vaults, private chapels, and altars in this church. The most remarkable is that which belonged to the family of Rubens, situated exactly behind the high altar. The *tomb* of the great *painter* is covered by a slab of white marble, bearing a long inscription, let into the pavement of the chapel. In 1793, when every other tomb in the church was broken open and pillaged by the revolutionary French, this alone was spared. The altar-piece in this chapel was painted for it by Rubens, and is considered one of his best and most pleasing works. It is *a Holy Family*, in which he has introduced his own portrait as St. George, those of his two wives as Martha and Mary Magdalen, his father as St. Jerome, his aged grandfather as Time, and his son as an Angel; one of the female heads is said to be the same as that called the Chapeau de Paille. Sir Joshua says of it, "For effect of colour this yields to none of Rubens's works, and the characters have more beauty than is common with him. To the painter who wishes to become a colourist, or learn the art of producing a brilliant effect, this picture is as well worth studying as any in Antwerp. It is as bright as if the sun shone upon it." The white marble statue of the Virgin, above the picture, of beautiful workmanship, executed by *Du Quesnoy*, was brought from Italy by Rubens himself. The entrance to St. Jacques is in the Longue Rue Neuve: the best time for visiting it is between 12 and 4½, when there is no service; the presence of the koster must be secured to unlock the chapel.

In the S. transept is a very curious Raising of the Cross, carved in high relief, out of a single stone, by Vervoort. In the second chapel on the l., as you enter the nave, is a good portrait (oval), by *Vandyck*, of Cornelius Landschot.

On the outside of *St. Paul*, or the *Dominican Church* (entrance in the Rue des Sœurs Noires), is an object deserving notice only as illustrative of the Romish religion. It is a representation of Calvary—an artificial eminence raised against the walls of the church, covered with slag or rock work, and planted with statues of saints, angels, prophets, and patriarchs. On the summit is the Crucifixion, and at the bottom is a grotto, copied or imitated, it is said, from the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. On entering it, the body of Christ is seen encircled with vestments of silk and muslin; while to the face of the rock, near the entrance, are attached boards carved and painted to represent the glowing flames of Purgatory, in the midst of which appears a number of faces, bearing the expression of agony, and intended to remind the spectator of the suffering of the souls of the wicked in that place of torment.

Within the church, as you enter from the side of the Calvary, on the l. of the door, is a singular painting by *Teniers* the father, representing the Seven Acts of Mercy. There is also here an excellent and wonderful picture, the Scourging of Christ, by *Rubens*. "This picture, though admirably painted, is disagreeable to look at; the black and bloody stripes are marked with too much fidelity; and some of the figures are awkwardly scourging with their left hand."—*R.* The Adoration of the Shepherds is also attributed to him, "but there is nothing in the picture by which his manner can be with certainty recognised; there are parts which were certainly not painted by him, particularly the drapery of

Virgin."—*R.* A Crucifixion, by *Jordaens*, "much in the manner of Rubens."—Christ bearing the Cross, an early picture by *Vandyck.* "It is in many parts like the works of Rubens, particularly the figure with his back towards the spectator, which is well drawn."—*R.* The wood-work in this church is remarkably fine. There are 8 or 10 finely ornamented confessionals.

St. Andrew's Ch. contains a fine altar sculptured by Verbruggen, and one of the most beautiful as well as singular of the carved pulpits so common in the Netherlands; it represents Andrew and Peter called from their boats and their nets by our Saviour, and was executed by Van Hool, the figures by Van Gheel. It is a work of high merit; the figure of our Saviour displays a dignity not to be expected in this department of art. In the l. transept is a picture of the Crucifixion of St. Andrew, by *Otto Vennius*, Rubens's master; and against a pillar facing the right transept is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, attached to a monument erected to the memory of two English ladies named Curle, who served her as ladies in waiting. One of them received her last embrace previous to her execution.

The Ch. of the Augustins contains an altar-piece by *Rubens*, representing the marriage of St. Catherine, with the Virgin and Child surrounded by many saints. "From the size of the picture, the great number of figures, and the skill with which the whole is conducted, it must be considered as one of the most considerable works of Rubens." "The Virgin and Infant Christ are represented at one distance, seated on high on a sort of pedestal, which has steps ascending to it: behind the Virgin is St. Joseph; on the right is St. Catherine, receiving the ring from Christ. St. Peter and St. Paul are in the background; and to the left, on the steps, St. John the Baptist, with the Lamb and Angels. Below are St. Sebastian, St. Augustin, St. Lawrence, Paul the Hermit, and St. George in armour (Rubens himself). By way of link to unite the upper and the lower part of the picture, are 4 female saints halfway up the steps. The subject of this picture, if that may be called a subject where no story is represented, has no means of interesting the spectator: its value, therefore, must arise from another source—from the excellence of art, from the eloquence, as it may be called, of the artist. And in this the painter has shown the greatest skill, by disposing of more than 20 figures, without composition, and without crowding. The whole appears as much animated, and in motion, as it is possible for a picture to be where nothing is doing; and the management of the masses of light and shade in this picture is equal to the skill shown in the disposition of the figures." "I confess I was so overpowered with the brilliancy of this picture of Rubens, whilst I was before it, and under its fascinating influence, that I thought I had never before seen so great powers exerted in the art. It was not till I was removed from its influence, that I could acknowledge any inferiority in Rubens to any other painter whatever."—*R.* The head of St. Catherine is one of the most beautiful Rubens ever painted.

In the same church is the Ecstasy of St. Augustin, by *Vandyck;* it is, however, by no means a faultless composition. "This picture is of great fame, but in some measure disappointed my expectations; at least, on just parting from the Rubens, the manner appeared hard and dry. The colouring is of a reddish kind, especially in the shadows, without transparency. The colours must have suffered some change, and are not now as Vandyck left them. This same defect of the red shadows I have observed in many of his pictures. The head of an elderly woman, said to be the saint's mother, is finely drawn, and is the best part of the picture; and the angel sitting on a cloud is the best of that group. The boy with the sceptre is hard, and has no union with the blue sky. This picture has no effect, from the want of a large mass of light. The 2 angels make 2 small masses of equal magnitude."—*R.*

The Martyrdom of St. Appolina, by *Jordaens.* "There is not much to be admired in this picture, except the grey horse foreshortened, biting his knee, which is indeed admirable. Jordaens' horse was little inferior to those of Rubens."—*R.*

The *Church of St. Anthony of Padua*, or of the Capuchins, is only remarkable for two paintings contained in it—a Dead Christ, by *Vandyck*; a Virgin and Child appearing to St. Francis, by *Rubens.* "The Virgin and Christ are in a wretched hard manner, and the characters are vulgar. There is, indeed, nothing excellent in this picture but the head of St. Francis, and that is exquisite."—*R.*

Church of St. Carlo Borromeo or *of the Jesuits.* The very elegant façade, erroneously attributed to Rubens, was designed by a Jesuit, Fr. Aguillon. The interior was decorated with many fine pictures by Rubens, but it was destroyed by lightning, with its contents, 1718. It was used as an hospital for wounded English soldiers after the battle of Waterloo.

The *Museum* or *Academy of Painting* occupies the building of the suppressed convent of Recollets, partly rebuilt and newly arranged for its reception. It is opened to strangers daily from 10 to 3. Catalogue, 1 fr. 30 c. Entrance, Rue des Fagots.

It contains a great many pictures, brought from suppressed convents and churches in the town, where they were seen and described by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The works of Rubens and Vandyck give the highest celebrity to this collection. There are no less than 12 or 14 finished works of the former, of the highest excellence, and 6 of Vandyck.

Here is appropriately preserved, under a glass case, the chair of Rubens, President of the Academy of St. Luke—an interesting relic.

Among the paintings of the older masters are,—*Quentin Matsys*—(136) The Descent from the Cross, with two wings or shutters, formerly in the cathedral, considered the masterpiece of the artist. It displays the science and talent which are evinced in the famous Misers at Windsor, and, in spite of the stiffness of the figures, is worthy of minute attention. "The middle part is what the Italians call a Pietà, a dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin, accompanied by the usual figures. On the door on one side is the daughter of Herodias bringing in St. John's head at the banquet; on the other St. John Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. In the Pietà the Christ appears as if starved to death, in which manner it was the custom of the painters of that age always to represent a dead Christ; but there are heads in this picture not exceeded by Raffaelle, and indeed not unlike his manner of painting portraits—hard and minutely finished. The head of Herod, and that of a fat man near Christ, are excellent. The painter's own portrait is here introduced. In the banquet the daughter is rather beautiful, but too skinny and lean. She is presenting the head to her mother, who appears to be cutting it with a knife."

Frans Floris (properly de Vriendt), called the Flemish Raphael (but with little real claim to that honour)—St. Luke at his Easel. The Descent of the Fallen Angels (132), painted 1524, has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. On the thigh of one of the figures he has painted a fly for the admiration of the vulgar. There is a foolish story of this fly being painted by Q. Matsys, and that it had the honour of deceiving Floris. (133) The Nativity. "A large composition, and perhaps the best of his works. It is well composed, drawn, and coloured. The heads are in general finely painted, more especially St. Joseph and a woman in the foreground."

The principal works of RUBENS are—(215) a Pietà, the dead body of Christ laid on a stone table, covered with straw, mourned over by the Virgin. "This is one of his most careful pictures. The characters are of a higher style of beauty than usual, particularly the Mary Magdalen, weeping, with her hand clenched. The colouring of the Christ and the Virgin is of a most beautiful and delicately pearly tint, opposed by the strong high colouring of St. Joseph. I have said in another place that Rubens does not appear to advantage but in large works. This picture may be considered as an exception."—*R.* The Virgin holding the infant Jesus, "w stands on a table. The infant app to be attentively looking at something out of the picture. The vacant stare of a child is very naturally represented; but it is a mean ordinary-looking boy, and by no means a proper representation of the Son of God. The only picture of Christ in which Rubens succeeds is when he represents him dead: as a child, or as a man engaged in any act, there is no divinity; no grace or dignity of character appears." "St. John, finely coloured, but this character is likewise vulgar." (219) A Holy Family. "Far from being one of Rubens's best pictures; it is scarce worthy to be considered a pattern for imitation, as its merit consists solely in being well coloured. And yet this is the picture which Rubens painted for the Corporation of St. Luke, and it was hung up in their Hall of Meeting." At least the head of the Virgin is pleasing. (220) Our Saviour on the Cross, admirable. (212) "The famous Crucifixion of Christ between the two thieves. To give animation to this subject, Rubens has chosen the point of time when an executioner is piercing the side of Christ, while another with a bar of iron is breaking the limbs of one of the malefactors, who, in his convulsive agony, which his body admirably expresses, has torn one of his feet from the tree to which it was nailed. The expression in the action of this figure is wonderful. The attitude of the other is more composed, and he looks at the dying Christ with a countenance perfectly expressive of his penitence. This figure is likewise admirable. The Virgin, St. John, and Mary the wife of Cleophas, are standing by with great expression of grief and resignation, whilst the Magdalen, who is at the feet of Christ, and may be supposed to have been kissing his feet, looks at the horseman with the spear with a countenance of great horror; as the expression carries with it no grimace or contortion of the features, the beauty is not destroyed. This is by far the most beautiful profile I ever saw of Rubens, or, I think, of any other painter; the excellence of its colouring is beyond expression. To say that she may be supposed to have been kissing Christ's feet may be thought too refined a criticism; but Rubens certainly intended to convey that idea, as appears by the disposition of her hands, for they are stretched out towards the executioner, and one of them is before and the other behind the Cross, which gives an idea of her hands having been round it; and it must be remembered that she is generally represented kissing the feet of Christ—it is her place and employment in those subjects. The good Centurion ought not to be forgotten, who is leaning forward, one hand on the other, resting on the mane of his horse, while he looks up to Christ with great earnestness."

"The genius of Rubens nowhere appears to more advantage than here—it is the most carefully finished picture of all his works. The whole is conducted with the most consummate art. The composition is bold and uncommon, with circumstances which no other painter had ever before thought of, such as the breaking of the limbs and the expression of the Magdalen, to which we may add the disposition of the three crosses, which are placed perspectively in an uncommon picturesque manner: the nearest bears the thief whose limbs are breaking; the next, the Christ, whose figure is straighter than ordinary, as a contrast to the others; and the furthermost, the penitent thief. This produces a most picturesque effect, but it is what few but such a daring genius as Rubens would have attempted. It is here, and in such compositions, we properly see Rubens, and not in little pictures of Madonnas and Bambinos.

"I have dwelt longer on this picture than any other, as it appears to me to deserve extraordinary attention. It is certainly one of the first pictures in the world, for composition, colouring, and what was not to be expected from Rubens, correctness of drawing."

(214) St. Theresa interceding for the Souls in Purgatory. "The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace, than is usual with Rubens: the outline remarkably undulating, smooth, and flowing. The head of one of the women in purgatory is beautiful, in Rubens's way: the whole has great harmony of colouring and freedom of

pencil. It is in his best manner." (221) The Trinity: Christ lying dead in the arms of God the Father. An unimpressive and irreverent representation of the Deity, under the figure of an old man. The Christ is foreshortened with great skill in drawing."

(213) The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and magnificent composition of nearly 20 figures, in Rubens's best manner. Such subjects seem to be more peculiarly adapted to Rubens's style and manner; his excellence, his superiority, is not seen in small compositions. One of the kings, who holds a cup in his hand, is loaded with drapery. His head appears too large, and upon the whole he makes but an ungraceful figure. The head of the ox is remarkably well painted."—*R.*

(222) A small sketch or copy of the Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral—good, though perhaps not by Rubens himself.

(217) The Virgin instructed by St. Anne. "This picture is eminently well coloured, especially the angels: the union of their colour with the sky is wonderfully managed. It is remarkable that one of the angels has Psyche's wings, which are like those of a butterfly. This picture is improperly called St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, who is represented about 14 or 15 years of age, too old to begin to learn to read. The white silk drapery of the Virgin is well painted, but not historical. The silk is too particularly distinguished, a fault of which Rubens is often guilty in his female drapery; but by being of the same colour as the sky, it has a soft harmonious effect. The rest of the picture is of a mellow tint."

(216) The Communion of St. Francis. He is accompanied by many of his order, and "appears more like a Lazar than a Saint. Though there are good heads in this picture, yet the principal figure is so disgustful it does not deserve much commendation." It was the design, however, of the painter to exhibit the Saint in the act of receiving extreme unction immediately before his death, his body emaciated by disease and abstinence, so that, however disagreeable, the picture has at least truth.

(218) Christ showing his wounds to St. Thomas. The expression in the face of the Saint is perfect. "The head of the Christ is rather a good character, but the body and arms are heavy. It has been much damaged. On the inside of the 2 folding doors are portraits of the Burgomaster Nicholas Rokkox and his wife, half-lengths. His is a fine portrait; the ear is remarkably well painted, and the anatomy of the forehead is well understood. Her portrait has no merit but that of colour."—*R.*

Vandyck—(262) A Crucifixion: St. Catherine of Sienna (Sir Joshua calls her St. Rosaria) at the feet of Christ, and St. Dominick. "A sepulchral lamp and a flambeau reversed are here introduced to show that Christ is dead. Two little angels are represented on one side of the cross, and a larger angel below. The 2 little ones look like embryos, and have a bad effect, and the large angel is not painted with equal success to many other parts of the picture. The shadows are too red, and the locks of the hair are all painted in a hard and heavy manner. For its defects ample amends are made in the Christ, which is admirably drawn and coloured, and a breadth of light preserved over the body with the greatest skill, at the same time that all the parts are distinctly marked. The form and character are of a more elegant kind than those we see commonly of Rubens. The idea of St. Catherine closing her eyes is finely imagined, and gives an uncommon and delicate expression to the figure. The conduct of the light and shadow of this picture is likewise worth the attention of a painter. To preserve the principal mass of light, which is made by the body of Christ, of a beautiful shape, the head is kept in half shadow. The under garment of St. Dominick and the angel make the second mass, and the St. Catherine's head, handkerchief, and arm, the third."—*R.*

(265) The dead Christ, with the Virgin supporting the body on her knees, in an attitude of the deepest agony; Mary Magdalen kneeling. "This has been one of the most chaste pictures but the colouring is gone. The exp sion of the Virgin is admirable

conveys an idea that she is petitioning with an earnest agony of grief. The Virgin's drapery and the sky being exactly of the same colour has a bad effect: the linen is remarkably well folded."—*R.*

(246) Same subject, differently treated. The Virgin behind; the Magdalen, and St. John. "The Virgin's head is admirable for drawing and expression. The figure of Christ is likewise finely drawn, every part carefully determined; but the colouring of this figure, and indeed of the picture in general, is a little too cold: there is likewise something defective in one of the hands of the Virgin."—*R.*

(267) Portraits of Cæsar Scaglia, one of the Spanish negotiators at the Congress of Münster, and of Malderus Bishop of Antwerp.

Seghers — Marriage of the Virgin; "one of his best pictures."

Schut — Martyrdom of St. George. "It is well composed and well drawn, and is one of his best pictures; but the saint has too much of that character which painters have fixed for Christ. There is a want of brilliancy, from its having too much harmony: to produce force and strength a stronger opposition of colours is required."—*R.*

Ambrose Franck — "The Martyrdom of St. Crispin and Crispinius has some good heads, but in a dry manner."—*R.*

Cornelius de Vos — St. Norbert and another Saint receiving the Sacrament. (240) The Family Snoeck presenting an offering to the Church of St. Michael. The portraits are extremely well painted. "De Vos was particularly excellent in portraits."—*R.* Of this there can be no better proof than is afforded by the portrait (237) of the keeper of the corporation of St. Luke, *i. e.* the Academy of Antwerp, covered with the medals and other decorations presented, along with the goblets on the table before him, to that institution by princes and potentates, all of which have long since disappeared. It is painted with wonderful force and truth.

Titian — Pope Alexander VI. introducing to St. Peter the admiral of his fleet against the Turks (a Bishop of Paphos) is an interesting picture, in the early style of this master. It once belonged to the collection of King Charles I.

Teniers — (297) Boors smoking, a brilliant specimen of the artist, purchased from the collection of M. van Schamps for 14,600 francs.

A modern work (382), the Death of Rubens, by *Van Bree*, President of the Academy, looks cold, raw, and feeble by the side of the pictures enumerated above, but it has the good fortune to be highly admired by the citizens.

A collection of paintings, chiefly of the older schools of Flanders and Germany, has been bequeathed to the city by the burgomaster Van Ertborn. The very dear and slovenly catalogue contains no notice of them, though they have been in the Museum for many years, nor are they numbered. The following, which may be found from their descriptions, are most worthy of notice:—*Giotto*, 2 small pictures, one representing St. Paul, the other a Bishop and a Nun. *Fra Angelico*, an Emperor humbling himself before a Pope. *Anton di Messina*, a Crucifixion. *A. Dürer*, Mater Dolorosa. *Holbein*, Francis II. when Dauphin; Portrait of Erasmus; of Sir Thos. More. *John van Eyck*, Portraits of a Magistrate and of two Monks; Interior of a Gothic Church. *Margaret v. Eyck*, Flight into Egypt. *Memling*, Annunciation of the Virgin; Adoration of the Shepherds; the Virgin in a church and a Bishop praying; Virgin and Child, white; surrounded by Angels, red. *Jean de Mabuse*, Mount Calvary. *Quentin Matsys*, Head of Christ and of the Virgin.

The Docks and Basins. — Napoleon laboured unceasingly to make Antwerp the first seaport and naval arsenal of the N., to render it the rival of London in its commerce, and of Portsmouth as a naval establishment. He well knew that the trade of London would to a certain extent be at the mercy of a hostile fleet stationed so near to the mouth of the Thames as Antwerp. The works carried into execution by him are said to have cost 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The English all along endeavoured to frustrate so formidable a design; and the ill-fated expedition of 1809 to Walcheren was designed for the destruction of these works. Napoleon's estimate of their importance may be gathered from his own declaration to Las Casas at St. Helena: "The works hitherto erected were nothing to what I intended. The whole sandy plain which now stretches for miles behind the Tête de Flandres, on the left bank of the river, was to have been enclosed by fortifications and formed into a vast city. The imperial dockyards and basins, the arsenal and magazine, were to have been constructed there, and those on the right bank were to have been abandoned to private merchants. Antwerp was to rise a province in itself—France without the frontier of the Rhine and Antwerp is nothing." At the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1814, the dockyards were demolished in accordance with one of the articles of that treaty.

The two basins were allowed to remain for commercial purposes, and form a chief source of prosperity to the city. In 1843, 1560 vessels entered here. One of the basins is capable of containing 34, the other 14 ships of the line. The entrance to them is difficult, owing to the strength of the current, which sometimes catches the stern of a vessel and drives it ashore. The docks in winter are of great service in protecting vessels, which, if allowed to remain in the open river, would be seriously injured by the floating ice. They are lined with capacious warehouses (*l'Entrepot*), and between the two stands a venerable edifice, originally the factory of the Hanseatic League (Domus Hansæ Teutonicæ, Sacri Romani Imperii, 1568), called the *Oosterlings*. This building, a palace in extent, served as a warehouse and residence for the Consul or director of that celebrated association of merchants. At the head of the inner dock rises the handsome range of new *Warehouses*, 5 stories high, vaulted with stone, intended by the King of Holland for a custom-house and bonded warehouse. The centre is ornamented with a Doric portico, but is unfinished.

The *Citadel*, remarkable for the siege which it endured in 1832, was erected by a celebrated engineer named Pacciotti, for the Duke of Alva, to keep in awe the citizens. It was long regarded as a model of a fortress, especially after the celebrated General Carnot had strengthened greatly its works and exhausted all his science and skill as an engineer upon it. It withstood, under his command, a blockade of 4 months in 1814, and was at length yielded up to the British under General Graham.

The siege of 1832 began Nov. 29 and ended Jan. 23, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The whole French force in Belgium, under the command of Marshal Gerard, may be estimated at 66,400 men—the troops actually employed in the siege at 55,000. Such a numerous army and tremendous train of artillery were probably never before brought to the siege of a fortress of so small extent, and were far greater than necessary to reduce such a place according to the usual practice of war. The troops in the trenches were commanded by the late Duke of Orleans, and the chief engineer was General Haxo. The Belgians were allowed to fire the first gun from Fort Montebello. The Lunette St. Laurent, the part nearest the town, was first attacked, and was taken on the 14th. On the 21st batteries began to breach the Bastion de Toledo. On the 23rd the breach was nearly practicable, when General Chassé sent a flag of truce and the garrison surrendered. The total loss sustained by the town on this occasion has been estimated at nearly 4,000,000 guilders.

The number of the Dutch garrison under the veteran Chassé amounted to 4500 men, with 145 pieces of ordnance. The French had 223 guns—an overwhelming weight of metal. The trenches dug by them measured between 8 and 9 English m., and no less than 63,000 projectiles were thrown by them, so that every wall or building within the fortress was all but razed to the ground; even many of the casemates and other parts which had been considered bomb-proof were shattered, and the subterraneous galleries, as an hospital, threatened to fa crush the wounded and dying deposited in them towards the end of the siege. In looking afterwards at the solid walls rent from top to bottom and tottering, it might have been supposed that nothing but an earthquake could have caused such total desolation. The whole interior space presented a mass of ruins, the very ground being furrowed and ploughed up by the shot and shells; and, to use the words of an eye-witness, there was not a foot's space of ground or building that was not shattered or pierced. Of the little Gothic chapel which stood within the citadel scarcely any part remained whole.

In a military point of view the injuries done to the outer fortifications, excepting the breach, were not considerable. They have all been repaired, and a new demi-lune has been erected to strengthen the works. *Admission* to see the citadel may be obtained by application through a laquais de place at the Hôtel de Ville. At present no traces of the siege remain, except in the absence of the houses, barracks, and church, which previously filled the interior. The only objects worth notice are—the confined casemate in the Bastion Duque, originally used as a prison for galley-slaves, in which General Chassé was lodged for a month, deprived of the light of day, and the temporary Hospital, erected by the Dutch, consisting of a bomb-proof roof of earth 8 ft. thick, supported on planks by numerous trunks of trees 6 ft. high, with sloping beams of wood at the sides, instead of walls.

There is a large *Theatre*, splendidly fitted up, but open only part of the year.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (1581), in the Grande Place, is not equal in splendour to those of Ghent, Brussels, or Louvain, but is still a handsome edifice, of Italian architecture, designed by Corn. de Vriendt (Floris), ornamented externally with the 5 orders, one over the other. It contains, in the Passport Office, a painting of the Judgment of Solomon, by F. Floris; in the Salle des Mariages, a richly carved chimney-piece, representing the Marriage at Cana; in the Salle de Justice, another, an elegant work in the style of the Renaissance; and the town *Library*.

The *Bourse*, built in 1531, is interesting, because it was "there where merchants most *did* congregate" in the times when the whole world's trade was carried on in it. Sir Thomas Gresham, who resided at Antwerp (1550) as British Agent, chose it as a model for the Royal Exchange in London. Round the inner court runs a species of cloister, supported by columns of florid Gothic, not without beauty. The English established a connection with Antwerp at an early period: they had an Exchange of their own here, which still exists, retaining the name *Engelsche Beurs*. Edward III. visited the city in 1338, and a son borne to him here by Queen Philippa was named Lionel of Antwerp in consequence.

Other antique buildings worthy of notice are, the Maison du Géant, Rue des Nattes, long occupied by the knights of the Teutonic Order; in the same street, a *chapel*, of the 15th cent., in the house of M. van Cannaert; the *Vieilles Boucheries* (1505), near St. Paul's church, now a corn warehouse. The Council Room of the Brewers' Company is remarkable as one of the few which have escaped modern changes. It retains its original fireplace and furniture, and is still hung with stamped and gilt leather, and lighted by chandeliers, all dating from the end of the 17th cent. A chef-d'œuvre of Jordaens is over the fireplace, which was painted for the place in which it now hangs.

There is a fine collection of paintings and antiquities belonging to *Mdlle.* Herry, Everdyk Street.

The *Post Office* is in the Place Verte, next door to the Hôtel du Parc. Letters may now be posted at the branch offices (Bourse, &c.), as at Brussels.

The *house* in which *Rubens* resided and died was situated in the Rue de Rubens, No. 1450, not far from the Palais du Roi. The screen, of rich Italian architecture, with the archway leading into the garden, was designed by Rubens himself. In the garden stands the pavilion where he painted, and the stone table at which he sat.

The loyal Duke of Newcastle (the horseman), having quitted England in disgust after the battle of Marston Moor, resided in this house, which he rented of Rubens's widow, and entertained here Charles II. and other refugee cavaliers.

The *Quai*, extending by the side of the Schelde more than a mile, forms an agreeable promenade. At the entrance of a street is a *Triumphal Arch*, erected (1624) in honour of Philip IV. of Spain,

> "Cui Tagus, et Ganges, Rhenus cui servit et Indus."

On the Porte de Malines is inscribed in large letters S. P. Q. A. (Senatus Populusque Antverpiæ)—a poor conceit, but adopted by all the Belgian cities in their prosperous days.

The *Place de Meir* should be seen on market-day (Friday), when it presents a most lively scene, crowded with country-women in the picturesque Flemish costume.

English Service is performed twice every Sunday and Holidays, at a church in the Rue des Tanneurs, at ½ to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Max Kornicker, a respectable bookseller, has a shop in the Rue des Tanneurs, No. 1054, near the Place de Meir.

"*Baillie's Indian Warehouse* is worth visiting; the traveller will there see the best specimens of the black silk for which Antwerp has always been celebrated, of which the mantillas are made. It is sold by weight: the richest quality, about 1¼ English yard wide, costs about 25 f. the Flemish ell. The colour does not change even on the application of lemon juice. Mr. Baillie possesses a fine collection of paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools."

British and American (U.S.) Consuls reside at Antwerp.

A *Canal*, capable of admitting vessels of 70 tons, runs from Antwerp, through the desolate district of heath and morass called the Campine, to Herrenthals, a distance of 10 leagues.

Railways (§ 22).—To Malines, Brussels, Liége: terminus outside the Porte Borgerhout; omnibuses call at the hotels to convey passengers to and fro (See Rte. 23);—to Ghent: terminus beyond the Schelde, at the Tête de Flandres.

Steamers to Rotterdam daily in summer, in 9 or 10 hrs. (Rte. 13); to London, Sun., Wed., and Thurs.

Vigilantes (cabs) stand in the Place Verte and Place de Meir: fare ½ fr. for a drive within the walls: or by hour, 1¼ and 1 fr. (§ 22 A.)

ROUTE 22 A.

ANTWERP TO TURNHOUT AND THE BELGIAN PAUPER COLONIES, AND ROUND TO LOUVAIN.

Diligence daily to Turnhout.

The road traverses a wide district of heath, much of which is unreclaimed, but at first it passes many pretty villas; the waste begins about 8 m. from Antwerp.

A little way short of Westmael is the convent of the monks of La Trappe, who have reclaimed an estate of 400 acres from the barren heath. It is a plain building, somewhat like a workhouse. The brothers, nearly 60 in number, observe the strict rule of the order, in preserving silence, passing the night in prayer, &c. The garden is also the burial-ground, and a grave lies always open to receive him who is next to drop. Cleanliness is little attended to.

Westmael. About 7 m. N.E. of this is *Wortel*, a pauper colony established by the Dutch government in 1822, and containing 460 inhab. It stands in the midst of a heath. "It was placed, at its foundation, under the direction of Capt. Van den Bosch, brother to the General, and the plan of operation was similar to that of Frederiksord. (See Rte. 7.) The company at Wortel contracted to maintain 1000 paupers for 35 florins each per ann.; other paupers were afterwards taken. Another pauper settlement was undertaken by one person near Bruges, who also agreed with government to maintain 1000 paupers for 35 florins each per ann.; but whether from the separation of Belgium from Holland, or whether the pauper colonists, chiefly idle vagrants sent fr Brussels, being of an inferior cl certain, however, it is, that the pauper settlements in Belgium are far behind the colony of Frederiksord in prosperity."—*Commerc. Statistics.* 4 m. beyond is Merxplas, a colonie forcée, to which convicts are sent, and are compelled to work.

Turnhout. *Inn*—Porte d'Or, clean, small, and cheap.

12 m. S. of this, in the midst of the desolate tract of moor and heath called the Campine, is Gheel, a village of 7500 inhab., a large part of whom are occupied in taking charge of lunatics sent hither from various parts of Belgium, amounting to 700 or 800. Some are sent hither by their friends—the paupers are supported by the government or their parish. The native peasants here have for generations devoted themselves to this charge. The mild system of treating lunacy has long prevailed here. St. Dympna, the patron saint of lunatics, was an Irishwoman, a daughter of a king of that island; and she is said to have suffered martyrdom here by the hand of her father, from whom she had fled in order to devote herself to devotion and celibacy, in company with a Christian priest named Gerebernus. From the cures wrought upon pilgrims to her shrine Gheel became famous for the treatment of mental diseases. The *Church*, dedicated to her, contains her altar, at which is some curious and elaborate carving in stone and oak, representing the legends of the saint and a crucifixion. The *altar-piece*, surmounted by the Holy Rood, is in the style of some of the *retablos* of the churches in Spain. A tabernacle contains some of her relics. Here is also a sculptured monument to a Count de Merode and his Countess, 1550, resembling that of Sir F. de Vere in Westminster Abbey, being supported by marble figures at the corners.

The road runs hence S. about 8 m. to Vesterloo, where it crosses the river Neethe; and about 10 m. farther, just after crossing the Démer, is the village of Aerschot. In the *Church* here is a rood-screen or *Jubé*, remarkable not only for its elaborate execution, but also for the excellent preservation of not only the tracery but even its numerous bas-reliefs and statuettes, all in a good style of art. The chandelier in front of the screen is a work of Quentin Matsys, presented by him to the church as a memorial of his wife, to hang over her grave in the aisle in which she is buried. It is a frame of metal rods, set with flames or flowers of hammered metal. About 12 m. from Aerschot is LOUVAIN. (See Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 23.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS.—RAILWAY, BY MECHLIN.

44 kilom. = 27½ Eng. m. *Trains* in 40 min. to Mechlin, and in 35 thence to Brussels.

Rt. is the village of Berchem, the head-quarters of the French general, Marshal Gérard, during the siege. In the orchards and gardens on the rt. the French commenced the trenches by which the approach to the citadel was effected.

Many pretty country seats and gardens of the merchants and citizens of Antwerp lie near the railroad.

Vieux Dieu (Oude God) Stat.

Contich Stat.—The village (3500 inhab.) lies to the W.; not far from it appears the Gothic castle of Ter Elst.

Duffel Stat.—The town is on the l. At Liere (13,500 inhab.), 1½ m. distant (no inn, but a pot-house), the noble *Ch.* of *St. Gommaire* contains an exquisite flamboyant *rood-loft*, restored in a creditable manner. *Observe*—The Marriage of the Virgin, a fine work of *Memling*, a gift to the ch. from the Archduke Philip of Austria—some fine painted glass at the E. end of the ch.—and the shrine of St. Gomes. Beyond Duffel the river Neethe is crossed.

rt. At the entrance of the village of Waelhem, about 2 m. on this side of Mechlin, the remains of a low rampart or fortification may be seen on either side of the road. This is a relic of the struggle between the Dutch and Belgians, 1830-31. The narrow wooden bridge was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in which the insurgent Belgians succeeded in driving the retreating army of the Dutch from a strong position and compelled them to retire under the walls of Antwerp.

MECHLIN STAT., where the trains stop for a few min., is the point of departure from which 4 lines of railway ramify through Belgium. These are called in the time-tables, *Ligne du Nord*, which leads to Antwerp; *Ligne de l'Est*, to Louvain, Liége, Verviers; *Ligne de l'Ouest*, to Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend; *Ligne du Midi*, to Brussels, and thence to Mons, Charleroi, and Namur, or to Lille. There is almost invariably great confusion, and frequently delay here, from the meetings of the trains. Travellers should take care they are not put into the wrong train, and that they are not run over in crossing the numerous lines of rails. Sheds, at least, ought to be constructed to protect passengers and their baggage from the rain. Mechlin is equidistant from Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvain. A handsome approach has been made from the railway stat. into the town (5 min. walk).

MECHLIN (Fr., Malines; Flem., Mechelen; Germ., Mecheln). *Inns*: H. St. Jacques; La Grue, in the Grande Place. Mechlin is situated on the Dyle, and has 29,660 inhab. It is one of the most picturesque Flemish cities, from the quaint architecture of its houses and the multitude of signs over the shops, but presents now a deserted aspect. The railway was planned to traverse the midst of the city, but the magistrates (gaudet Mechlinia stultis, § 25), like the wise men of Northampton, Oxford, and Maidstone, stoutly resisted this, and with success. Now few of the millions who pass this city annually enter it, and still fewer stop here. Mechlin is the see of the Belgian Primate.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Rumbold (the choir finished in 1451, the nave in 1437), deserves to be visited. The interior is large and lofty. It has a carved pulpit, representing the Conversion of St. Paul, with the fallen saint and his fallen horse below; and an altar-piece in the N. transept, by *Vandyck*, of the Crucifixion, painted after his return from Italy. "This, perhaps, is the most capital of all his works, in respect to the variety and extensiveness of the design, and the judicious disposition of the whole. In the efforts which the thieves make to disengage themselves from the cross he has successfully encountered the difficulty of the art, and the expression of grief and resignation in the Virgin is admirable. Upon the whole, this may be considered as one of the first pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyck's powers: it shows that he had truly a genius for history painting, if it had not been taken off by portraits. The colouring of this picture is certainly not of the brightest kind, but it seems as well to correspond with the subject as if it had the freshness of Rubens. St. John is a mean character, the only weak part in the picture, unless we add another circumstance, though but a minute one—the hair of the Magdalen, at the foot of Christ, is too silky, and indeed looks more like silk drapery than hair."—*R.* The picture was carefully cleaned in 1848, and seems to have been little retouched. In the side chapels, around the choir, are 25 paintings by *Michel Coexie*, or at least of his time, representing events in St. Rumbold's life—very curious. The organ possesses a rich and full body of tone.

The massive though unfinished Tower, begun 1452, is 348 ft. high, that is, only 18 ft. lower than the cross of St. Paul's: had the steeple been completed, it would have been 640 ft. high. A story is told of an alarm being given in the town that the tower was on fire; but, when fire-engines were brought and the inhabitants had flocked together in haste to put out the conflagration, it was found to be nothing more than the light of the moon shining through the Gothic open work. This, which was probably only a malicious joke, has given rise to a sort of proverb, not at all relished by those to whom it is applied—"The wise men of Mechlin tried to extinguish the moon."

This church was built with the money obtained by the sale of indulgences to pilgrims, who flocked hither in 1452, to celebrate a Jubilee proclaimed by the Pope throughout Christendom, on the occasion of the war against the Turks.

In the *Grande Place*, in which the cathedral stands, are several ancient bu ings,—*Les Halles*, with a turret, 1340, and the *Town Hall*, called Beyard, a structure of the 15th cent. In the midst is a statue of Jeanne de Brabant, by Geefs, surrounded by elegant iron-work.

In the *Church of St. John* is a very famous altar-piece with wings by Rubens, composed of the following pieces: The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and rich composition; but there is a want of force in the Virgin and Child —they appear of a more shadowy substance than the rest of the picture, which has his usual solidity and richness. One of the Kings holds an incense vase. This circumstance is mentioned to distinguish this picture from the many others which Rubens has painted of this subject. On the inside of one of the doors is the Decollation of St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. John the Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. The figures which are putting him into the caldron want energy, which is not a common defect of Rubens. The character of the head of the Saint is vulgar, which, indeed, in him is not an uncommon defect. The whole is of a mellow and rich colouring. On the outside of those doors are John baptizing Christ, and St. John the Evangelist in the Isle of Patmos writing the Apocalypse. Both of these are in his best manner. The Eagle of St. John is remarkably well painted. The Baptism is much damaged."—*R.*

Sir Joshua mentions 8 small paintings in panels under these, all by Rubens, but showing little merit, except facility of hand. The subjects were the Crucifixion, the Nativity, and Resurrection. The first alone remains; the others, it is believed, were not returned with the rest of the pictures from France. "Rubens was paid for these 8 pictures 1800 florins of Brabant, about 180*l*. English, as appears by the receipt in his own handwriting, still preserved in the sacristy, and the whole was begun and finished in 18 days."—*R.*

The elegant Gothic Ch. of *Notre Dame*, passed on the l. hand in coming from the railway, contains behind the high altar the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by *Rubens*, painted for the Guild of Fishmongers, and considered one of his most masterly works. His excellence of colour and rivalry of the Venetian school are nowhere more conspicuous than in this picture. It ought not to be passed over unseen. On the wings or shutters are painted—The Tribute Money taken from the mouth of the fish; Tobias and the Fish; Peter, Andrew, James, and John, the 4 disciples who were fishermen. Beneath these were three small pictures which also disappeared with the French. Rubens painted these 8 subjects in 10 days for 1000 florins.

There is another *Church of Notre Dame* here, called *De Hanswyk*. It owed its existence to a statue of the Virgin which floated up the river against the stream by miraculous agency till it stopped and remained fixed at the spot where the church, which was built in consequence, now stands! This was not the only miracle performed by the image, for it obtained such a high reputation for curing all kinds of maladies that the weak and the devout made pilgrimages to it from far and near. The image exists no longer, having been destroyed by sacrilegious hands when the army of the Confederates, under Oliver Temple, in 1580, took and pillaged the city.

Mechlin was the seat of the Imperial Chamber, founded by Charles the Bold, 1473, which continued to maintain the reputation of a most upright court of justice for many centuries. Charles V. and Philip II. presided over it in person.

Mechlin is the birthplace of Ernest Count Mansfeld, the celebrated leader in the 30 years' war; of Michel Coexie (1497), the scholar and imitator of Raphael; and of Dodonæus the botanist (d. 1585).

The manufacture of *Lace*, which receives its name from Mechlin, is much fallen off. Only 8 houses are now employed in making it. It is a coarser and stouter variety than that made at Brussels.

A group of 3 very picturesque old houses in the Kraam Straat are a fit subject for the pencil. "The Porte d'Egmont, and the pile of buildings called Béguinage, near the entrance of Mechlin, are curious relics of antiquity."—*P. H.*

The *Railroad* to Brussels, 20 kilo., on leaving Mechlin, crosses the canal leading to Louvain.

[The *Château of Rubens* at Steen, of which place he was seigneur, still exists, though fast falling to decay, near the village of Elewyt, a little on the E. of the road between Malines and Vilvorde. It is surrounded by a moat. *Teniers's house* at Perck, 3 m. from Vilvorde and 2 m. from Steen, is called, from its 3 towers (none of which remain), *De Drie Toren*, and is marked by the original gabled gate-house and the moat which surrounded it. A spread eagle on the folding-doors is said to be the work of the artist himself. In the village church is his wife's tomb, and a painting by him.]

10 *Vilvorde Stat.* (2700 inhab.), a dull town, has an interesting Ch. containing fine carvings in wood. Tindal, translator of the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom here as a heretic, in 1536, being strangled at the stake, and then burnt outside the town, near the *Penitentiary*, a huge edifice, with loop-hole windows, on the l., which stands on the site of his prison.

On quitting Vilvorde many pretty country-seats are seen on the banks of the broad canal which goes to Brussels, and outside of Vilvorde the vast Penitentiary mentioned above.

On approaching Brussels, *the Palace of Laeken*, belonging to the King of Belgium, appears at some distance on the rt. It is handsomely furnished, but there is nothing to distinguish it from other kingly residences, of which a traveller may see enough in a continental journey. It was originally built for the Austrian governor of the Netherlands before the French revolution, and was afterwards inhabited by Napoleon, who here planned his disastrous Russian campaign. The gardens and park are very beautiful. It is 3 m. from Brussels. Madame Malibran is buried in the *Cemetery* of Laeken. A statue of her in marble, by *Geefs*, has been set up in a so-called temple, as a monument, by her husband, who caused her body to be removed hither from Manchester. The statue, however, is placed too high to be seen to advantage. The Allée Verte, a long avenue of trees, extends nearly all the way to Brussels from Laeken.

The railroad runs on the opposite side of the canal, and terminates [*Brussels Stat.*] at the Porte de Cologne, near the botanic garden, opposite the Longue Rue Neuve.

10 BRUSSELS (Fr., Bruxelles; Flem., Brussel; Germ., Brüssel).—*Inns:* H. de Bellevue; charges, 1 wax candle, 1 fr.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, do.; table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; bottle of ordinary wine, 3 fr. 50 c.; dinner in private, 4 to 5 fr.; H. de Flandre; very good, the table-d'hôte is celebrated. H. de l'Europe; good. These 3 in the Place Royale. —H. de France, Rue Royale, corner of the Mont du Parc; highly recommended, comfortable and moderate.—H. Royal, new, in the lower town. H. de la Régence, near the Place Royale; good, quiet, and moderate.—H. de la Grande Bretagne, Place Royale. H. de l'Univers, Longue Rue Neuve. H. de Suede, in the old town, moderate. H. des Princes, Place de la Monnaie. H. de Saxe. H. des Quatre Saisons.

The expense of living at one of the principal hotels ought not to exceed 12 fr. a day, including a bottle of Bordeaux wine.

2nd class Inn: H. de Hollande, where the expenses ought not to exceed 8 fr. daily.

Hôtel Garni. Hôtel Kreuznach, in the Rue Royale.

There are also several *Boarding-houses*, among which may be mentioned one in the new Quartier Louise, leading from the Boulevard de Waterloo, kept by Mrs. Haydon.

Brussels, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, and seat of government and of the Chambers, on the small river Senne, has 124,461 inhab., or, including the suburbs, 160,000. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, the upper being the newest as well as the most fashionable and healthy quarter, from its elevated site. It contains the King's palace, the Chambers, and the chief hotels. The foreign ambasssadors reside in the Rue Ducale. The Rue de la Loi is occupied by public offices. The lower town abounds in fine old p
esque buildings, the residences

mer times of the Brabant noblesse, now occupied by merchants and tradespeople. The Grande Place, with its splendid Hôtel de Ville, in this quarter, is beyond doubt unrivalled as a specimen of Gothic splendour in civic edifices. The Quartier Léopold, containing some fine houses, is becoming the favourite part of the town. French is the prevailing language, though many among the lower orders, and the majority of the population in the lower town, speak only Flemish.

Those who are acquainted with the French metropolis will find here many similarities, which give Brussels the character of *Paris on a small scale.* Besides the language, which is the same, and a certain affectation of French manners and habits perceptible in society here, the town of Brussels has its little opera, in imitation of that of Paris; its cafés, in the manner of those of the Palais Royal; a palace-garden, which pretends to a similarity with that of the Tuileries; and miniature Boulevards around the town.

Brussels abounds in English in search of cheapness, which their presence has banished. From the long sojourn of so many of our countrymen, the English language is very generally spoken, from the landlord of the hotels down to the shoeblack in the streets.

The *Park* is a considerable enclosure in the higher town, forming the interior of a large square, laid out with avenues of trees, shady walks, and verdant turf, and ornamented with statues; serving as a promenade to the inhabitants, who are indebted to the Empress Maria Theresa for it. The most fashionable evening walk is on the l. of the entrance to the Place Royale. The park was the scene of the principal combat during the revolution of 1830. It was occupied by the Dutch troops, and the trees still bear marks of the wounds they then received. The Hôtel de Bellevue, standing between the Place Royale, where the Belgian insurgents were posted, and the Park, was the centre of action, and was riddled with shot.

Among the buildings which form the sides of this square, and which immediately overlook the Park, are—

The *King's Palace;* it has nothing very remarkable without or within. It is furnished in a costly manner, as palaces usually are; and those to whom suites of splendid apartments, and a few pictures of no great value, by *David*, &c., are an attraction, may obtain permission to see the interior when the royal family is absent, though with difficulty.

Near to it is the *Palace of the Prince of Orange* (the late King of Holland), erected at the cost of the city of Brussels, and presented to the Prince. The building was finished and inhabited only one year before the revolution of 1830 broke out. The fine collections of pictures and furniture have been removed and sold.

The *Chambers of Representatives*, or Palais de la Nation, built by Maria Theresa for the meetings of the Council of Brabant, are situated Rue de la Loi, at the end of the Park, facing the Royal Palace; within they resemble the French Chambers at Paris previous to 1848. There is nothing to particularise in them, except perhaps 3 pictures by modern artists—the commencement of the Belgian Trois Jours of 1830, by *Wappers;* the Battle of Woeringen, by *De Keyzer;* and the Battle of Waterloo. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admitted during the debates. The entrance is behind, in the Rue de l'Orangerie.

In the Place Royale stands a spirited bronze equestrian statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, by *M. Simonis*, erected in 1848. It was cast at Paris by Soyer.

In one of the last houses in the Rue Ragule, near the Porte de Schaerbeck, the Duchess of Richmond gave the grand ball to the Duke of Wellington and his officers on the eve of Waterloo (June 15, 1815), which the Duke would not allow to be put off, although he had previously heard of the advance of Napoleon.

The *Museum*, in the Old Palace, formerly the residence of the Spanish and Austrian Governors of the Low Countries, and before that of the Dukes of Brabant, and now called Palais des Beaux Arts, contains—1st. *The Picture Gallery.* Here are 7 works reputed to be by Rubens, mostly inferior to those at Antwerp, and probably executed by his pupils. They are, however, not deficient in many traces of his transcendent power. Among them are, The Martyrdom of St. Lieven—a Coronation of the Virgin—Adoration of the Magi—Christ falling under the Cross—a Dead Christ at the Sepulchre—Christ armed with Thunder to destroy the World; an extravagant and unchristian allegory. "Christ, with Jupiter's thunder and lightning in his hand, denouncing vengeance on a wicked world, represented by a globe lying on the ground with the serpent twined round it: this globe St. Francis appears to be covering and defending with his mantle. The Virgin is holding Christ's hand, and showing her breasts; implying, as I suppose, the right she has to intercede and have an interest with him whom she suckled. The Christ, which is ill drawn, in an attitude affectedly contrasted, is the most ungracious figure that can be imagined: the best part of the picture is the head of St. Francis."—*R.* The Assumption of the Virgin:—"The principal figure, the Virgin, is the worst in the composition, both in regard to the character of the countenance, the drawing of the figure, and even its colour; for she is dressed, not in what is the fixed dress of the Virgin, blue and red, but entirely in a colour between blue and red, heightened with white; and this coming on a white glory gives a deadness to that part of the picture. The Apostles and the two women are in Rubens's best manner. The angels are beautifully coloured, and unite with the sky in perfect harmony; the masses of light and shade are conducted with the greatest judgment; and, excepting the upper part, where the Virgin is, it is one of Rubens's rich pictures."—*R.* *De Crayer*, St. Peter Fishing. *P. Neefs*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral. *Ger. Douw*, a small candlelight piece, very capital. The number of pictures here exceeds 300: the bad preponderate much over the good; and the whole collection is far inferior to that at Antwerp; but it is full of instruction, and contains the works of some early Flemish masters that can nowhere be found in equal excellence. Several very fine paintings, purchased by the government at the King of Holland's sale, have, however, recently been added to the collection. *Bernard van Orley*, The body of Christ, mourned over by his friends and by the women, one of his best works. "It has a great nature, but is hard, as the whole picture is in a dry Gothic style."—*R.* In the fatal bombardment of Brussels on the 20th of August, 1695, by the French under Marshal Villeroy, there were destroyed, in less than 48 hours, several thousand houses and 14 churches, the latter adorned with some of the finest works of Rubens, Vandyck, and other eminent painters, which thus perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins. In the ante-rooms are specimens of the *modern Belgian School of Art*, very well worthy of attention, especially the works of *Wappers*, *Gallait*, *de Keyzer*, *Verboekhoven*—The Sheepcot in a Storm, *Le Poiteven*, *de Caisne*, &c.

The collections of painting and natural history are open to the public Sun., Mon., Thurs. and all fête-days. A stranger will gain admittance at all times by feeing the porter. There is also a curious collection of models of engines, sluice-gates, machinery, &c.

2nd. *The Burgundian Library*, under the same roof as the gallery, contains 18,000 MSS., &c., of great interest and value. They were collected at a very early period by the Dukes of Burgundy; many are richly adorned with precious miniature paintings of the greatest beauty by the scholars of Van Eyck. The Chronicle of Hainault, consisting of 17 folio volumes, illuminated, deserves particular notice; also the Missal of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and the Psalter of Louis de Mâle. This collection has been twice carried off to Paris by the French as the spoils of war. This library has been united to the Royal library, which was formed in 1837 by the union of the libraries of the state and of the town of Brussels with that of Van Hultem, which was purchased for 315,000 francs. It contains 200,000 vols. of printed b
The library is open every day

Sun. from 9 to 3. Nothing can exceed the comfort of the reading-room.

3rd. *The Museum of Natural History*, on the lower story of the same building, is probably the most complete in Belgium. The zoological department includes many specimens brought from the Dutch East Indian colonies. That of mineralogy is enriched by an interesting collection of Russian minerals presented by the late Queen of Holland. The specimens of chromate of lead and malachite are fine. There is a very complete series of the volcanic products of Vesuvius, and of the fossils of Maestricht.

This building serves likewise as a *College*, and public lectures, instituted by government, are given daily, at particular seasons, in various branches of science, literature, and art, to which all persons are admitted gratis. In the courtyard is preserved the inscription from the monument of Lipsius.

The *Palais d'Industrie*, opposite the Ch. of St. Jacques Caudenberg, l., in the corner, is appropriated to an exhibition, every 4 years, of the products of national arts and manufactures.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande Place, is the grandest of those municipal palaces which are found in almost every city of the Netherlands, and nowhere else of the same splendour. The part S.E. of the tower was begun 1401. The beautiful tower, of Gothic open work, 364 ft. high, was built by Jan van Ruysbrock, the architect of the first portion, in 1444. It originally stood at the end of the building: the wing to the N.W. of the tower was added about the end of the cent. It differs in length and otherwise materially from the older wing, but not so as to destroy the effect of the whole. The gilt copper figure of St. Michael on the top, which serves as a weathercock, and turns with the wind, is 17 ft. high. The abdication of Charles V. (1555) took place in the Old Ducal Palace, which stood on the site of the Place Royale, burnt down in 1733, and not, as is often said, in this town-hall. That event is depicted on tapestries preserved here, but, as the interior suffered sad spoliation and wanton destruction of its carvings and ornamental work during the first French revolution, it contains little worth notice.

The market-place, in front of it, is lined with picturesque old houses, most of which were the halls of various Corporations and Guilds. Here the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded, by order of the cruel Alva, in 1568. They passed the night preceding their deaths in the old Gothic house opposite, called the Broodhuis, or *Maison du Roi* (built 1525), which once served the purpose of Hôtel de Ville. Alva, it is said, looked on while the execution was going forward, from a window in the building.

The *Collegiate Ch. of St. Gudule*, the finest in Brussels, is a handsome Gothic edifice, in which chapters of the order of the Golden Fleece were held by Philip the Good in 1435, and by Charles V. in 1516. The existing choir and transepts were finished in 1273, the nave in the 14th cent., and the towers in 1518. The outside was well restored in 1843. The proper dedication is to the "Saints Michel et Gudule," but, as in many similar cases, the female saint has eclipsed the archangel. It is remarkable for the beautiful *painted glass* in its windows, especially those by Roger van der Weyde in the great N. chapel of the St. Sacrement des Miracles, including portraits of sovereigns and princes of the 16th cent., by whom they were presented: 2 are dated 1546, and 2 1547. The N. and S. windows of the transept are of 1557, the W. window 1528. Within the choir are cenotaphs, erected in 1610 to John II., Duke of Brabant (1512), and Margaret his wife, Duchess of York; and one of the Archduke John (1596). A tablet of white marble covers the entrance to the vault of the royal family of Austria. In the chapel of the Virgin, S. aisle, is a statue, by *Geefs*, of a Count Merode, a hero or martyr of the revolution of 1830. He is represented in marble, wearing a blouse, the costume in which he was shot, wounded, and holding a pistol! The statues of the 12 Apostles placed against the pillars in the nave are partly by Duquesnoy. The carved *pulpit* (called Chaire de la Vérité) is generally considered the masterpiece of Verbruggen. It represents Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise by the angel, who appears on one side of the globe wielding the pagan thunderbolt of Jupiter, while Death glides round with his dart from the opposite side. The pulpit itself is in the hollow of the globe, which is supported on the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and the tree of life, teeming with fruit, and with various animals perched on their branches. At the side of Adam are the ostrich and eagle, while in satirical vicinity to Eve appear the peacock, the ape, and the parrot. Above the canopy stands the Virgin holding the infant Saviour, whom she is assisting to thrust the extremity of the cross into the serpent's head. It was executed for the church of the Jesuits at Louvain: on the suppression of the order Maria Theresa gave it in 1776 to this church.

In the chapel, called St. Sacrement des Miracles, are deposited the *Miraculous Wafers*, said to have been stolen from the altar at the instigation of a sacrilegious Jew, and subjected to insults by himself and his brethren assembled in their synagogue. To add to the sacrilege, the day chosen for this outrage was Good Friday. When the scoffers proceeded so far as to stick their knives into the wafers, jets of blood burst forth from the wounds, and by a second miracle they were struck senseless. They were then denounced by one of the pretended spectators, who had been converted to Christianity, and were seized and put to death by the most cruel torments, having their flesh torn off by hot irons before they were burnt at the stake. This took place about the end of the 14th cent., and it proves that the Jews at Brussels must then have been so numerous and wealthy as to have been worth plundering. The miracle is one of many similar tales invented by those who took advantage of the superstition of the age, and the general hatred of the race of Israel, to incite the populace to deeds of cruelty, which enabled them to enrich themselves with the confiscated goods of the unbelievers. This triumph of the faith, as it is called, is celebrated once a year, on the Sunday following the 15th of July, in the enlightened city of Brussels, by a solemn procession of the clergy, and by the exhibition of the identical miraculous wafers. A little book containing an *authorised* version of the story may be purchased at the church! A beautiful modern carved wood altar has been set up in the chapel. It cost 1000*l*.

The *Ch. of Notre Dame de la Chapelle*, in the Rue Haute, which may be called a fine church in a city where there is little ecclesiastical architecture, contains a picture by *Crayer*, Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalen; some good modern frescoes, by *Van Eycken;* a singular pulpit, representing Elijah comforted by an Angel, under a canopy of Palm Trees; the tomb of the painter Breughel, and a small paltry tablet to his memory; besides which, on the left of the high altar, there is the more pretending monument of the family Spinola.

In the *Palais de Justice*, formerly a monastery of the Jesuits, a poor building in the Square du Grand Sablon, are 2 fine works of the modern Belgian School,—the Abdication of Charles V., by *Gallait*, and the Signing of the Compromise or Request, by *Biefve*.

The *Prison des Petits Carmes*, near the square called Petit Sablon, stands on the site of the Hôtel de Cuylembourg, memorable as the place of meeting of the Protestant Confederates in the reign of Philip II., who were the means of delivering the United Provinces from the yoke of Spain. On this spot (1566) they drew up the famous petition to the Vice-queen Margaret of Parma, called the "Request." At the moment when it was presented one of the courtiers was overheard to whisper in the ear of Margaret, who was rather abashed by the sudden appearance of the petitioners, "not to be annoyed by such a parcel of beggars" (*gueux*). The leaders of the confederates, hearing of this, and feeling that an epithet given to those who came forward in defence of their country and liberties, though meant as a reproach, became by its application a title of honour, determined at once to adopt it as their *nom de guerre*. The same evening, when they met at supper, some of them appeared on the balcony of the hotel, with a ber wallet at their back and a porringer (*jatte*) in their hand, out of which they drank success to the Gueux! The spark thus lighted was soon blown into a flame, and this is commonly considered one of the leading events of that revolution which, in a few years, dispossessed the House of Spain of the dominion of the Low Countries. Alva wreaked his blind vengeance on the building where the meetings were held, by levelling it with the ground.

The *Palais d'Aremberg*, 17, Place du Petit Sablon, furnished with great splendour, contains a small but choice gallery chiefly of Dutch and Flemish masters: among them an interior by *de Hooghe;* Tobias' Cure, *Rembrandt;* Marriage in Cana, *Jan Steen;* and a beautiful *Paul Potter;* a choice collection of Etruscan antiquities, and much fine old furniture. In the library is an antique head, asserted to be that of the famous Laocoon, or at least of a statue similar to that in the Vatican. The Palace is shown in the absence of the family, and is well worth seeing; so are the *Gardens*. The *Picture Gallery* of the Prince de Ligne is not readily shown.

The *Studios* of *Geefs*, the sculptor, Rue du Palais, and of *Verboekhoven*, the painter, Rue Royale Extérieure, may be visited with pleasure.

The *Porte de Hal*, a large and Gothic gateway now standing alone, the only relic of the old fortifications, erected 1381, was Alva's Bastille during his bloody persecutions of the Protestants. It is now used as a Museum for a very interesting and well-arranged collection of ancient armour; also the cradle of Charles V., a font from Tirlemont (1149), and other antiquities. It is in front of this building that criminals are guillotined.

The *University*, Rue des Sols, was originally Cardinal Grandvella's Palace.

The square called *Place des Martyrs* (Martelaers Plaets) contains a large monument erected over the grave of more than 300 of the "braves Belges" who were killed in the last revolution, Sept. 1830. It consists of a marble statue of Liberty on a pedestal, with a kneeling Genius in each of the 4 corners, by *Geefs*. Below and around it runs a sort of subterranean gallery or catacomb, in which the slain are interred.

Brussels is the birthplace of Vesalius, the anatomist, to whom a statue in bronze has been erected in the Place des Barricades; of Van Helmont, the chemist; of Margaret of Austria, Gouvernante of the Low Countries, daughter of the Empr. Maximilian; of the painters Bernard van Orley, Philip de Champagne, and van der Meulen; of the sculptor Duquesnoy.

The *Theatre*, in the Place de la Monnaie, is generally well conducted; the performances are good, and the edifice itself handsome. It is open every day: admission to 1st and 2nd loges, 5 fr. and 4 fr.; gallery and parquet, 3 fr. 50 c.; parterre, 1 fr. 60 c. Théâtre des Nouveautés, on the Boulevard de Laeken; Théâtre du Vaudeville, Rue de l'Evêque.

There is also a smaller *Theatre in the Park*, in which vaudevilles are performed Saturday and Sunday.

Cafés.—The best are—Café Suisse; des Mille Colonnes, in the Place de la Monnaie; and Des Trois Suisses.

Restaurants: Du Bos, Rue Fossé aux Loups; reputed good, but dear. Dubos, Rue de la Putterie (No. 23); a very good dinner, à la carte, 2 fr. and 3 fr. a head. Les Frères Provenceaux, Longue Rue de l'Ecuier, is much celebrated. The best ice is to be had at Velloni's, in the Park, near the Theatre.

Fiacres.—The fare is 2 fr. 1st hr.; 1½ fr. after; or 1½ fr. for any distance within the town. *Cabs* (*Vigilantes*) cost 1½ fr. the 1st hr., and 1 fr. for a drive.

A *valet de place* expects 4 fr. per diem here and elsewhere in Belgium.

Post Office in the Rue de la Montagne, not far from St. Gudule. Poste restante open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Letters unpaid may now be posted for England at any of the branch offices before 5 P.M.

Passports are visé at the Ministère de Justice, Rue de la Régence, close to the Place Royale. The English Minister lives outside the Porte Léopold, and the Prussian Embassy is in the Rue des Petits Carmes, No. 39. The signatures of both must be obtained in order to enter Rhenish Prussia. The Prussian Minister will not viser a Belgian passport for a British subject. In order to obtain his signature, a traveller who has provided himself with a Belgian passport on quitting London will have to exchange it for an English one at the British Embassy.

Railroads.—Northern line (Antwerp, Ostend, Liége). *Terminus, Station du Nord*, at the end of Longue Rue Neuve.

—— Southern line (Namur, Mons, Valenciennes). *Terminus, Station du Midi*, near the Church of N. D. de Bon Secours.

Omnibuses run from different parts of the town, calling at the chief hotels to convey passengers to the *railroads.*

Diligences daily to Louvain.

Booksellers. — Muquardt, 11, Place Royale, has a reading-room for English and foreign newspapers, and an English circulating library. *N.B.*—Belgian and French editions of English books are now *absolutely prohibited* at the British Custom-house.

The *best shops* are for the most part in the Rue Montagne de la Cour and Rue de la Madeleine.

The *Gallerie St. Hubert*, extending from the Marché aux Herbes to the Rue de l'Evêque, is an extremely handsome arcade, or street glazed over.

The most remarkable manufacture at Brussels is that of *Lace*, celebrated all over the world. The peculiarity, in addition to the fineness, which distinguishes it, is, that the patterns are worked separately with the most microscopic minuteness, and are afterwards sewed on. The flax employed in the manufacture grows near Hal; the best comes from a place called Rebecque. The finest sort costs from 300 fr. to 400 fr. per lb., and is worth its weight in gold; everything depends on the tenuity of the fibre. $\frac{3}{4}$ yard (English) of the finest and most expensive kind of lace costs 150 fr.; but a very good sort is sold for 50 fr., and the prices of some are as low as 10 fr. per aune. It is said that the persons who spin the thread for Brussels lace, and also for the French cambric (*batiste*) of St. Quêntin, are obliged to work in confined dark rooms, into which light is admitted only partially by a small aperture; and that, by being thus compelled to pay more constant and minute attention to their work, they discipline the eye, and attain the faculty of spinning the flax of that web-like fineness which constitutes the excellence of these 2 fabrics.

Very good *carriages* are made here, about two-thirds cheaper, though not equal in excellence to the English. M.M. Jones, Rue de Laeken, are the most eminent coachmakers.

Money Changers.—Messel, 70, Rue de la Madeleine. Yates, Mont. de la Cour.

There are two *Chapels* in which the *English Church service* is performed every Sunday: one close to the Museum; the other on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire. Service at the Chapel Royale, Rue du Musée, at 9 A.M. and 2½ P.M.; at the Chapel on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, 1 P.M. and 3 P.M.

The shortest way to England.—London may be reached viâ Ostend and Dover in 12 hrs. The steamers now go daily from Ostend to Dover. See p. 31. To reach Calais by railway takes 8 or 10 hrs.

The principal *Promenades*, besides the Park, mentioned before, are the *Boulevards*, extending nearly round the town; the most fashionable and frequented being those de Waterloo, du Régent, and de l'Observatoire, between the gates of Schaerbeck and d'Anvers;—an entirely New Quarter (*Quartier Léopold*) has sprung up between the Portes de Louvain and de Namur;—the *Botanic Garden*, near the Porte de Schaerbeck, which is very prettily laid out, and is open to the public Tues., Thurs., Sat., from 10 to 3;—and the *Allée Verte*, a treble avenue of lime-trees by the side of the canal leading to Mechlin, which were spared by Marshal Saxe, at the entreaty of the ladies of Brussels, when he besieged the town 1746. Excursions may be made from Brussels to—

Laeken (p. 67). A fiacre costs 5 fr. to go and return, provided it be not detained more than 2 hrs. Laeken is a railway station. From the fields near Laeken is the best view of Brussels.

T. Suffell, an Englishman, 12, Rue de Ravenstein, supplies *carriages and saddle horses for hire.*

The *Excursion to Waterloo* (see Rte. 24) will occupy about 8 hrs., allowing 3 hrs. for the horses to rest and surveying the field. A carriage

2 horses (voiture de remise), to go and return, ought not to cost more than 20 fr., driver and turnpikes included. A vigilante (cab) may be hired for 10 fr. It is necessary to stipulate that you shall be taken to Mont St. Jean and Hougoumont; or, what is better, let the agreement be to convey you to any part of *the field* you please, otherwise you will be set down at the village of Waterloo, 2 m. short of the most interesting points in the field of battle, or be compelled to pay 2 or 3 fr. extra for going farther. The hire of a saddle-horse ought not to exceed 8 or 10 fr. The field of Waterloo is 12¼ m. from Brussels, a drive of about 2 hrs. The high road to Namur and Liége (Rte. 24) runs through Waterloo, and across the field of battle. The Nivelles diligence traverses it daily to and fro. Suffell runs a stage-coach daily from Brussels. Fare to Waterloo and back, 5 fr. It starts from Rue Rabenstein.

ROUTE 24.

BRUSSELS TO LIEGE, BY WATERLOO AND NAMUR.—DESCENT OF THE MEUSE, NAMUR TO MAESTRICHT.

To Liége 16 posts = 78 Eng. m.

The quickest way to Liége is by the *Railroad* through Louvain (Rte. 26), and to Namur by the railroad through Hal (R. 28); but the following road possesses the recommendation of passing by Waterloo and the beautiful valley of the Meuse.

English Stage-coach daily to Waterloo.

Diligence to Nivelles.

Near the village of Ixelles a good view of Brussels and of the country far and wide is obtained, on which account it is a crowded place of resort with the citizens upon Sundays.

About 2 m. from Brussels the road enters or skirts the *Forest of Soigne*, or *Soignies*, now much curtailed and partly converted into cornfields. Byron, by a poetical licence, has identified it with the ancient Forest of Ardennes. The march of the British troops through it, on their way to the battle, is described by him in these beautiful lines:—

"Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave,—alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
Of living valour, rolling on the foe,
And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold and low."

The forest is about 9 m. long and 7½ broad.

2 WATERLOO.—*Inn:* H. de l'Argenteuil. This village, on the outskirts of the forest, about 10 m. from Brussels, was the head-quarters of the English army on the days before and following the battle to which it has given its name (June 17 and 19, 1815). The Duke's quarters were in the Post-house opposite the church. Here, after 16 hrs. in the saddle, he dismounted from his faithful steed Copenhagen (long afterwards a pensioner in the paddocks of Stratfieldsaye), and the spirited animal, conscious of the termination of his labours, is stated to have kicked out in a manner which had nearly proved fatal to his rider.

The moment a traveller comes in sight of Waterloo he will be assailed by guides and relic-venders, claiming the honour of serving him in the capacity of guide. The only mode of appeasing the clamours, and rescuing himself from the annoyance, is to fix upon one or other, informing him at the same time what will be his remuneration. 3 or 4 francs will be enough for his services over the whole field; but if this be not settled beforehand, he will not hesitate to demand at least double. English travellers seeking a guide to the Field may safely resort to Serjt. Munday, late of the 7th Hussars, who lives half way between the village and the Field of Waterloo. He may also be heard of at the *Waterloo Museum*, formed by the late Serjt. Cotton opposite the Hôtel de la Colonne, which contains some really interesting objects. The best Belg. guides are Martin Viseur, Martin Pirson, Jean Jacques Pierson, and Jacques Deligne; the last and Viseur speak English.

The little *Church* and *churchyard* of Waterloo are crowded with melancholy memorials of English officers: they contain nearly 30 tablets and monuments to those who fell.

"Many a wounded Briton there was laid,
With such poor help as time might then allow
From the fresh carnage of the field convey'd;
And they whom human succours could not save
Here in its precincts found a hasty grave.
And here on marble tablets set on high,
In English lines by foreign workmen trac'd,
Are names familiar to an English eye;
Their brethren here the fit memorials plac'd,
Whose unadorn'd inscriptions briefly tell
Their gallant comrades' rank, and where they
fell." SOUTHEY.

Among the curiosities of Waterloo, to the examination of which the most strenuous persuasion is used to invite the passing stranger, is the grave of the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, and the house in which it was cut off, and where the boot belonging to it is preserved! The owner of the house to whose share this relic has fallen finds it a most lucrative source of revenue, and will, in spite of the absurdity of the thing, probably bequeath it to his children as a valuable property. He has interred the leg most decorously within a coffin, under a weeping willow, and has honoured it with a monument and an epitaph.

Waterloo is now nearly joined to *Mont St. Jean*, a long straggling village (the Hotels are decent little Inns), though once almost a mile from it, and lying on the edge of the field of battle.

Here the road divides: the branch on the rt. leads to Nivelles; the other, continuing straight on, is the high road to Genappe and Namur.

Travellers ought not to leave their carriage at Waterloo, or even at Mont St. Jean, as it is still a mile short of the centre of the field, and this mile will considerably increase the long walk which they must at any rate take in order to see the ground to advantage. It is more prudent to drive on to Hougoumont, 1½ m. If the traveller intend to proceed on to Namur, and not to return to Brussels, the carriage must stop at La Belle Alliance, which is a sorry kind of public-house.

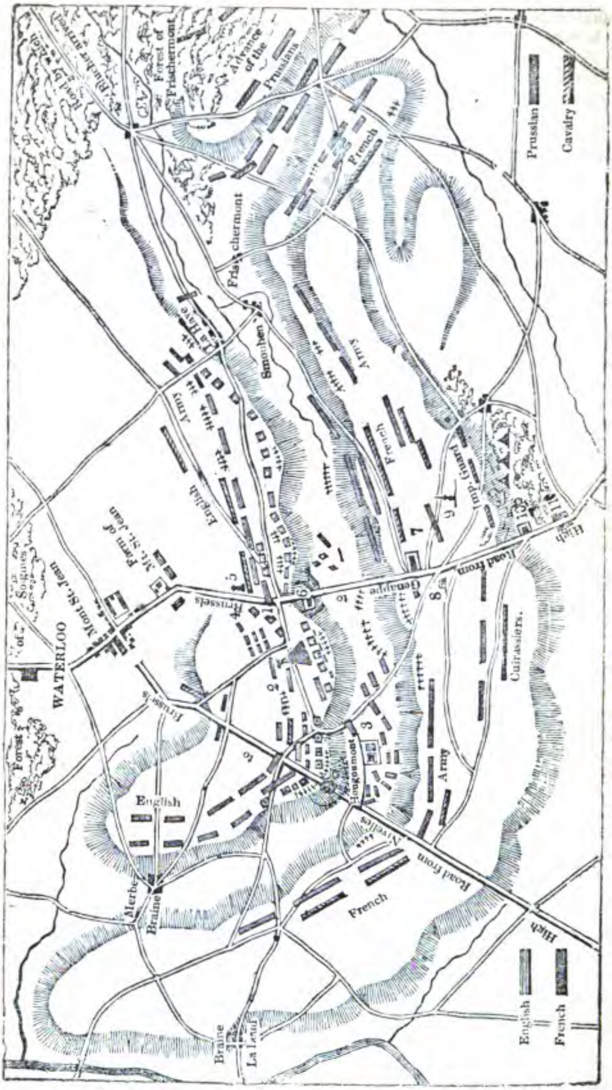
Leaving the village of Mont St. Jean, the road reaches an open country, almost entirely without trees; it ascends a gentle rise, and passes the large farm-house with offices called Ferme de Mont St. Jean, which during the battle was filled with wounded British, and served as a sort of hospital. The Mound surmounted by the *Belgic Lion*, by far the most conspicuous object in the field of Waterloo, now appears in sight. It marks the spot which may be considered the centre of the conflict.

The field had been examined by the Duke of Wellington in the previous year. In a "*Memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands*," addressed to Lord Bathurst, 22nd Sept. 1814, he says, "About Nivelle, and between that and Binch, there are many advantageous positions for an army, and the entrance to the forêt de Soignies by the high road which leads to Brussels from Binch, Charleroi, and Namur, would, if worked upon, afford others." —*Despatches*, xii. 129. Though not a strong position, it was the best between Quatre Bras and Brussels available for the protection of that capital.

On arriving at the end of this ascent, the traveller finds himself on the brow of a hill or ridge extending on the rt. and l. of the road, with a gentle hollow or shallow valley before him, and another ascent and nearly corresponding ridge beyond it. Along the ridge on which he stands the British army was posted, while the position of the French was along the opposite heights.

The road on which we are travelling intersected the 2 armies, or, so to speak, separated the l. wing of the British and rt. wing of the French from the main bodies of their respective armies. To render the declivity more gradual, the road has been cut through the crest of the ridge several feet deep, so as to form a sort of hollow way. At this point 2 *Monuments* have been erected close to the roadside; that on the right ([4] in the plan), a pillar to the memory of Col. Gordon, bearing a most touching epitaph, well worth perusal; that on the left ([5]), an obelisk in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion who fell on the spot.

Hereabouts the high road is traversed nearly at right angles by a small country cross-road. During the first part of the action the Duke of Wellington stood in the angle formed by the crossing of these 2 roads, and on the rt. of the highway, at a little distance from a solitary elm ([1] in the pl


WATERLOO
Forest of Soignes
Mont St. Jean
Farm of Mt. St. Jean
English Army
Brussels
La Haye
Smouhen
Frischermont
Forest of Frischermont
Advance of the Prussians
Road by which Blucher arrived
French
French Army
Imp. Guard
Road from Genappe to Brussels
Hougoumont
Road from Nivelles
Cuirassiers.
High Road
High
English
French
Merbe
Braine
Braine La Leud
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
English
French
Prussian
Cavalry

called the Wellington Tree, from an unfounded report that the Duke had placed himself beneath it during the action. The Duke knew better than to post himself and his staff close to an object which must inevitably serve as a mark for the enemy to fire at. Upon the strength of this story, however, the elm, after being mutilated and stripped by relic-hunters, was cut down and sold, some time after the battle, to an Englishman.

About half-way down in the hollow which separated the 2 armies, and in which the most bloody combats took place, is the *Farm of La Haye Sainte* (6) close to the roadside on the rt. It was occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion, and gallantly defended till their ammunition was exhausted, when they were literally cut to pieces: the French "got possession of it about 2 o'clock, from a circumstance which is to be attributed to the neglect of the officer commanding on the spot, and were never removed from thence till I commenced the attack in the evening; but they never advanced further on that side."—*Despatches*, xii. 610. A terrible carnage took place in the house and garden, and the building was riddled with shot.

Close to this house a spot is shown as the grave of Shaw the valorous Lifeguardsman, who killed 9 Frenchmen with his own hand in the battle. Not far off, on the opposite side of the road, a vast accumulation of bodies of men, intermixed with horses, were buried in one common grave. It was near this spot that the brave General Picton was killed, and Colonel Ponsonby wounded. 5 Scotch regiments were engaged in this part of the fight.

If we now proceed across the valley and up the opposite slope, we reach the farm of *La Belle Alliance*, a solitary white house, on the l. of the road (7), now a poor public-house. It was occupied by the French, whose lines were drawn up close behind it; though towards the end of the engagement Napoleon in person marshalled his imperial guards in front of it for the final charge. Napoleon's place of observation during a great part of the battle was nearly on a line with La Belle Alliance, at some distance on the rt. of the road. The Prussians have erected a cast-iron monument (9) at a short distance on the left, in memory of their fellow-countrymen who fell here. Their loss in the battle amounted to nearly 7000; it occurred chiefly in the vicinity of Planchenoit, a village on the l. of the road, beyond La Belle Alliance, which was stormed and retaken 3 times.

It has been erroneously stated that Blücher met the Duke after the battle at La Belle Alliance; but the fact is, that he did not overtake the Duke till he was 2 m. beyond the field, at Maison Rouge, or Maison du Roi, on the road to Genappe. Here the Duke gave orders for the halt of his troops. In spite of the fatigues of the day, he had pursued the French in person till long after dark; and when Colonel Harvey, who accompanied him, pointed out the danger he ran of being fired at by stragglers from behind the hedges, he exclaimed, "Let them fire away: the victory is gained, and my life is of no value now."

A little way beyond La Belle Alliance is the house of Coster (8), Napoleon's guide (since dead); and near this spot a glimpse may be had of the farm of *Hougoumont*, 1 m. off on the rt.

Gros Caillou (10), a farm-house in which Napoleon slept, was burnt in consequence by the Prussians next day, to show their hatred of their enemy.

The foregoing enumeration of the various localities of the field has been made in the order in which a traveller would pass them in following the high road from Brussels. If he intend to turn aside and examine the field more minutely, the following description may assist him:—

The *Mound of the Belgic Lion* (3) is by far the best station for surveying the field. It is a vast tumulus, 200 ft. high, beneath which the bones of friends and foes lie heaped indiscriminately together. A flight of steps leads up to the top. The lion was cast by Cockerill of Liége, and is intended to stand on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded.

"The mound and the lion

equally been the subject of ill-natured censures, but would appear appropriate enough, since they serve at once as a memorial, a trophy, and a tomb."—*Family Tour*.

The present appearance of the field differs considerably from what it was at the time of the battle, owing to the excavation made along the front of the British position, to obtain earth for this artificial mound. The ridge of Mont St. Jean has been considerably reduced in height; and the spot where the Duke of Wellington stood is quite cut away; the ground near being lowered several feet by the removal of the earth.

From the top of the Mound it will be perceived that the ground is a perfectly open and undulating plain. The British force was disposed in 2 lines along one of these undulations: the foremost line occupied the brow of the eminence, and was partly protected by a *hedge*, running from Mont St. Jean to Ohain, which gave the name to the farm of *La Haye Sainte* (6); the second stood a little way behind, on the reverse of the slope, so as to be partly sheltered from the enemy's fire. The British were separated by the shallow valley above mentioned—varying from 500 to 800 yards in breadth—from the French, who were posted on the opposite ridge. The situation of both armies was in many parts within point blank range of their opponents' artillery.

The position of the British from rt. to l. did not much exceed a mile and a half,—"small theatre for such a tragedy;" yet on this limited front did its commander place and manœuvre an army of 54,000 men, a remarkable instance of concentration of force. It was drawn up in a sort of curve, to suit the ground along the heights, and the rt. wing extended as far as Merbe Braine. The rt. flank of the centre stood 400 yards behind the house of Hougoumont (8), which was very strongly occupied; the l. of the centre was posted at a considerable distance behind the farm-house of La Haye Sainte (6), which stood nearly midway between the 2 armies, and was also occupied and fortified as well as its small size and the time would admit.

The distance between the 2 farms of Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte is 1300 yards. The French columns could not pass between them without being exposed to a flank fire, nor did Napoleon think it prudent to leave 2 such posts in his rear in the possession of his enemy; and his first efforts, previous to advancing against the English line, were to make himself master of them.

The British army remained during the whole day firm in its position; and, formed into squares, received on *this ridge*, in front, and on each side of the ground now occupied by the Mound, the furious charges of the French cavalry, who were on the plateau between the 2 high roads nearly ¾ hr., all firing having ceased on both sides. At the time of the appearance of the Prussians not a square had been broken or shaken; the British had not swerved an inch backwards, but were rather in advance of their first position. The Duke says, writing to Lord Beresford, July 2, 1815, "Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well."

Far on the l., in the direction of Wavre, are seen the woods through which the Prussians first advanced to the battle.

The *Château of Hougoumont* or *Goumont* (3), about 3¼ m. from Waterloo ch., 1½ m. from Mont St. Jean, and ¾ m. from La Haye Sainte, is decidedly the most interesting spot in the field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. It formed, in fact, the key of the British position, and the possession of it would have enabled Napoleon to turn the English flank. It was on this account that he directed his utmost efforts towards it. At least 12,000 men, commanded by his brother Jerome, were brought at different times against it, and the fierce attacks continued with hardly any intermission during the whole of the day. It was an old-fashioned Flemish château, with walled gardens and farm offices attached to it. Had these buildings been formed for a fortress to resist the kind of assault which they endured, they could scarcely have possessed greater advantages; being surrounded on all sides by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which the garrison, if it may be so called, directed the fire of their musketry. But, notwithstanding its strength, so furious were the attacks, and so disproportionably great the number of assailants, that it could not possibly have held out, but for the bravery of the troops by whom it was maintained. The wood, orchard, and kitchen-garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the walled enclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers and almost gutted by the flames, was maintained to the last by the Coldstream Guards.

At the beginning of the battle the house stood in the centre of a wood; but the trees were so mutilated by cannon-shot during the action, that few remain. The old house set on fire by French shells has been entirely removed; some of the outhouses, however, still exhibit a shattered and patched-up appearance; and the walls of the orchard retain the loopholes formed by the English; whilst on the outside they present a broken surface crumbling to the touch, from the effect of the French musketry so long and vainly directed against them; the French, it is asserted, mistaking for some time the *red* brick wall for the English uniforms. "The Belgian yeoman's garden wall was the safeguard of Europe, whose destinies hung on the possession of this house." In the little chapel is shown a crucifix, saved (as the peasants say) by miracle from the flames, which, after destroying all about it, stopped on reaching the foot of the cross. The autographs of Byron, Southey, and Wordsworth, were once to be discovered among the names which cover the walls.

Though it is not intended to give a history of the fight, the following additional facts will not be inappropriately introduced here:—the force which Napoleon brought into the field amounted, by his own confession, to nearly 75,000 men: 54,000 men composed the whole of the Duke of Wellington's army actually engaged; of these only 32,000 were British or of the German Legion. It has been often asserted, and is still believed by many, that the Duke of Wellington was taken by surprise at Waterloo, and that he first heard the news of the advance of the French in a ball-room. This is not the fact: the intelligence was brought to the Duke on June 15, by the Prince of Orange, who found him within 100 yards of his quarters in the park at Brussels, about 3 o'clock; and by 5 the same evening orders had been sent to all the divisions of the British army to break up their cantonments, and move on the l. of Quatre Bras. A proposal was made to put off the ball intended to be given by the Duchess of Richmond that evening at Brussels; but it was thought better to let it proceed, and thus to keep the inhabitants in ignorance of the course of events: the Duke therefore *desired* his principal officers to be present, but to take care to quit the ball-room as soon after 10 as possible: he himself stayed till 12, and set off for the army at 6 next morning. On the morning of the 16th, the Duke, having finished the disposition of his forces, rode across the country to Blücher, at Ligny, being unwilling to trust to any one the important point of concerting measures for the co-operation of the Prussians. Blücher then promised to support him with 2 divisions of his army, in case Napoleon should direct his principal attack against the British. This fact is important, and not generally known. Another common error respecting this battle is, that the British were on the point of being defeated when the Prussians arrived: this is sufficiently refuted by the testimony of the Prussi general, Müffling, who expressly says that "the battle could have afforded no favourable result to the enemy, even if the Prussians had never come up." The Prussian army was expected to join the British at 2, but it appears from Blücher's despatch that it was half-past 4 before a gun was fired by them, and that it was half-past 7 before they were in sufficient force to make any impression on the French rt. At that hour Napoleon had exhausted his means of attack. He had no force in reserve but the 4 battalions of the Old Guard. These gave way on the advance of the British line. The story of the Duke's having thrown himself into the middle of a square of infantry during the charges of the French cavalry is also a pure fiction.

The fertility of the ground on which the battle was fought increased greatly for several years after it took place. Nowhere were richer crops produced in the whole of Belgium, and the corn is said to have waved thickest, and to have been of a darker colour, over those spots where the dead were interred, so that in spring it was possible to discover them by this mark alone.

> "But when I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
> Which living waves where thou didst cease to live,
> And saw around me the wide fields revive
> With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring
> Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,
> With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
> I turn'd from all she brought to those she could not bring." BYRON.

> "Was it a soothing or a mournful thought,
> Amid this scene of slaughter as we stood,
> Where armies had with recent fury fought,
> To mark how gentle Nature still pursued
> Her quiet course, as if she took no care
> For what her noblest work had suffer'd there?" SOUTHEY.

The stranger arriving at Waterloo is commonly set upon by a numerous horde of relic-hunters, who bother him to buy buttons and bullets. The furrows of the plough during many succeeding springs laid bare numberless melancholy memorials of the fight—half-consumed rags, bullets corroded and shattered, fragments of accoutrements, bones and skulls; but when the real articles failed, the vendors were at no loss to invent others; so that there is little fear of the supply being exhausted. Beggars, too, a most persevering class of tormentors, beset every path, in many instances apparently without the pretext of poverty.

In 1705 the Duke of Marlborough was within an inch of fighting the French nearly on the same ground as Wellington. His head-quarters were at Frischermont, and the French were posted across the Brussels road. He was thwarted, however, by the pig-headed obstinacy or cowardice of the Dutch commissioners who accompanied his army.

Waterloo to Namur.

The part of Belgium through which our route lies has been called the "Cockpit" of Europe, and has been for ages the ground upon which the powers of Europe have decided their quarrels. Besides the fields of Waterloo and Quatre Bras, through which the road passes, Wavre, Fleurus, Ligny, and the little village of Ramillies, where Marlborough gained one of his most famous victories over the French and Bavarians, lie within the province of Brabant, or only a short distance off our road.

1½ Genappe.—*Inn:* Hotel Martineau, indifferent, 17 m. from Brussels: 1800 inhab. •It was on the road, a little way out of the town, that the Prussians captured the carriage of Napoleon, and nearly took him prisoner in it, on the night after the battle.

[rt. A road leads to Nivelles, 11 m. distant (*Inn:* Couronne), a town of 7844 inhab. The *Ch. of St. Gertrude,* consecrated 1048, is a very noble edifice of Romanesque architecture. It possesses the relics of St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin, Maire du Palais, in an elaborate shrine in the form of a church, with all the most minute Gothic details, of metal gilt. It is placed over the high altar. Also two pulpits carved by Delvaux; one, of wood, represents Elijah in the Desert; the other, of marble, the Good Samaritan. Under the massive tower is a fine crypt of Romanesque style, much resorted to by pilgrims to St. Gertrude's shrine, who squeeze themselves through between one of the pillars and the wall, as a cure for illness. This practice arises from a legend that St. Gertrude, when pursued by a prince, who sought her in marriage, escaped from his importunities through a gap in a wall, in order to preserve her vow of perpetual virginity. The smaller tower of the church contains the chimes: the hours are struck by a colossal figure of an armed knight known as Jean de Nivelles. The cloister adjoining the church formerly belonged to an abbey founded by the Saint, and of which she became the head. The chapter consisted of 36 canons and 42 canonesses; but the whole community was under the rule of the abbess. The qualification for election depended on a descent which could show arms with 16 quarterings: the Dukes of Brabant soon encroached on their authority and privileges. The cloister appears from its style to be of the 11th or 12th cent., not unlike what in England is called transition Norman.]

Between Quatre Bras and Nivelles is the estate presented by the King of the Netherlands to the Duke of Wellington, in gratitude for his great services.

3 m. E. of Genappe is the extensive *Abbey of Villers* in ruins, of Romanesque architecture. The church was dedicated 1272. About 1½ m. from Genappe is the village of Boisy, where Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the first crusade, was born, 1129.

Tilly, 6 m. from Genappe, is the birthplace (1559) of the general of the 30 years' war, the opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, Count Tzerclas de Tilly.

Nearly 3 m. from Genappe our road passes *Quatre Bras*, so called because 4 roads, from Brussels, Charleroi, Nivelles, and Namur, meet at this spot. An ingenious innkeeper of the place has discovered a different meaning for Quatre Bras, and kindly translates it, for the benefit of the English, by the words "Three Legs!" Here was fought that memorable engagement in which the brave Duke of Brunswick fell, at the head of his devoted black band (June 16, 1815). This position was considered highly important by the Duke of Wellington, as being the key of all the roads in the neighbourhood. He commanded in person during the engagement, and repulsed Marshal Ney, securing the retreat of the British upon Waterloo, which had been rendered necessary by Blücher's defeat at Ligny, in the face of the superior cavalry of Napoleon. The Duke was at one moment surrounded and nearly made prisoner in the farm-house which stands in the N.E. angle of the 4 roads, by an unexpected charge of French cavalry, who dispersed 2 regiments of the allies, but were in their turn driven back by the English infantry, and none of the foremost of the pursuers were allowed to escape.

The road which continues to the S. leads through Gosselies to Charleroi, 2¾ posts from Genappe: that which bears to the S.E. leads to

2 Sombreffe. [4 m. S.W. of Sombreffe lies the village of *Fleurus*, which gives a name to the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1794. The same fields were witness to the repulse of the Prussians, under Blücher, by Buonaparte, who drove them, after an obstinate resistance, from their position at Ligny, a village 2 m. farther on the l. of the road to Sombreffe: this occurred 2 days before the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815. The Duke of Wellington visited Blücher a short while before the commencement of the action, and here concerted with him measures of future co-operation on the 18th. The Duke's practised eye perceived at once the faulty disposition of the Prussian army, and he foretold the defeat which speedily followed. The Prussians were drawn up on the l. of our road, near St. Amand and Ligny; Blücher stood near the Mill of Bussy. After the French had broken through the Prussian line he headed a charge of cavalry in person; but, his horse having been shot under him, he was thrown to the ground, and 2 French regiments rode over him. In spite of his defeat, however, he maintained his communications with the English, and made good his retreat to Wavre: no beaten army ever rallied quicker. Two other ba

tles had been fought on nearly the same ground in 1622 and 1690.]

The road is uninteresting until, after crossing a small stream, it reaches the height overhanging Namur, which commands a fine view of its rock-built citadel and the valley of the Meuse.

2½ **Namur** (*Inns:* H. de Hollande; H. de Harscamp; both good), capital of the Atuatici. Cæsar (B. G. 2, 29) well describes its situation, and its capture by him. It is now the capital of the province of Namur, and a strong fortress with 22,200 inhab., built at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse. Owing to its numerous sieges and bombardments, it possesses few old buildings, and it has scarcely any objects of interest, unless perhaps the traveller, calling to mind "my uncle Toby," be induced, on his account, to pay a visit to *Porte St. Nicholas.* Namur was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692. Racine has written an account of the siege, and Boileau celebrated its capture in a worthless ode; it was retaken by the English under William III. from the French, after a siege of 10 weeks, in 1695. It was in this memorable siege that "my uncle Toby" was supposed to be engaged.

The *Cathedral* of St. Aubin, one of the handsomest modern churches in Belgium, with a Corinthian façade, was finished in 1766. It contains the mausoleum of Don John of Austria, the conqueror at Lepanto, who died in the camp at Bouge, a mile from Namur, in 1578, not without suspicion of poison from the jealousy of his brother Philip II. On the rt. of the altar is a monument to Bishop Pisani, by a sculptor of Ghent, 1829. A new pulpit, erected in 1848, from the designs of M. Geerts, of Louvain, deserves notice. The figures cut in oak, life-size, are fine. Beneath the pulpit is a group representing the Virgin guarding the City of Namur from the Demon of Pestilence. Namur is allegorically represented by a female.

The *Ch. of St. Loup*, built by the Jesuits, is highly enriched internally with marble. It has a roof elaborately carved in stone by a brother of the order.

The situation of Namur is most beautiful, and the best *view* is from the heights occupied by the commanding *Citadel*, which itself is well worthy of a visit as a work of art:—an order of admission must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Namur and Huy are among the number of fortresses greatly strengthened after the war, under the inspection of the Duke of Wellington, and partly at the expense of Great Britain. They form part of the great barrier on the side of France; the work of centuries to erect, at the cost of vast sums of money, and as vast an expenditure of blood.

Namur is the Belgian Sheffield;—its cutlery is celebrated, and is largely manufactured. It is said to approach nearer to the English than any made on the continent, but is greatly inferior. The mines of coal, iron, and marble, situated in the neighbourhood, give employment to an industrious population. The crawfish of the Meuse are celebrated, and the trout of the Sambre not to be despised.

A dam of masonry is thrown across the Sambre at Namur, with the view of rendering it navigable.

Namur has a bridge over the Sambre, and one over the Meuse. From the rt. bank of the river the view of Namur, and its lofty citadel standing on a high promontory, at whose foot the 2 rivers unite, is very picturesque, and the scenery continues of a most interesting character for many miles.

3 m. from Namur is the Eremitage de la Montagne, cut in the rock by Carmelite monks. The valley of the Meuse above Namur, towards Dinant (Rte. 30), is even more picturesque than below the town. From Dinant an excursion may be made to the cavern of *Hans on the Lesse.* (Rte. 31.)

Diligence in 20 hrs. to Luxemburg—a day's work from Namur. (Rte. 29.)

Railroad to Charleroi. (Rtes. 28 and 30.)

Railroad to Liége, opened 1850. It has cost about 1,200,000*l.*, chiefly of British capital. It is a fine work; the engineer is G. Rennie, Esq. It runs close to the river nearly the whole way, and on the l. bank. The length is 61 kilom., or 38⅛ Eng. m. The Namur station is outside the Porte de Fer.

Steamers ply on the Meuse, when there is water enough, between Namur and Liége. In going *to* Liége the voyage of about 45 m. is performed in 4 hrs.; from Liége to Namur takes 6 or 7 hrs. During the summer 2 steamers a day leave Namur for Liége,—one at 6 A.M., the other at 3 P.M.

The banks of the *Meuse between Namur and Liége* are hardly surpassed in beauty by any river scenery in N. Europe: rock, wood, and water have done their utmost, yet the scenery is not properly mountainous. The Meuse has been compared to the Wye; but is even more romantic than the English river.

> " What lovelier home could gentle fancy choose?
> Is this the stream whose cities, heights, and plains,
> War's favourite playground, are with crimson stains
> Familiar as the morn with pearly dews?
> The morn, that now, along the silver Meuse,
> Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls the swains
> To tend their silent boats and ringing wains,
> Or strip the bough whose mellow fruit bestrews
> The ripening corn beneath it. As mine eyes
> Turn from the fortified and threatening hill,
> How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade,
> With its grey locks clustering in pensive shade,
> That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise
> From the smooth meadow-ground, serene and still!"
> WORDSWORTH.

The Meuse* affords a pleasing mixture of cultivation and wildness, of active industry and quiet nature, smoking steam-engines and naked and abrupt cliffs of limestone, ruined castles and flourishing villages, with huge many-windowed mills and factories, which give an agreeable variety to the road. The district swarms with population all the way to Liége, and the soil is in the highest state of culture; the lower grounds occupied by the richest corn-fields and hop-grounds, or the most verdant meadows. These, with the winding river flowing between them, form the features of a most beautiful landscape. The numerous quarries in the limestone cliff along the river banks afford a very excellent marble, which is cut into blocks, and sent down the river to Holland, where it is used for flag-stones, and even for finer purposes. On the banks are seen the red stains of the earth which furnishes alum to numerous works. (The l. and rt. refer to the left and right banks of the river: the distances between the several stations are given in kilomètres.)

Not far from Namur the château of Brumagul is passed, and (*l.*) beneath some precipitous cliffs,—

l. 8¼ Marche les Dames Stat., the mansion of the Duc d'Aremberg, close to some iron-works. It occupies the site of an abbey founded, in 1101, by 139 noble ladies, whose husbands had gone to the crusade along with Godfrey of Bouillon.

l. 2¾ Namèche Stat., a pretty village, shrouded by orchards.

rt. Schlayen.—The neighbourhood abounds in coal-mines.

l. Seilles, a straggling village, with marble quarries and limekilns.

rt. 7½ Andenne Stat., a manufacturing place, having potteries. Clay for tobacco-pipes is exported hence to Holland.

l. 6¾ Basse Oha Stat., a restored castle. The culture of the vine begins here, but it produces a poor wine.

rt. On the heights are the ruins of Beaufort Castle. Before reaching the next station, at Huy, the railway is carried through a tunnel, in order to avoid a bend of the river: the fine scenery is thus shut out of view.

rt. 3¾ HUY (pronounced We) *Station. Inn:* Poste, at the water-side. This town and fortress, with 8000 Inhab., is romantically situated on the Meuse, which divides it into 2 parts, and is traversed by an ancient stone bridge. Here the Meuse is joined by the little river Hoyoux, the scenery of which, for many miles above the junction, is very picturesque. Near Huy is the culminating point of the beauties of the scenery of the Meuse. The *Citadel*, repaired and strengthened on the most approved plans of modern fortification, under the direction of skilful English engineers, since 1815, commands the passage up and down the valley of the Meuse. The works are partly excavated in the solid rock, and high walls o' most massive masonry have been adde to the natural precipices on which it stands. Strangers are allowed to see the fortifications.

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* Mr. Dudley Costello's "Valley of the Meuse" contains full details respecting Routes 24 and 30.

The *Collegiate Ch. of Notre Dame*, founded by St. Maternus, situated under the citadel, is approached on one side by a gateway, surmounted with sculptures in relief, from the Life of the Virgin; the date of the present building is 1311; the interior is of a graceful style of Gothic, and is certainly worthy of being examined.

In one of the suburbs stood the abbey of Neufmoustier (i. e. Novum Monasterium), founded by Peter the Hermit, the preacher of the first Crusade (d. 1115), who was himself buried in it. His remains and monument were removed to Rome in 1634: part of the cloisters remain; the church is gone. The site is in the property of the Baron de Cattus, who allows strangers to see the Hermit's burial-place—a cruciform vault in the present garden. Neufmoustier was one of the 17 convents which existed here, together with 14 parish churches, while the town was under the dominion of the Prince Bishop of Liége, though the total population at the time did not exceed 5000!

Huy contains many curious relics of its ancient religious houses, now turned into workshops, &c.

At Huy the post-road changes from the rt. to the l. bank of the river. The hills are less lofty and precipitous than above Huy. Zinc and calamine works of considerable magnitude may be seen in full activity (l.) at Ampsin, near Huy, and at other places along the valley of the Meuse, particularly on the Liége side of Huy. They are marked by the red stains of the refuse along the banks.

l. Corphalie, an extensive zinc manufactory; there are mines of calamine near this.

rt. Château de Neufville, in the old French style, with 2 turrets.

8½ Amay Stat.

l. The stately old abbey of Flone, a red brick building, now the residence of a lawyer. At

Engis Stat., close to the railroad, there are alum-works.

l. On an elevated and precipitous rock rises the *Château of Chokier*, an old building, faced with a modern front, of Italian architecture, surmounted by a red tower. It is the cradle of the family Surlet de Choquier, one of whom was Regent of Belgium before the election of King Leopold. It was once taken and burnt by the Huitois. The scarped rock is skirted by the railway. Hereabouts the Meuse passes from the limestone into the coal formation—into a region of steam-engines, smoking chimneys, and furnaces.

11 Flemalle Stat. At this station a branch turns off which joins the Mechlin and Aix-la-Chapelle railroad on the l. bank. The main line of railway, which runs into Liége, crosses the Meuse on a bridge of 5 arches, 82 ft. span: opposite, rt., is Val St. Lambert, where are the largest glass-works on the Continent. 1¼ m. lower down is

rt. 4¼ *Seraing Station*, a populous village, stretching nearly a mile along the bank of the Meuse, and occupied by workmen, connected by a handsome suspension bridge thrown over the Meuse with (l.) Jemeppe. This colossal establishment was formed by the enterprising manufacturer the late John Cockerill, 1816. It is perhaps the largest manufactory of machinery in the world; and occupies the former *Palace of the Prince Bishops* of Liége, which now serves but as the façade or vestibule of the other vast constructions since added to fit it for its present purpose, extending ¾ m. back from the river, over the space once the Episcopal gardens, now blackened with coal and piled up with iron. Amidst the smoke and flames issuing from its 40 or 50 tall chimneys, its palatial and ecclesiastical character have alike nearly disappeared. The vast pile of building forms a little town of itself; iron and coal are extracted from mines within its walls, which also enclose a canal and railroad leading down to the river, 4 blast furnaces, 15 puddling furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges, where iron is wrought into articles of all sorts from penknives up to steam-engines and locomotives, inferior only to those made in England. A locomotive costs 37,500 fr. The Lion, on the field of Waterloo, was cast here. 3000 to 4000 workmen are employed at Seraing, in addition to 15 steam-engines, equivalent to 700-horse power. Mr. Cockerill was originally in partnership with the late King of Holland; but after his expulsion from Belgium, in 1830, Mr. C. purchased his share. Mr. C. died at Warsaw in 1840, and Seraing has since been disposed of to a company, styled "La John Cockerill Société," by whom it is now worked. The place is not shown, except to persons bearing letters of introduction, which may be obtained in the office at Liége.

2 Ougrée Stat.

6¼ *Liége Station.* (Longdoz Stat.)

[The branch which turns off at Flemalle, along the l. bank, is 11 kilom. = 6 m. 7 furlongs, in length. The stations are,

3½ kilom. Jemeppe Stat. {opposite to Seraing.

2 Tilleur Stat.

5½ Guillemins Stat. on the main line of railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the l. bank of the river above Liége.]

LIÉGE (Flemish, Luik; German, Lüttich.)—*Inns:* H. de Bellevue, opposite the Pont de la Boverie, good; room, 1½ fr. and upwards; breakfast, 1 fr.; table-d'hôte at 1, 2½ fr.; H. d'Angleterre, good; H. de Suêde, near the Theatre, very good, and one of the best tables d'hôte in Belgium; Aigle Noir; H. de l'Europe, clean; le Sauvage, opposite the Cathedral; H. de France; H. de Londres, good and moderate; H. de l'Univers, close to the Railway, good.

Liége is finely situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse, in a fertile valley most productive in vegetables; it has 76,379 Inhab., and no other Belgian town appears to be so thriving. The clouds of smoke usually seen from a distance hanging over it proclaim the manufacturing city,—the Birmingham of the Low Countries; and the dirty houses, murky atmosphere, and coal-stained streets, are the natural consequence of the branch of industry in which its inhabitants are engaged. The staple manufacture is that of firearms; Liége is, in fact, one great armoury, and produces a better article, it is said, at a low price, than can be made for the same sum in England. The saddlery is also very good here, and a particular kind of coarse cloth is manufactured in large quantities. There is a Royal Cannon Foundry in the suburb of St. Leonhard, and Mr. Cockerill's establishment manufactures spinning machinery and steam-engines to rival the English. The cause of this commercial prosperity is, as might be conjectured, the presence of coal in great abundance close at hand. The mines are worked upon very scientific principles: some of them are situated so near to the town that their galleries are carried under the streets, so that many of the houses, and even the bed of the river, are in some places undermined. Previous to the Revolution Holland was supplied with coal from Belgium; but the home consumption has since increased to such an extent, from the numerous manufactories which have sprung up on all sides, that the Belgian mines are now inadequate to supply the demand, and a law has been passed permitting the importation of coals from Newcastle.

Liége once contained 40 religious houses, 32 parish churches, and 7 collegiate churches, besides the cathedral. 21 churches remain. The buildings best worth notice in Liége are, the *Church of St. Jacques*, and the court of the *Palais de Justice*, formerly palace of the Prince Bishop, built by the Cardl. Bishop Erard de la Marck, 1533. The stunted pillars of the colonnade which surrounds it bear a resemblance to those of the ducal palace at Venice, and have a striking effect. Each pillar is carved with a different pattern. The front of the palace is modern, but in the rear remains much good Gothic of the 16th cent. A tower of brick rising over the roof, now a prison, was originally the Bishop's watch-tower. A new wing has been built in the olden style, to serve as a Government House, 1852.

In front of the Bishop's palace stood the cathedral of St. Lambert; utterly destroyed by the French revolutionists.

The present *Cathedral*, formerly the collegiate ch. of *St. Paul*, was founded, in 967, by Bp. Heraclius. It is a fine building, 82 ft. high, of good protions, surmounted by a black spire, with turrets at the angles (the choir of the 13th cent., the nave 1557); and its new cedar-wood pulpit, carved by *Geefs*, with 5 marble statues beneath it (of Religion, with SS. Peter, Paul, Lambert, and Hubert, also by *Geefs*), is an example of the perfection to which this art is brought in Belgium. It also contains a picture by Lairesse. No one is ever buried here; why, is not known.

St. Jacques (date 1513–28), lately repaired by the government, is the finest of the existing churches: the arches are elegantly fringed; it possesses wide windows (filled with painted glass), elegantly mullioned; net-work screens; reeded pillars, branching into rich tracery, spreading over the roof, studded with embossed ornaments, containing within them gay arabescoes, medallions of saints, sovereigns, and prelates innumerable, all most gorgeously, yet harmoniously,* painted and gilt.—*Hope.* The *painted glass* in the choir (date, early in the 16th cent.) ranks among the most perfect productions of the art in Europe.

This church may be visited on the way to or from the railroad.

Liége contains many churches of great antiquity. *St. Bartholomew's Church*, a Basilica, built about 1000, is finely carved in front, and possesses a beautiful *brass font*, a masterpiece of Gothic art in the beginning of the 13th cent. *St. Denis* was consecrated in 990; it is chiefly Romanesque; the choir is Gothic. *St. Croix* is very ancient, with a tower in a Moorish style.

There is a good view from the tower of *St. Martin's*.

The *University* is a handsome building, erected by the late King of Holland in 1817. It contains a *Museum*, which, though not very complete or well arranged, possesses some objects of interest, as illustrating the natural history of this part of Belgium; such as the collection of *fossil bones* from this and the neighbouring provinces. "Near Liége there are numerous caverns, which have acquired celebrity from the abundant and remarkable animal remains they have afforded, and the interest attached to them is heightened by the discovery of human bones and skulls in the same cave with bones of bears, hyænas, the elephant, and rhinoceros. It would appear, however, that the remains of man were introduced at a later period than those of the animals. The principal caves are those of Engis, Chokier, Ramioul, Engihoul, Huy, Fond de Forêt, Goffontaine." (*T. T.*) The library contains, besides books, many curious MSS. collected from suppressed monasteries. A *Botanic Garden*, well stored with plants, and beautifully kept, is attached to the University. There are 17 professors, who lecture to about 500 students in the various faculties.

Post Office, Rue de la Régence.

Vigilantes, § 22 A.

There are 3 bridges over the Meuse: the *Pont des Arches*, the oldest, and lowest down the stream—the steamers bring-to near it; the *Pont de la Boverie*, of 4 arches; and the *Pont du Val Benoit*, for the passage of the railroad; and one over the Meurthe, a truly handsome recent structure.

The *Casino* in the outskirts of Liége, in the midst of some ornamental grounds, is worth a visit (§ 40). English strangers are admitted to the balls given here.

Outside the walls, in the convent of *St. Julian*, Sir John Mandeville, the English traveller, who died here 1372, was buried. The chapel exists, and a number of indiscriminate bones, but there is nothing to mark his grave.

Grétry, the composer, was born here, in a house marked by an inscribed tablet on the front, in the Rue des Récollets, on the rt. bank of the Meuse. A statue of him, in bronze, 13 ft. high, by *Geefs*, is set up in the Square facing the University, which is called after him *Place Grétry*.

The florist should visit Makois' garden near Liége, one of the most celebrated in Belgium: from it there is a fine view of the town.

Liége, in mediæval Latin, was called Leodium, and is the capital of the Walloons, who spread from this to Longwy in France and to Mons, and are very anxious not to be supposed Flemish, claiming a descent from the Eburones. The Walloon language, spoken by the lower orders, is a dialect, or rather idiom, of the French (see p. 7), and resembles the old French of the 13th cent., but contains many Celtic and some Teutonic words unknown to French of any age. The Walloons, like the Swiss, served in former times in the armies of Spain, Austria, and France; they were generally enrolled into cavalry regiments: a regiment of 700 men composed the standing army or body-guard of the Ecclesiastical Princes of Liége.

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* The painting of the roof is nearly the same as that of St. Anastasio, Verona, as given in Gruner's great work on Art in Italy.

The German Emperors, as early as the 10th cent., raised the Bishops of Liége to the rank of sovereign and independent princes, and bestowed territory upon them, which they held as a fief of the empire. At the time of the visit of Pope Innocent II. with St. Bernard, in 1131, the chapter of St. Lambert was the noblest known: of its 60 canons, 9 were sons of kings, 14 sons of dukes, 29 counts, and 7 barons; one only was not of noble birth. The Pope sang mass before the Emperor Lothaire and the Empress, and crowned them in the cathedral. The government of the bishops was never strong, and the history of Liége is little better than a narrative of a succession of bloody revolutions, in which a discontented populace struggled for freedom and power and licence with a despotic and often incompetent ruler. Liége, nevertheless, remained under the dominion of its bishops down to the time of the French invasion, 1794. It is recorded that one of them had the audacity to declare war against Louis XIV.; for which temerity he was chastised by having the town bombarded about his ears for 5 days, by Marshal Boufflers, in 1691.

A visit to Liége, and the ancient Bishop's palace, will call to the mind of an Englishman the vivid scenes and descriptions of Quentin Durward. He will, however, in vain endeavour to identify many of the places there spoken of with the spot. The Bishop's "Castle of Schonwaldt, situated about 10 m. from the town," cannot be Seraing, as it was not built till a much later period. Sir Walter Scott never visited Liége himself, so that his localities are purely imaginary; yet from the vividness of his description of the town, and the perfect consistency of all his topographical details, few readers would doubt that he was personally acquainted with it. He has also made a slight variation in the romance from the real facts of history, as far as relates to Liége: and as the events on which he founded the novel are of the highest interest, and serve to illustrate the story of this ancient "imperial free city," it may not be amiss shortly to relate them. The citizens of Liége, puffed up, as Philip de Comines says, by pride and riches, gave constant proofs of their boldness and independence by acts of insubordination, and even of open rebellion, against their liege lord, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and against the bishops, who were his allies or supported by him. He had inflicted severe chastisement upon the Liégeois after his victory at St. Trond (when many thousands of them were left dead on the field), by abridging their privileges and taking away their banners; and when they submissively brought him the keys of the town, he refused to enter by the gates, but compelled them to batter down the city wall for a distance of 20 fathoms, and fill up the ditch. He then entered by the breach, with his visor down, his lance in rest, at the head of his armed bands, as a conqueror; and further, to disable the bold burghers from mutiny, ordered all their fortifications to be demolished. This punishment was inflicted in 1467; but it was so little regarded, that the very next year they again broke out into open revolt, at the instigation of secret emissaries of Louis XI., seized upon the person of their bishop in his castle at Tongres, and brought him prisoner to Liége.

They were headed by one John de Vilde, or Ville, called by the French Le Sauvage: it is not improbable that he was an Englishman, whose real name was *Wild*, and that he was one of those lawless soldiers who at that time served wherever they got best pay, char sides whenever it suited them. The Liégeois, under this Vilde, committed many acts of cruelty, cutting in pieces, before the bishop's eyes, one of his attendants, and murdering 16 others, who were canons of the church, on the road to Liége. In Sir Walter Scott's romance William de la Marck plays nearly the same part as Wild; but in reality this bishop succeeded soon after in making his escape.

In 1482, 14 years after the events narrated in the novel, and long after the death of Charles the Bold, William de la Marck, *The Wild Boar of Ardennes*, wishing to obtain the mitre for his son, murdered the Bishop of Liége, Louis de Bourbon, whom Charles the Bold had supported.

When tidings of the proceedings of the men of Liége were brought to Charles the Bold at Peronne, he immediately laid Louis under arrest, exactly as described in the novel, and compelled him to march against the rebels, at the head of his soldiers, while he led on his own Burgundians. Louis showed little hesitation to comply with the proposal, though the citizens were his allies, and he had in fact fomented the rebellion. Nothing, however, appears to have damped the courage of the Liégeois: they made 3 separate sallies out of their breaches and over their ruined walls. They were led on by the same Vilde, who in one of these attacks was slain, but not before he had laid low many of the bravest among the Burgundian guards. Their last sally was planned at a moment when the invading forces, tired out with long watching, had taken off their armour and retired to rest, previous to the grand assault on the town, which Charles and Louis had arranged for the following morning. The foremost in this enterprise were 600 men from a town called Franchimont, on the road between Liége and Spa, firm allies of the citizens, and considered their bravest soldiers. Like the Spartans and Romans of old, these 600 devoted themselves to the enterprise of seizing or slaying the 2 princes, as they lay in their quarters before the town, or agreed to perish ·he attempt. About midnight the Scotch archers and Burgundian guards attached to the persons of the 2 sovereigns were roused by a terrible alarm of the enemy, who had penetrated almost up to the 2 houses in which the princes were lodged, without discovery. The attack was so sudden, and the confusion which ensued so much augmented by the jealousy which subsisted between the Duke and the King, each believing the other to be concerned in the plot, that the enterprise had nearly succeeded. But having recovered from the surprise, and hastily put on their armour, they succeeded at last, with the aid of their guards, in driving back the assailants, and the brave *men of Franchimont* were for the most part cut to pieces.

The next day the city was stormed, as intended; but the invaders found less resistance than was expected. It appeared that the citizens had supposed themselves secure on that day, because it was Sunday, and were taking some rest after the exertions of the preceding night. So unsuspicious were they indeed, that the besiegers found the cloth laid in almost every house which they entered, as it happened to be dinner-time. Many were slaughtered at once, to appease the vengeance of Charles; a great number fled to the woods, only to perish there of cold. The city was condemned by him to destruction; and no sooner had he quitted it than it was set on fire in three places, and all the buildings, except churches or convents, burnt to the ground.

These events took place in 1468; before that time the number of inhabitants exceeded 120,000.

Much interesting matter, relating to the town and its environs, may be read in "Promenades Historiques dans le Pays le Liége, par le Docteur B—y."

Environs.—A very extensive prospect may be obtained from the heights above the town, especially from the *old Citadel* on Mont St. Walburg, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Another good point of view is the Fort Chartreuse, an eminence on the opposite side of the valley. The junction of the 3 valleys of the Meuse, Ourthe, and Vesdre, close to Liége, with the outline of the Ardennes in the distance, forms a landscape of no ordinary beauty.

At Rohermont, a height above the Chartreuse, the Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, suffered a defeat (1794) from the French under Jourdain, which wrested the Pays-Bas for ever from the house of Austria.

Herstal, see below.

Excursions to Spa and Chaud Fontaine, described *Rte.* 25, and to the caves of Maestricht, which will occupy 6 or 8 hrs. by steamer.

In order to gain admittance to see the *Iron Works at Seraing*, a written order must be obtained from the Cockerill Société's office in Liége. An omnibus goes thither every hour.

Steamers ply, when there is water enough, daily to and from Namur; daily to Rotterdam, stopping for the night at Venloo.

Liége to Maestricht.—Steamers twice a-day, in 2¼ hrs., returning in 4 h. Baggage is searched at the custom-houses. The landing-place of the steamers is close to the Pont des Arches. The river Meuse has been canalised between Liége and Maestricht, and the canal furnished with locks, so as to maintain a passage for vessels at all seasons. The first objects to remark are—

l. The Mont de Piété, of red brick with stone quoins, and the Royal Cannon Foundry, backed by the hill of the citadel.

l. A round tower; the stump of a burnt windmill.

rt. Jupille, peeping from among the trees, with its ch., was the favourite resort of King Pepin, who died here 714.

rt. Souverain Wandre.

l. About 3 m. from Liége is Herstal, birthplace of Pepin le Gros, Maire du Palais to the last Merovingian Kings of France. There are some fragments of a Frankish (?) *Palace* with 2 turrets near the Town-house. The village has stretched itself nearly 3 m. along the shore towards Liége, and is nearly united to it. Its inhabitants are chiefly workpeople.

rt. Château of Argenteau: belongs to the wealthy Count Mercy. Argenteau is finely placed on the summit of a rocky height. The court is connected by a bridge with another rock occupied by gardens.

rt. Visé, once a fortress, was the head-quarters of Louis XIV. in 1673, during the siege of Maestricht. The fortifications were razed by the inhabitants, 1775.

l. Lixhe: Belgian custom-house.

rt. Eysden: Dutch custom-house.

The summit of the Pietersberg is crowned by the Château Caster, belonging to M. de Brouckère. The ruins of a Roman fort, called Lichtenberg, are also visible, and near it the entrance to the cavern. On the N. slope of the hill run the walls of the citadel.

l. Maestricht (R. 27, p. 98). The Inns are a good way from the water-side, but the guide to the quarries of the Pietersberg (Courtens) lives a little way within the gate, near the Arsenal.

ROUTE 25.

LIÉGE TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY VERVIERS, RAILWAY.—VISIT TO SPA.

55 kilom. = 34⅜ m.

This *Railway* was finished in 1843-44. Trains, in 2½ hrs., exclusive of a stoppage of 1 hr. at the custom-house of Verviers. Travellers bent on a pedestrian excursion would be well repaid by ascending the valley of the Vesdre on foot as far as Dolhain.

The country between Liége and Aix-la-Chapelle presented serious obstacles to the formation of a railway, which have been overcome only by the utmost skill and arduous exertions of the engineer. The cost exceeded 25,000,000 francs; there are no less than 19 tunnels in the Belgian part of the line alone, so that it has been compared to a needle run through a corkscrew. It is conducted across the Meuse by a fine bridge (*Pont du Val St. Benoit*) of 7 arches, 469 ft. long, a little way above Liége. It afterwards follows nearly the same line as the high road as far as Limburg, crossing the Vesdre by 17 bridges, and repeatedly piercing the rock.

The river Ourthe is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches at

4 Chênée Stat.—a place of manufacture at the junction of the Ourthe with the Vesdre (the *s* is pronounced in this word): the railway ascends the agreeable valley of the Vesdre, one of the most charming in Belgium, crossing the windings of the stream all the way to Limburg. The scenery is enlivened by neat villas and gardens interspersed with orchards and green pastures, alternating with large manufactories, principally of cloth, giving to it an English character.

3 CHAUDFONTAINE Stat.—*Inns:* H. des Bains, a large bathing establishment. H. de Liége was not open (1849) as an hotel. The hot spring, which supplies the baths, rises in an island in the midst of the Vesdre. The water is pumped up by a large wheel turned by the stream.

This little village is a favourite Sunday resort of the Liégeois: its situation is charming; the scenery around bears some resemblance to that of Matlock, and the wooded heights which enclose it abound in shady walks leading to points of extensive view when the summit is reached. The Vesdre was a good fishing stream, but it is said that the grayling have been destroyed in this part by the erection of some zinc-works about a mile higher up.

4 Trooz Stat.

4 Nessonvaux Stat.

5 *Pepinsterre Stat.*

rt. is a modern Gothic castle of the Vicomte de Viollay, a manufacturer of Verviers, said to occupy the site of King Pepin's hunting lodge.

rt. Here the road to Spa (8 m.) turns off. Coaches and omnibuses run thither in 1½ hr. Fares, 1½ fr. in the coupé, 1 fr. in the omnibus: 6 or 7 frs., and even 12, at the hotels at Spa, are charged for a 2-horse carriage for 5 or 6 persons. Post-horses may be had at Pepinstre.

Excursion to Spa, 2½ posts.

⁂ Travellers pressed for time, and wishing to make the best use of it, will hardly be rewarded in turning out of their road to visit Spa: as a watering-place it is much fallen off, and its scenery is inferior to that of the Rhine.

At the village of Pepinstre a road on the rt. turns off to Spa, along the valley of the Hoëgne, equally pleasing with that of the Vesdre, clothed with meadows of the brighest verdure, and enlivened by many country-houses, belonging principally to the manufacturers of Verviers. Long lines of cloth hung out in the sun proclaim the staple manufacture of the district. A little beyond the village of Theux, famous for its quarries of black marble, are seen

> " The *Towers of Franchimont*,
> Which, like an eagle's nest in air,
> Hang o'er the stream and hamlet fair.
> Deep in their vaults, the peasants say,
> A mighty treasure buried lay,
> Amass'd through rapine and through wrong
> By the last lord of Franchimont.
> The iron chest is bolted hard,
> A huntsman sits, its constant guard;
> Around his neck his horn is hung,
> His hanger in his belt is slung;
> Before his feet his bloodhounds lie:
> An 'twere not for his gloomy eye,
> Whose withering glance no art can brook,
> As true a huntsman doth he look
> As bugle ere in brake did sound,
> Or ever halloo'd to a hound.
> " To chase the fiend, and win the priz
> In that same dungeon, ever tries
> An aged necromantic priest;
> It is an hundred years at least
> Since 'twixt them first the strife begun,
> And neither yet has lost or won.
> And oft the conjuror's words will make
> The stubborn demon groan and quake,
> And oft the bands of iron break,
> Or bursts one lock that still amain
> Fast as 'tis open'd shuts again.
> Thus magic strife within the tomb
> May last until the day of doom,
> Unless the adept shall learn to tell
> The very word that clench'd the spell,
> When Franchimont lock'd the treasure cell.
> An hundred years are pass'd and gone,
> And scarce three letters has he won."
>
> WALTER SCOTT.

During the siege of Liége by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 inhabitants of Franchimont banded themselves together with the design of seizing the persons of these two monarchs as they lay encamped before the walls. They failed in their bold attempt, as has been already related, and paid for their heroism with their lives. An inscription on the face of the rock, by the road-side, still keeps alive the recollection of the deed. (See p. 88.)

At the end of an avenue of lime-trees, a mile long, lies

2¾ SPA.—*Inns*: H. de Flandres; has a good table-d'hôte, and is a fair house in other respects.—H. de York; table-d'hôte 3 frs.—H. de Bellevue at one end of the town, in an airy situation; civil and moderate in charges.—H. d'Orange, excellent.—H. de Flandres.—H. des Pays-Bas, cheap; table-d'hôte 2 fr. a head, very good. *Charges*, 2 to 5 fr. a day for a room; table-d'hôte, 3 fr.; breakfast, 25 sous; dinner in private, 3 fr.; a bottle of Bordeaux wine, 3 fr. Servants are fed at 3 fr. a day. When the party exceeds 2 or 3, or where persons take up their residence for some time, an abatement is made in the charges. A person about to make some stay may bargain beforehand to be boarded and lodged for 5 fr. a day, and at the Bellevue for 3½ and 4 frs. a day during the winter.

A good furnished house with stabling may be had for about 60*l.* a year.

The small mutton of the Ardennes enjoys so high a reputation, even in other countries, that instances have occurred of the larger portion of a sheep being conveyed in the Belgian minister's despatch bag to some of the aristocratic dinner-tables of London.

Spa is almost made up of inns and lodging-houses, many of which are shut up in winter. The number of permanent inhab. is about 4000.

It is very prettily situated in a sort of semi-basin, in the midst of mountains forming part of the Ardennes Chain; the heights overhanging it are covered with shrubberies, and intersected by healthful and airy walks, with pleasing prospects at intervals. A large part of the town is built close under the rocks, which, so far from holding out any encouragement to this near approximation, have on several occasions given the inhabitants a warning to keep at a respectful distance, by overwhelming their dwellings with vast masses of stone detached from above. Several houses near the Promenade de Sept Heures remain either wholly or partly buried amidst heaps of débris occasioned by a slide of part of the mountain. The hint has not altogether been attended to; the roofs shattered by the falling of rocks have been repaired, and the houses again tenanted, though exposed constantly to a recurrence of the danger. A new *Bath House* is built near the Promenade de Sept Heures.

The principal spring, called the *Pouhon* (pouher, in Walloon, is the same as puiser, to draw), is situated in the centre of the town, under a colonnade built by the King of the Netherlands in honour of Peter the Great. The building contains a pump-room, in which a band plays from 7 to 9 A.M. and the newspapers of different countries are to be seen. From this spring comes the Spa water, which is sent to the ends of the earth for the benefit of invalids. It is an admirable tonic, good for nervous and bilious disorders. It owes its medical properties to the iron with which it is impregnated in greater quantity than any other spring known, mingled with a considerable proportion of salts; while the superabundance of carbonic acid in it renders it agreeable to drink, capable of being transported to great distances, and of being preserved in bottles for a long period without injury. Not many yards from this spring is the *Redoute*, a handsome building, which includes, under one roof, a café, a theatre, ball-room, and gambling-rooms, where rouge et noir, roulette, and similar games are carried on nearly from morning to night. On Saturday a ball is given here during the season.

In former times the gaming-houses belonged to the Bishop of Liége, who was a partner in the concern, and derived a considerable revenue from his share in the ill-gotten gains of the manager of the establishment, and no gambling tables could be set up without his permission. The handsome edifice called Vauxhall, built as a second Redoute, and much frequented in former times, though now abandoned, has been used as a church, where the English service is performed on Sundays; but an *English chapel* is about to be erected behind the Pouhon.

A bookseller near the Pouhon has a *reading-room*, where "The Times" and one or two other English p are taken in. A list is published from time to time of all the arrivals in Spa; a large proportion of the names are English. Spa has, however, of late much fallen off in the number as well as rank of its visitors. It is, in fact, out of fashion. Since 1834 the English have deserted it for the Brunnen of Nassau, which far surpass Spa in their situation, and have another advantage in their near proximity to the beauties of the Rhine, in a district which offers excursions almost without end. During the time when Spa was the first watering-place in Europe, monarchs were as plentiful as weavers from Verviers now are at the springs; and more than once a congress of crowned heads has met here for sanitary, not for political purposes. Charles II. visited the spot while in exile; and Peter the Great repaired hither repeatedly.

The *Baths* are in a building separated from the spring; they belong to the town. A bath costs 2 francs.

Two English physicians are established at Spa, with the licence of the Belgian government,—Dr. Cutler and Dr. Dennis.

The other mineral springs besides the Pouhon are 5 in number, and are at a distance of between 2 and 3 m. from the town. The principal are— 1. The *Géronstère;* it is very beautifully situated. 2. The *Sauvenière*, on the road to Malmédi, in a little plantation of trees, about 1½ m. from Spa. Near it, in the shrubbery, is a monument set up (1787) by the D. de Chartres (L. Philippe) and his 3 sisters in remembrance of their mother having received her cure from the use of these waters. The inauguration of it is described by Mad. de Genlis in her memoirs. It was destroyed by republican soldiers, 1792, and has been recently restored. 3. The *Groesbeck*, not far from the Sauvenière. 4. The *Tonnelets*, so called because the water was first collected in little tubs. There are baths attached to this spring. 5. The *Barrasart.*

The daily routine at Spa is nearly as follows:—People begin the day with a preparatory glass at the Pouhon, to which they repair *en déshabille*, in their dressing-growns, about 6 or 7 o'clock; after which they proceed, generally on horseback or in carriages, to the springs out of the town. Attached to almost all of them is a building corresponding to a pump-room, and they are surrounded with pleasure grounds and walks, where a band of music is stationed, while the drinkers make their promenade to and fro till about 9 o'clock. At that hour the company return home, dress, and breakfast. As early as 11 in the morning the fatal Redoute opens, but there are the more healthy pleasures of exploring the walks and rides of the neighbourhood for such as do not patronise the gaming-table. It is the custom here for everybody to ride on horseback. There are a great many *ponies for hire;* when a visitor finds out a tolerable one, he had better engage it for the whole period of his stay.

The hire of a pony for the whole day is 5 or 6 fr., and 2 or 3 fr. are paid to go and return from the springs in the morning. A carriage for making the tour of the springs costs 8 fr.; chars-à-banc and open omnibuses take persons round the springs at ½ fr. a-head. The dinner hour at the table-d'hôte is 2 or 3 o'clock.

There are 2 packs of English hounds kept at Spa. There is much game in the neighbourhood, and good trout and grayling fishing. There are *Races* in August.

Spa is famous for a peculiar manufactory of *Wooden Toys*, somewhat like the Tunbridge ware. The wood of which they are formed is stained by being steeped in the mineral waters, and receives a dark grey or brown tint from the iron. A considerable number of hands, and some artists of no mean skill, are employed in decorating them with paintings of flowers, &c.

There are two walks in the town, called the *Promenades de Quatre Heures* and *de Sept Heures*, from the time of the day when they are frequented. Less monotonous are the winding paths up the heights overlooking the town.

The *Cascade de Coo*, about 9 m. S. of Spa, 3 m. from Stavelot, is one of the customary excursions of the visitors at

Spa. The road thither passes the Ghéronstère and the villages Ru and Roanne. The river Amblève forms the cascade, descending 30 or 40 ft.

The limestone mountains which compose the chain of Ardennes abound in natural *caverns*. One of these lies about 9 m. W. of Spa, at a place called *Remouchamps*. It contains some fine stalactites; but the views and descriptions published of it are on the whole exaggerated. The way to it is over a very stony cross-road, difficult to find without the aid of a guide. It passes the village of La Reid, up several steep hills, and across a wild heath, and thence descends into a rugged ravine, in which lie the cave and village of Remouchamps. At the little *Inn* the visitor is provided with a blouse to keep his dress clean, with candles, and a guide. The entrance is closed by a door, the keys of which are kept in the village, and it is shown for the benefit of the commune. The path is wet and slippery. The grotto is traversed by a stream which is supposed to be the same as that which buries itself in the ground near Adseaux, and which must pursue a subterranean course of some miles before it arrives at Remouchamps. This cave is situated in the rock called by geologists the mountain limestone. It alternates with clay slate.

Nearly opposite the cave stands *Montjardin*, an old castle on the top of an escarped rock, still inhabited, and surrounded by gardens.

3 m. W. of Remouchamps is the little village of Ambléve; and overhanging it the scanty ruins of another old castle, called by country people *les Quatre Fils Aymon* (after these preux chevaliers of the nursery story-book): though reduced to a few broken walls, the recollection of the old romance gives an interest to it. It is likewise interesting as the residence of William de la Marck, the Boar of Ardennes, so called from the ferocity of his disposition, which has, however, been somewhat exaggerated by Sir Walter Scott, in the novel of Quentin Durward. He indeed slew the archbishop, but not in cold blood and at his own table, but in open fight, with arms in his hands, before the gates of Liége, in 1482· Some subterranean apartments, cut in the rock beneath the castle, are curious. A different road may be taken in returning to Spa, by Adseux, near which a river precipitates itself into a natural arch or cavern, and thence to Haute Beaumont (or Hodebomont). According to the notions of the peasantry, this and other caves of the country are haunted by spirits; they call them Trous des Sotais.

The traveller may proceed at once from Spa to the Rhine by way of Malmédi (Rte. 43) and Treves, and thence descend the Moselle to Coblenz by steam; or he may post from Malmédi to Prüm, and there turning aside explore Eifel and its extinct volcanoes (Rte. 45), and descend upon the most beautiful part of the Moselle, near the baths of Bertrich. By the first route it would take about 6 days to reach Coblenz, and by the second about 4 days. In travelling post it is easy to reach Malmédi from Liége in one day, and Treves in a second day. The borders of the Moselle abound in objects of interest, combining picturesque scenery, wonderful geological phenomena, and remarkable Roman remains.

In going from Spa to Verviers we are compelled to retrace our steps as far as *Pepinstre*.

From Liége to Aix, continued.

The valley presents a succession of large cloth factories, alternating with the neat and handsome country houses and gardens of their proprietors. The railway passes through

3 Ensival Stat.

2 *Verviers Stat.* The baggage of travellers entering Belgium from Prussia is examined here, a tedious process, detaining the train an hour or more, and the carriages are changed. The *Inns* near the station are so bad that it is preferable to repair to those in the town, although 1 m. off. There is a "Restauration" at the station.

VERVIERS (*Inns:* H. de Flandres; H. des Pays-Bas; H. de France), on the Vesdre: its population already exceeds 27,000; an instance of recent and rapid growth, chiefly owing to the flourishing state of its cloth manufactories, which are said to produce second-rate fabrics cheaper and better than those of England and France. They employ in and around Verviers 40,000 hands; the cloth is exported to Italy and America, and formerly was consumed in large quantities by Holland. The Belgian army is clothed from the looms of Verviers. The water of the Vesdre is said to possess properties which fit it admirably for dyeing.

8 Dolhain Stat. Here passengers are sometimes made to alight in order that it may be seen that the carriages contain no small luggage.

Dolhain, once a suburb of Limburg, is now the town. On an eminence to the rt. above it a church tower and some crumbling walls are seen: this is LIMBURG, formerly capital of the duchy of Limburg, now united to the province of Liége. The town, once flourishing and strongly fortified, is reduced nearly to ruin. Its outworks were blown up by the French in the time of Louis XIV. (1675), and various calamities of war and fire have made it little better than a heap of ruins. Even so late as 1833–4, a fire consumed 40 houses and a church. The *Ch. of St. George*, gutted by fire not many years ago, plain within, contains an elegant Gothic *tabernacle* (date 1520), and a monument to a princess of Baden (1672). The view into the valley is pleasing, but there is nothing here worth stopping for. There are mines of zinc and coal in the neighbourhood, and much cheese is made in the district.

The railway on leaving Dolhain quits the valley of the Vesdre.

The first Prussian station is

7 Herbesthal Stat., where passports are called for and taken away, and, if not viséd and returned at once, they must be reclaimed at the Bureau des Passeports, at the Aix-la-Chapelle station; the baggage is examined at Aix or Cologne. The railroad is carried on a bridge of 17 arches, 120 ft. high in the centre, over the Valley of the Geule; passes through 2 tunnels, the second of which is 2220 ft. long, pierced through a sand-hill, and finally reaches Aix-la-Chapelle down an inclined plane, up which carriages are drawn by a stationary engine in coming from Aix.

15 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TERMINUS.—Close to (rt.) Borcette.—(Rte. 36.)

ROUTE 26.

MECHLIN OR BRUSSELS TO LIÉGE, BY LOUVAIN.—RAILWAY.

Brussels to Liége 114 kilom. = 71½ m. The journey to Liége requires 4 h.

In order to reach Louvain from Brussels by railway it is neçessary to go round by Mechlin. Brussels to Mechlin 20 kilom. = 12½ m. See Rte. 23. Mechlin to Liége 94 kilom. = 58¾ m.

Stations from Mechlin to Louvain.

11 Haecht Stat.

2 Wespelaer Stat. Near this is a park and pleasure ground, laid out by a brewer's widow of Louvain, in the French style, which is the delight of the cockneys of Brussels. The railway crosses the Dyle, and runs not far from the Antwerp canal, which is lined with a treble row of trees, before reaching

11 The *Louvain stat.*, p. 95.

There are 2 post-roads from Brussels to Louvain, both the same length, viz. 3¼ posts, = 15¾ m.: *a.* By Cortenberg, passing the village of St. Josse te noode (St. Joseph in need), a saint invoked by ladies who wish to have a family; near which is the old castle of the Dukes of Ursel, once a residence of the Cardinal Granvilla, now a farm-house; and a little inn or guinguette called het Schapraatje, from which there is a fine view of Brussels. About 6 m. from Brussels the spire of the village church of Saventhem is seen on the l. of the road, from which it is a mile distant. An admirable painting by *Vandyck*, to which the following story is attached, was restored to the church from the Louvre in 1817.—Vandyck, having made great progress under his master, Rubens, was advised by him to go to Italy, and partly furnished by him with means to complete his studies there. He set out with the best intentions of devoting himself entirely to his art, on a white horse given him by Rubens; but had proceeded only thus far on his journey when he unlucikly fell in love with a young girl of Saventhem, and there foolishly lost his time and money in pursuit of his passion. To show his devotion to her, and to comply with her request, he painted 2 pictures for the parish church—one, a Holy Family, in which he introduced portraits of his mistress and her parents; the other, in which he has represented himself as St. Martin, riding on the white horse given him by Rubens. Tidings of the truant at length reached the ears of his master, who sought him out, represented to him the folly of sacrificing his future prospects of fame and success to an obscure amour, and with some difficulty persuaded him to tear himself away. The villagers have twice risen up to prevent the removal of these cherished works of art; first by a Dutch picture-dealer to whom they had been clandestinely sold by the priest, and again by the French: they are both still preserved to the church.

1¾ Cortenberg.

1⅛ Louvain.

Rte. *b.*—The other road passes through,

1½ Tervueren (*Inns*: Le Renard and L'Empereur). Post-horses are no longer kept here, the railroad having rendered them unnecessary. Here there is a summer *Palace* of the late King of Holland. It was the gift of the nation to him when Prince of Orange, in gratitude for the bravery which he had displayed in the battle of Waterloo. Its extent is not great, and there are no paintings of note in it, but it is very elegantly fitted up, with gardens in the Italian style around it. The *Church* contains some tombs of the Dukes of Brabant.

Outside the walls of Louvain took place the memorable engagement of August, 1831, between the Dutch and the Belgians, in which the latter, commanded by Leopold in person, ran away and abandoned their king, who narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Prince of Orange.

Louvain Stat. is outside the town—omnibuses and vigilantes. (§ 22 A.) The H. de Ville is only ¼ h. walk from it through the Rue de Diest.

1¾ LOUVAIN. (Flem. LOVEN; Germ. LÖWEN).—*Inns*: H. de Suède, Place du Peuple, near to the stat.; good and moderate: dinner in private, 3 fr., and other charges in proportion. Cour de Mons. Louvain, on the Dyle, with 24,000 Inhab., is a city of very ancient origin. Some have attributed its foundation to Julius Cæsar; and the old *Castle*, of which a small fragment remains outside the Mechlin gate, still goes by the name of Château de César, though it did not exist till 890, when the Empr. Arnold caused it to be built as a barrier against the invasion of the Normans. A high earthen rampart encloses the town on one side, and is cut through by the roads to Brussels and Mechlin. It has a deep dry fosse on the outside, and is from 80 to 100 ft. high. The ruined bastions and casemates are probably the works of the Spaniards. The ground-plan of Louvain is nearly circular.

It is recorded that Edward III. of England lived for one year in the castle, and that the Empr. Charles V. was brought up in it. The citizens used to assert that their town had never been taken, though often besieged. General Kleber, however, at the head of the revolutionary forces of France, put an end to the boast, by making himself master of the place in 1792.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world. Every part of the exterior is elaborately decorated by the chisel. It was begun 1448, and finished 1469, "probably by M. de Layens, master mason of Louvain," and has recently been repaired at the joint expense of the town and government. The delicate and rich masonry of the exterior, which had suffered from time and the weather, has been renovated entirely. The decayed stones were removed one by one and replaced by others, carefully copied and restored by the sculptor Goyers in a style consistent with the original design, and at least equal to the ancient workmanship. The subjects of the sculptured groups are, for the most part, taken from the Old

Testament. The common council has decided that statues (in number about 250) shall be placed in the niches of the 3 facades and the towers. The niches on the ground floor will be reserved for celebrated persons born at Louvain, or who have been domiciled there, and likewise for persons who have rendered eminent services to the town. On the 1st story will be placed figures emblematical of the ancient institutions of the commune; the Counts of Louvain, the Dukes of Brabant, and the sovereigns of the kingdom are to fill the niches of the upper story. All these statues will be the size of life, and are to be executed in a style in harmony with that of the building.

The pictures within the Town Hall are generally of little consequence. A few are curious from their antiquity.

The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, near to the Town Hall, is also well worth seeing. It was founded in 1040; but having been twice destroyed by fire, the existing building is not older than 1358. "What is stated to be an original drawing of the W. front is preserved in the Town Hall, together with a very elaborate model of the same in stone as it was executed, with a singularly lofty tower and spire in the centre, and another on either side of it. The centre spire, which was to have been above 500 ft. high (an extraordinary elevation, exceeding, by 100 ft., that of Salisbury Cathedral), was, it is said, destroyed in 1606 by a storm, and in its fall ruined the side towers."—*G. Godwin*. But there are doubts whether the tower, as here planned, was ever executed. A highly ornamented *Rood-loft*, between the choir and nave, is in the richest flamboyant Gothic of the latter part of the 15th cent. Under the arch which separates the choir from its side aisle, on the N. side of the grand altar, is an elaborate *Tabernacle* of sculptured stone to contain the host. It is a hexagon in plan, tapering upwards to a point, and is about 30 ft. high. Here are, among several nameless pictures of the old Flemish school, 2 altar-pieces by *Hemling*—the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, a horrible subject, but treated with great propriety by the painter, and the Last Supper, a work of high merit. A Holy Family, by *Quentin Matsys*, in a side chapel at the back of the high altar, is considered the great ornament of the church. It was carried to Paris during the Revolution. On the shutters are painted the Death of St. Anne, a beautiful composition, and the Expulsion of Joachim from the Temple. Another picture (artist unknown) represents a cook with his apron on, chosen bishop in consequence of the miraculous descent of a dove upon his head. In the foreground he appears to refuse the mitre, but behind preparations are making for his installation. Sir Joshua Reynolds says of it—"It is a composition of near a hundred figures, many in good attitudes, natural and well invented. It is much more interesting to look at the works of these old masters than slight commonplace pictures of many modern painters." The *Pulpit* of wood is an admirable specimen of carving, representing St. Peter on a rock and the Conversion of St. Paul, surmounted by palm-trees. The stricken horse and fallen rider are exquisitely executed. The form and expression of both are perfect. The carved woodwork of the main portals in the inside is remarkable as a work of art. "The font, situated at the W. end of the nave, has an elaborate Gothic crane of iron attached to the wall near it, for the purpose of supporting the cover, now removed. One of the chapels in the N. aisle of the nave has a low screen of coloured marbles, exquisitely sculptured in the style of Louis XIV."—*G. G.* The chapels containing the pictures by Hemling and Matsys are locked; to see them, apply to the custode.

The *University*, suppressed by the French, was re-established by the King of Holland in 1817. Since 1836 it has once more become the nursing mother of Romish priests for Belgium. There are about 600 students. In the 16th cent. it was considered the first university in Europe, and, being especially distinguished as a school of Roman Catholic theology, it was then frequented by 6000 students. There were formerly 43 colleges, variously endowed by pious founders, dependent upon the University: of these only about 20 now remain, and their funds have been much reduced. The Colléges du Pape, des Philosophes, du St. Esprit, du Faucon, &c., are sumptuous edifices.

The *Guildhall*, or Halle, of the weavers, erected in 1317, was appropriated to the service of the *University*, after its first owners were banished for their refractory conduct. It still exhibits traces of the opulence of its founders, being decorated with carvings in wood, but is scarcely worth entering if the traveller be pressed for time. Far more interesting is

The *Cabinet of Paintings*, belonging to M. Vandenschrieck, Rue de Paris, No. 86, one of the most select now in the Netherlands as regards native masters. It contains good specimens of Cuyp, Vandyck, v. der Heyden, the Ostades, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruysdael, Teniers, the Van de Veldes, Wouvermans, and of other leaders of the Dutch and Flemish schools; besides some good works by modern artists.

The carved wooden stalls in *St. Gertrude's Church*, which was originally the chapel of the Dukes of Brabant, are reputed the finest in Belgium; they are of oak, in flamboyant style, with detached groups and statues, and beautiful bas-reliefs. They have been restored by Goyers. The modern paintings by the Belgian artists Wappers, Matthieu, and de Keyser, in *St. Michael's*, also deserve mention.

The *Tower of Jansenius*, in which that celebrated theological writer composed the works which gave rise to those doctrines of grace and free-will, named after their author Jansenism, exists no longer.

Louvain may easily be seen in a day; and there is no inducement to remain longer, as the city has a deserted aspect, the more striking when contrasted with its ancient prosperity and swarming population. Its walls, now in part turned into boulevards, measured 7 m. in circumference; and in the 14th cent., when it was the capital of Brabant and residence of its princes, its inhab. amounted to 100,000. Nearly half of them lived by the woollen manufactures established here. The weavers here, however, as elsewhere, were a turbulent race; and their rulers, being tyrannical and impolitic, banished, in 1382, a large number of them from the town, in consequence of a tumult in which they had taken part, and during which they had thrown 17 of the magistrates out of the windows of the Town-house. Many of the exiles took refuge in England, bringing with them their industry and independence; and, very much to the advantage of our country, established in it those woollen manufactures which have left all others in the world far behind.

Louvain is famed at present for brewing the best *Beer* in all Belgium. 200,000 casks are made here annually: a great deal is exported. It may be tasted at the *Maison des Brasseurs*, the Brewers' Guild, a fine mansion, in the Elizabethan style, opposite the H. de Ville.

The *Railroad* from Louvain leaves on the rt. the Abbey of Parc, still inhabited by monks, and furnished with 3 fish-ponds.

11 Vertryk Stat.

7 Tirlemont Stat. (Flem. Thienen.) —*Inn:* Le Plat d'Etain; tolerable. A town of 8500 Inhab.: formerly much more considerable. The space included within its walls S. of the railway includes, at present, very few houses: the gates are old. In the centre of it is a very extensive square. The *Ch. of St. Germain*, on a height visible from the railway, is one of the oldest in Belgium, built in the 9th cent. It contains an altar-piece by *Wappers*. The massive tower is of the 12th cent. The Jesuit J. Bollandus, author of the Acta Sanctorum, was born here. Outside the gate leading to Maestricht are 3 large barrows, supposed to be the graves of some barbarian people in very remote times. They are visible from the railway,—to the l.

The railroad, after leaving the station, overlooks the town from an embankment.

rt. The Lion on the Field of Waterloo, and the Prussian Monument, are visible at a great distance.

6 Esemael Stat.

On approaching Landen the r

way traverses the plain of *Neerwinden*, celebrated for 2 great battles: in 1693, when the English under William III. were beaten by Marshal Luxemburg and the French; and in 1793, when the Austrians defeated the Revolutionary army, and drove it out of Belgium.

[*l.* Léau, between Tirlemont and St. Trond, 5 m. to the N. of the railroad, was in the middle ages a fortified town, and part of the wall still remains. The *Church of St. Léonard* contains several Gothic altars, a luminaire (candlestick) of brass, 15 ft. high, ornamented with figures of Saints, and a Tabernacle, sculptured in the style of the Renaissance (Elizabethan), erected at the cost of the Seigneur Martin van Wilre, 1558. He is buried in the tomb opposite it.]

7 Landen Stat. A branch railway runs hence to St. Trond and Hasselt, 27 kilom. = 16⅞ m.

3 Gingelom Stat.

5 Rosoux Stat.

6 Waremme Stat. (8 m. from Tongres, Rte. 27.) Waremme was capital of the district called Hesbaie, lying on the l. of the Meuse. The old Roman road from Bavay to Tongres is crossed; it is in good preservation, and is called by the people of the country the road of Brunehaut (Brunehilde).

11 Fexhe Stat.

8 Ans Stat. is 450 ft. above the level of the Meuse, and the trains descend by 2 inclined planes, about 2½ m. long, in 15 min., being drawn up by ropes attached to stationary engines, in 12 min. The view, looking down upon Liége, is most striking.

6 LIEGE Terminus is on the l. bank of the Meuse, close to the Quai d'Avroy. The railway crosses the Meuse by the bridge of Val St. Benoit, of 7 arches. (Rte. 24.)

ROUTE 27.

BRUSSELS TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY LOUVAIN AND MAESTRICHT.

As far as Landen the road is described in Rte. 26.

Landen to St. Trond railway, 10 kilom. = 6¼ m.

5 Velm Stat.

5 St. Trond Stat. (*Inns*: L'Europe; Le Sauvage, tolerable), a town of 9100 Inhab., receiving its name from St. Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and gained great fame by the working of miracles. At Brustem, near this, a great battle was fought, in 1467, between Charles the Bold and his rebellious subjects of Liége. 3000 of them, who had posted themselves in the town, were compelled to surrender it to Charles, to destroy the gates and ramparts, and to deliver up to him 10 of their number, whom he cruelly caused to be beheaded.

This railway is carried on to Hasselt, 17 kilom. = 10⅝ m.

7 Cortenbosch Stat.

5 Alken Stat.

5 Hasselt Stat., 64 m. from Brussels.

St. Trond to Aix-la-Chapelle, 5 posts and 4½ Germ. m. = about 44 Eng. m.

2½ Tongres (*Inn*: Paon), a very ancient city of 6000 Inhab. The *principal Church* was the first dedicated to the Virgin on this side of the Alps. The existing Gothic edifice dates from 1240, but the convent behind was built in the 10th or 11th cent., and is the oldest of the kind in the country. The Waremme Station on the railway is 8 m. from this. (Rte. 26.)

Near the town, on the estate of Betho, there exists a mineral spring, mentioned by Pliny in these words:—"Tungri, civitas Galliæ, fontem habet insignem, pluribus bullis stillantem, ferruginei saporis quod ipsum non nisi in fine potûs intelligitur. Purgat hic corpora, tertianas febres discutit, calculorumque vitia. Eadem aqua, igne admoto, turbida fit, ac postea rubescit." It still retains its ancient properties, answering exactly to the description, and is known as the *fontaine de Pline* or de St. Gilles. The Tungri, according to Tacitus, were the first German tribe who, crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls, and settled themselves in their country.

Beyond Tongres the road is bad.

2½ MAESTRICHT. — *Inns*: Levrier (Greyhound); most comfortable. H. du Casque (Helmet); good. Hof von Holland.

Maestricht, the capital of the Dutch

portion of the province of Limburg, has 22,000 inhab. It lies on the Maas, and is united by a bridge of 9 arches to the suburb called Wyck. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; its works are very extensive, and partly undermined, with capabilities for laying under water great part of the land around, by opening the sluices. Together with Venloo and Roermonde, it still belongs to the King of Holland, having been ceded to him by the treaty of 1831: it is numerously garrisoned by Dutch troops. It was called by the Romans *Trajectum superius* (the upper ford), or Trajectum ad Mosam.

The great strength of this town has subjected its inhabitants to the misery of numerous sieges. Among the most memorable was that of 1579, when the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, took it by assault, at the end of 4 months, after having been repulsed in 9 separate attacks by the garrison, which included a few English and Scotch soldiers: they were all put to the sword, and nearly 8000 of the townspeople massacred to satisfy Spanish vengeance. It was taken by Louis XIV.; but William III. of England failed before it. Maestricht was preserved to Holland by its brave garrison Sept. 1830, and was the only place which resisted effectually the insurgent Belgians. There is an arsenal and a military magazine in the town.

The *Stadhuis*, in the centre of the great market-place, is handsome, in a modern style of architecture (date 1662). The *Ch. of St. Servais* is a fine Romanesque edifice, ornamented with 5 towers, and dating probably from the 10th cent. It has a splendid portal, with statues of kings (10th or 11th cent.), a cloister of the 15th cent., and it contains a Descent from the Cross by *Vandyk* (?). The *Ch. of Notre Dame* rises from Roman substructions. The square called *Vrijhof*, in which St. Servais stands, was the place where William de la Marck, nicknamed "le Sanglier des Ardennes," was beheaded, 1485. Some pretty *Public Gardens* were laid out in 1838.

The most remarkable thing about Maestricht are the *Subterranean Quarries* under the hill called the *Pietersberg*, on which the *Citadel* or *Fort St. Pierre* stands. The entrance is not quite 3 m. from the Inns, outside St. Peter's gate: the hire of a carriage is 6 fr.; the fee of a sworn guide 4 fr. Some of the passages are wide enough to admit horses and carts. They cover a space of 4 leagues by 2: the number of passages amounts to 16,000, 20 to 50 ft. high and 12 broad, and a large part are now rarely explored. They are supposed to have been first worked by the Romans. The galleries, running generally at right angles, and lined by many thousand massive pillars, 40 ft. square, left by the excavators to support the roof, cross and intersect each other so as to render it exceedingly difficult to find the way out; and it is dangerous to enter this singular labyrinth without a guide. Many lives have been lost from the want of this precaution; among others, 4 Recollet monks perished in 1640, in attempting to penetrate to a remote spot, where they were desirous of forming a hermitage. They had provided themselves with a clue, which they fastened near the entrance, but the thread on which they depended broke. They died of hunger, and their bodies, though they were diligently sought for, were not found till 7 days after. The only persons competent to conduct strangers through the maze are a few experienced labourers who have spent a large portion of their lives in these caverns, and who assist their memory by marks made on the pillars and sides. In time of war the peasantry of the surrounding country have frequently sought refuge in the caves, along with their flocks and herds. The rock is a soft yellowish stone, not unlike chalk, and of the same geological age. It is used for building, but is ill adapted for the purpose, being much affected by the atmosphere; it does not make good lime, but when reduced to sand is very serviceable as manure for the fields. It abounds in marine fossil remains. Besides shells and crabs, large turtles are found in it, together with the bones of a gigantic lizard-like reptile, more than 20 ft. long, called the fossil Monitor. Some of these relics of animals which do not now exist on the earth may be seen at Maestricht. The caverns are very cold, but are remarkably free from all moisture, and hence their temperature scarcely ever varies. In one of them are a number of grotesque figures drawn with charcoal on the surface of the rock, and meant to represent the Last Judgment. The walk through the caverns need not take up more than an hour. The view from the summit of the Pietersberg is fine.

Steamers daily to Liége, in 4 hrs., returning in 2½ hrs. (R. 24): — to Rotterdam, stopping for the night at Venloo.

A *Schnellpost* daily, in 3½ hrs., to Aix-la-Chapelle.

A stone bridge across the Meuse leads from Maestricht to the suburb of Wyck. The road then passes several inconsiderable places to

2¼ Wittem, the frontier of Prussia, about a mile beyond Bocholz (§46, 47).

2 Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36).

ROUTE 28.

BRUSSELS TO NAMUR BY CHARLEROI.—RAILWAY.

109 kilom. = 68⅛ Eng. m. Time 4 h. In Rte. 32 this railway is described as far as

30 Braine le Comte Stat. Here the line to Namur branches off E. from that to Mons (R. 32), and travellers going to Namur change carriages.

6 Ecaussines Stat. Here are very fine blue limestone quarries.

9 Manage Stat. *A branch railway* connects this station *with Mons*, in a direct line. (See Rte. 32.) The canal is crossed. There are coal-mines near this.

On the l. lies *Seneffe*, where the Prince of Orange (William III.), scarce 24, ventured to measure his strength (1674) with the veteran Condé. It ended in a drawn battle, with 27,000 dead left on the field!

7 Gouy-lez-Pieton Stat.

3 Pont-à-Celles Stat.

2 Luttre Stat.

5 Gosselies Stat., a picturesque town (l.) on a height.

The railway cuts through several beds of coal.

3 Roux Stat. Coalpits and tramways.

The most interesting portion of the route lies between

3 Marchiennes-au-Pont (Stat.) and Charleroi; the country being picturesque, and enlivened by manufactories, chimneys, iron-works, coal-mines, and villages.

The Brussels and Charleroi canal runs parallel with the railway, and enters the Sambre, which it joins to the Schelde, 2 m. above Charleroi.

The railway crosses the Sambre 16 times before reaching Namur.

4 Charleroi Stat. *Inns:* Pays-Bas; small, but good; — Grand Monarque; — l'Univers. Charleroi is a fortress on the Sambre, originally founded by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him; its works were razed 1795, and restored 1816, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. It is also a manufacturing town, and has 6150 inhab. About 6000 nail-makers ply their trade in and about the town, and there are said to be 70 high furnaces, 50 iron foundries, and 90 coal-pits in the vicinity. There are extensive iron furnaces at Couliers, near this. The surrounding district abounds in coal; 8345 miners and 118 steam-engines are employed in the collieries. The *Sambre and Meuse Railway* branches S. from Charleroi. (Rte. 28 A.)

7 Châtelineau Stat. Ironworks.
3 Farciennes Stat.
5 Tamines Stat.
2 Auvelais Stat.
6 Moustier Stat.

From Charleroi to Namur the railway descends the beautiful valley of the Sambre, through a very picturesque country.

5 Floreffe Stat. The village, of 1500 inhab., stands on the rt. bank of the Sambre. On a commanding height above rises the picturesque Abbey of Floreffe, founded by Godfrey Count of Namur, 1121. It is now a seminary for priests. The cloisters and hall of the Counts of Namur are worth notice. On the l., in a woody gorge, lies the Abbey of Malonne, and further on the l. the new ch. of Beausse.

9 Namur Stat. outside the Porte de Fer, which leads to Louvain (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 28 A.

CHARLEROI TO MORIALMÉ—SAMBRE AND MEUSE RAILWAY.

This railway turns off from the Brussels and Namur Railway between Charleroi and Marchiennes-au-Pont. It passes through the richest mineral district in Belgium, and has a great traffic in cole, coke, iron, and zinc ore. When completed it will connect the valley of the Sambre at Charleroi with that of the Meuse a few miles above Givet, and also at Charleville and Mezières. From Charleroi to Morialmé (34¼ kilom. = 21⅖ Eng. m.), with a branch to Laneffe, was opened 1848.

2½ La Sambre Stat. (Marchiennes.)

7¼ Bomerée Stat.

13½ Hameau Stat.

18½ Berzée Stat. (Here a branch railway turns off by 2 Thy-le-Château Stat. to 4¼ Laneffe Stat.)

21¾ Walcourt Stat.

29¾ Fraire Stat., on the high road between Charleroi and Philippeville. A diligence runs twice a day between this station and Philippeville, in connection with the trains.

34¼ Morialmé Sta.

ROUTE 29.

NAMUR TO LUXEMBURG AND TREVES.

23¼ posts and 2 Prussian m. = 121½ Eng. m. Diligence daily, in 20 hrs.

An excellent road, completed by the Dutch only 2 years before the Revolution of 1830.

1½ Vivier l'Agneau.

1½ Emptinnes.

2½ La Marche.—*Inn*, Cloche d'Or; intolerable. A pretty town, capital of the Famenne, a fertile corn district, named after its ancient inhab. the Phœmanni, mentioned by Cæsar; 8 m. S. W. is Rochefort (p. 193), once a strong fortress, where Lafayette was made prisoner by the Austrians, 1792.

[(rt.) The road from Marche to St. Hubert presents very fine forest scenery. —See Rte. 31.]

The first stage out of La Marche, passing through the forest of St. Hubert, is very pretty indeed. This is Shakspeare's "Forest of Arden;" and so well does the reality agree with his description of its woodland scenery, that the traveller might almost expect to meet the "banished duke" holding his sylvan court under the greenwood tree, or to surprise the pensive Jaques meditating by the side of the running brook.

2½ Champlon, a solitary post-house. A few miles beyond Champlon the infant Ourthe is crossed.

3 Bastogne has no regular inn. There is a curious old church here. 2058 inhab. There is a road hence to St. Hubert (p. 105), through Ortenville, where is a comfortable auberge; and another to Liége through Houffalize (Haut Falaise) on the edge of steep cliffs overhanging the Ourthe, surmounted by a ruined castle destroyed by Marshal Boufflers. (*Inn:* H. des Ardennes.)

2¾ Martelange.

2½ *Arlon* (*Inn:* H. du Nord; clean and comfortable sleeping quarters)—a rapidly increasing town, of 5000 inhab.: supposed to be the Roman Orolanum. By the partition of the Duchy of Luxemburg, in conformity with the Treaty of 1831, two-thirds of it have fallen to the share of King Leopold, and Arlon is become the capital of the Belgian part of the province.

A *Diligence* from Arlon down the picturesque valley of the Semoi to Florenville. (*Inn:* H. du Commerce.) *Diligence* to Metz daily. (*Handbook for France.*)

The Dutch frontier commences at Steinfurth. From Arlon to the frontier German is the language of the inhabitants.

3½ LUXEMBURG. — *Inn:* H. de Cologne the best, but not clean. The situation of Luxemburg is very singular; and the extent and extraordinary character of its fortifications combine to make it highly picturesque. The traveller from the side of Brussels comes upon it unawares, so completely is it wedged in between high escarped rocks. The upper town occupies a table-land joined to the neighbouring country only on the W. On the other 3 sides it descends in a precipice 200 ft. deep. Similar lofty and precipitous rocks r opposite to these, enclosing a deep valley watered by the stream of Petersburn and Alzette, in whose depths the industrious lower town (with mills and dye-works) nestles; it is divided into 2 quarters by a jutting rock, le Bouc. The vale of the Alzette forms, as it were, a natural fosse, crossed in various directions by picturesque fortifications. On entering from the German side it is difficult to comprehend how these are to be surmounted, or the drawbridges reached, which appear to hang suspended in the air. The communication between the upper and lower towns is by flights of steps, and by streets carried up in zigzags, so as to be passable for a carriage. The defences, partly excavated in the solid rock, have been increased and improved by the successive possessors of Luxemburg, by the Spaniards (1697), Austrians (1713), French (1684 and 1795), and Dutch, rendering it, in the words of Carnot, "la plus forte place de l'Europe après Gibraltar:—le seul point d'appui pour attaquer la France du côté de la Moselle." It is now one of the fortresses of the German Confederation, and is garrisoned by 6000 Prussians. Under the direction of the German Diet, it has been entirely repaired and greatly strengthened since 1830, and a new fort has been built outside the gate to Treves. The most remarkable part of the fortifications is that called *Le Bouc*, a projecting headland of rock, hollowed out from top to bottom, and commanding with its loopholes and embrasures, observable in every part, the valley up and down; its casemates, entirely excavated in the solid rock, are capable of holding 4000 men, and resemble those of Gibraltar. The commandant will sometimes give strangers admission.

The Grand Duchy, of which Luxemburg is the chief town, was given to the King of Holland, at the Treaty of Vienna (1815), in consideration of his abandoning his claim upon Nassau. The House of Luxemburg is highly distinguished in history; it gave 5 emperors to Germany, kings to Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary, several queens to France, and numerous exalted prelates to the church. John the Blind, King of Bohemia, killed by the English at the battle of Cressy, from whom our Prince of Wales gains his motto (Ich dien), was buried here; but his body was removed at the Revolution to Mettlach, in Prussia. Luxemburg contains 12,000 inhab.

In the lower town is a *Gateway*, sole relic of the palace of the Spanish Stadtholder, Count Peter Ernest of Mansfeldt (1545-1604). A walk through the valley will well repay the traveller.

Diligences daily to Remich and Metz, and to Treves in 6 hrs. The postmaster at Luxemburg charges 35 sous for each horse per post, and has the right of attaching a third horse; the first stage is hilly; the road good.

Nieder-Anweiler.

3¼ Grevenmachern. The road here reaches the Moselle; it proceeds along its l. bank through charming scenery to Treves.

Wasserbillig. The Prussian frontier is crossed at the bridge over the Sure, close to which is the custom-house. (§ 47.)

6 m. above Treves the road passes the very remarkable Roman monument of *Igel*, described in Rte. 41. The village stands opposite to the junction of the Saar (Savarus) with the Moselle. *Conz*, a village near its mouth, derives its name from the Emperor *Con*stantine, who had a summer palace here, traces of which still exist in the foundations of brick walls, towers, &c. The Roman bridge over the Saar was blown up by the French, 1675.

2 TREVES (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 30.

THE MEUSE.

NAMUR TO DINANT AND GIVET.

5¾ posts = 27¾ English m. *Diligences* daily; a good post-road. *Steamers* twice a day in summer, from Dinant to Namur, in 2½ hrs., returning in 4 hrs. *Diligence* daily to Givet.

The Meuse above Namur is not less interesting, though less visited, than below it. For a considerable distance the river is hemmed in by magnificent escarpments of limestone, resembling in height and form the banks of the Avon at Clifton, and the vales of Derbyshire. The cultivation of the graceful hop here supplants that of the vine. The road ascends the l. bank as far as Dinant, where it crosses the river by a stone bridge. About 4 m. below Dinant, at Yvoir, on the rt. bank, is an intermittent spring rising and sinking regularly every 7 min. Several villas and pretty châteaux are passed.

(rt.) Between 2 and 3 m. below Dinant rises the Castle of Poilvache, once "la terreur des Dinantois," now in ruins, of great extent, and finely situated. It was taken and destroyed by Bp. Jean de Heynsberg, 1429.

l. Upon the top of a rock, ¼ m. below Dinant, stands the ruined castle of *Bouvignes*. During the siege of this place by the French under the Duc de Nevers (1554) 3 beautiful women retired with their husbands into the tower of Crevecœur, hoping to assist and encourage the garrison by their presence. The defence was obstinate, but at last all were slain but the 3 heroines, who, unwilling to submit to the brutality of the conquerors, threw themselves from the top of the tower, in sight of the French, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks.

rt. 3½ *Dinant* (*Inns:* Post, best; Tête d'Or), a town of 5650 inhab., romantically situated at the base of limestone cliffs, to which the fortifications and the chapel on their summit add interest. "There are caverns in the contorted convolutions of the limestone strata. Winding stairs, cut in the rock, render the summit of the cliffs above the town accessible to its inhabitants, but there is little or no view from the heights. Permission to enter the citadel is no longer given. The *Church* is distinguished by a singular bulb-shaped steeple, its interior is interesting, and part of the building is very ancient. The door of the baptistery, and another which is blocked up, are of the 10th or 11th cent."—*T.*

The inhabitants of Bouvigne were rivals of those of Dinant in the manufacture of copper kettles (called from the place *dinanderies*), and the animosity thus created led to bloody and long-continued feuds between them. In defiance of their neighbours, the men of Bouvigne built the castle of Crevecœur, and those of Dinant, to annoy them in return, erected that of Montorgueil, which they were afterwards compelled to destroy.

Philip the Good, irritated by some act of aggression, besieged Dinant with an army of 30,000 men. The inhabitants, when summoned to surrender, replied by hanging the messengers sent with the proposals. The Duke, enraged at this outrage, was preparing to take the town by assault, when it surrendered. He gave it up to pillage for 3 days, and then set fire to it; and while the flames were still raging, ordered 800 of the inhabitants, bound two and two, to be thrown into the Meuse. Though weak from illness, he was carried in a litter to a spot whence he could feast his eyes on the conflagration and horrible execution; and, not satisfied with this act of vengeance, he sent workmen to pull down the ruined walls remaining after the fire, that not a vestige of Dinant might survive. His son, Charles the Bold, who succeeded 3 years after, allowed the town to be rebuilt; but it was again sacked, burnt, and demolished, in 1554, by the French under the Duc de Nevers,—a misfortune occasioned principally by the insolence of the townspeople in replying to the summons to surrender by a message to the effect that, if the Duke and the King of France fell into their hands, they would roast their hearts and livers for breakfast.

Excursions from Dinant may be made to the grotto of Hans sur Lesse, described in Rte. 31—to the ruined *Castle of Montaigle*, beautifully situated in a rocky valley (5 m.)—to the Château de Walzins, upon the edge of a precipice above the Lesse—to *Chaleux*, a group of hovels, where some extraordinary rocks rise above the Lesse, projecting like spires, and one, La Chandelle, like a pillar from the face of the rock.

About ½ m. above Dinant the road goes through a kind of natural portal, formed by the abrupt termination of a long narrow ridge or wall of rock, projecting from the precipitous cliffs on the l., and on the rt. by a pointed and bold isolated mass of rock, called the *Roche à Bayard*. The cleft was widened by order of Louis XIV., to facilitate the passage of the road up the valley. Near this are quarries of black marble. Immediately above lies Anseremme, a pretty town with overhanging cliffs. Here the Lesse falls into the Meuse; its rocky valley is very picturesque and well deserves to be explored. The Lesse descends, 400 ft. from the Trou de Han, in a series of falls called Buttes.

The road to Givet begins to ascend.

"The finest point on the route is about 3 m. above Dinant, at the *Château of Freyr*, a country seat belonging to the Duchesse de Beaufort, on the l. bank of the river, at the base of cliffs and richly-wooded hills, which are furrowed by ravines. Within the grounds is a natural grotto, abounding in stalactites, and singularly lighted by an aperture in the rock. Opposite to Freyr the cliffs of limestone rise directly from the Meuse, much subdivided and broken up, presenting striking forms and outlines; sometimes jutting out in ledges more or less connected with the mass of the cliff, at other times separated into isolated fragments; and occasionally the upper part of the range projects beyond the perpendicular, so as completely to overhang the river. The banks present lofty cliffs and romantic scenery as far as Flamignoul. At Heer a quarry of red marble is passed. The view of Givet from the top of the hill, surmounted by the road in approaching it, is very picturesque; the fortifications and windings of the river appear to great advantage."—*T. T.*

2½ GIVET. — *Inns*: Le Cygne; le Mont d'Or; good beer. — Givet and Charlemont may be regarded as parts of one town, prettily situated on opposite banks of the Meuse, but connected by a bridge. They belong to France, lying just within the frontier: the population is 4000: the fortifications were constructed by Vauban. The fortress of Charlemont (on the l. bank) is placed on a high and commanding rock of limestone, which is sometimes of so fine a texture as to be quarried for marble. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

The Castle of Bouillon may be visited from Givet, travelling over rough cross roads, by Beauraing, — the distance 30 m.

ROUTE 31.

THE ARDENNES.—DINANT TO HANS SUR LESSE, ST. HUBERT, AND BOUILLON.

The Ardennes present some interesting though *not first-rate* scenery, especially in the forests about *St. Hubert*, between it and Rochefort and Marche, and along the banks of the *Semoi*.

Bouillon, upon that river, is a very striking and *romantic castle*, and the course of the Semoi (little known to travellers) invites explorers. The course of the Lesse presents many striking rocky scenes, singularly contorted stratification.

Castles (as *Villars sur Lesse*).

"The characteristic feature of the Ardennes is wildness; heathy and rocky hills, with dark rapid streams winding round them; vast forests of oak stretching over the plains and crowning the hills, peopled with deer, wild boars, and wolves; villages at long intervals, dirty and poor; cottages thinly scattered among the valleys, and castles frowning from rocky heights, embosomed in woods."—*C.* One may live well on the fine mutton fed on the heathery hills, on wild boar and tame pig fed on acorns of the forest. Venison, hare, and other game are common fare. The rivers afford small trout and grayling, on which the *angler* may exercise his skill, and crawfish: nowhere is richer milk or more delicious honey.

A very good road, traversed thrice a week by a diligence, but not as yet provided with post-horses, though horses may be obtained by writing on beforehand, has been formed from Dinant to Neufchâteau, passing through the midst of the Ardennes forest, and within 5 or 6 m. of the Trou de Han.

"The *Inns* are wretched, mere village cabarets; the country, for the most part, open, wild, and uncultivated, with some good wood scenery. The line is carried through Celles, Ardenne, a villa (or hunting-seat) of King Leopold, situated on the slope of a charming valley, the natural beauties of which have been enhanced by the taste of its royal owners."—*C.* Beyond Almars, at Avenaye, travellers turn aside if they intend to visit the Trou de Han; thence the vile cross-road touches Lompretz and Nieupont (Madame Randollet's inn), about 16 m. from Dinant; the river Lesse abounds with trout and grayling between Séchery and Nieupont. Through Neufchâteau the road reaches Arlon.

The cavern called *Trou de Han* is about 20 m. (3½ hours drive; a carriage to and fro costs 25 fr.) S.E. from Dinant. The valley of the Lesse is stopped up by a rocky barrier stretching across it, but the river precipitates itself into the cavern at the foot of this rock, called le Gouffre de Belvaux, and forces a passage through it. The cavern is accessible through the natural arch out of which the Lesse issues, in a boat kept by a man residing hard by, who serves as a guide, and provides torches. "The cave is entered in a boat at the spot where the river issues from it. It is a wild scene as the boatman lights wisps of straw, and as each burns down flings the lighted end into the stream."—*B.* It consists of a series of chambers opening into one a her—some high, others low, some shaped like a syphon upright or inverted; in places it contains some fine stalactites. The first hall or chamber is lighted by the reflection cast from the surface of the water up to the roof. The effect is very brilliant at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, when the sun is opposite to the entrance. "After you leave the boat there is a good deal of really tough scrambling to get through, and dirty work it is. You should borrow one of the blouses of the country before you attempt it, as the chances are you emerge covered with mud."—*B.* It takes about 2 hrs. to explore the cave: you come out at the opposite side. There is a poor cabaret near the entrance.

From Nieupont the distance is about 12 m., by a cross road, through Hans sur Lesse, to *Rochefort* (*Inn*, l'Étoile, a neat homely inn, and good cuisine; charges for bed, dinner, and supper, only 3 fr.), on the Homme, surmounted by an old castle, commanding a fine view. The scenery of the valley of l'Homme above this is very fine, especially near Grupont, where the castle of *Mirwart*, one of the best preserved feudal strongholds in Belgium, which belonged once to the de la Marcks, is a striking object. Mirwart is about 6 m. from St. Hubert.

A cross-road leads from Hans sur L., by Wavrulle, Grupont, and Bure, a distance of 12 or 15 m., to

St. Hubert (Inn, *H. des Pays-Bas*), a miserable little town of 1842 Inhab., occupying a clearance in the midst of the grand forest of St. Hubert, which has a circumference of 40 m. The *Abbey Church* is a fine Gothic edifice, internally adorned with precious marbles, and contrasting strangely with the humble buildings about it. The W. front with the 2 towers are Italian. Its founder, St. Hubert, the patron of hunters and sportsmen, was originally a dissolute prince, who, among other profane acts, was guilty of that of hunting on Sundays. He even did not hold sacred the holy festival of Good Friday; but, while engaged in his favourite diversion on that day, a stag suddenly presented itself to him, bearing a cross growing between its horns. The apparition, which he believed to be miraculous, and to be sent from heaven, recalled him from his evil mode of life. Renouncing equally his vices and his pleasures, he passed the rest of his days in penance and prayer; and, devoting his fortune to the church, acquired such a degree of sanctity as to work miracles, not merely by his hands, but by his garments; so that even a shred of his mantle possessed virtue enough to cure hydrophobia, if placed on the patient's head! The body of St. Hubert was deposited in the abbey, 825, but is supposed to have been burnt in the conflagration caused by the French Calvinists, who set fire to both church and monastery, 1568. A handsome shrine has lately been erected to the Saint. In ancient times the abbot of St. Hubert paid an annual tribute of 3 couple of hounds to the King of France, to be allowed to collect contributions for the monastery in his kingdom.

There are cross-roads from St.

bert to Champlon and Marche; post stations on the high road from Namur to Luxemburg (Rte. 29), to Bouillon, and by Neufchâteau to Arlon, on the way to Luxemburg.

A good road has been constructed from Dinant to Beauraing, and is about to be continued (it is said) to Bouillon: the entire distance is calculated at 8 posts, about 40 m.

BOUILLON (*Inn*, H. du Nord, homely and small, but comfortable; commands a fine view) is a very interesting and picturesque town of 2500 Inhab.; it is beautifully situated at the bottom of a long valley washed by the Semoi, which winds round a rocky promontory crowned by the extensive *Castle of Bouillon*, repaired and restored since 1827, and converted into a military prison; it is elevated high above the town, and washed by the river Semoi. It will well repay a visit. The dungeons are hewn out of the rock. The walks in the woods around the town are very pleasing.

Bouillon, once capital of the duchy of the same name, was pawned by Godfrey of Bouillon to the Bishop of Liége, to raise funds for the first Crusade. In after times the bishops refused to allow it to be redeemed, which gave rise to a long series of feuds and fights between them and Godfrey's descendants, so that the territory of Bouillon became truly debateable ground. At length Louis XIV. directed Maréchal Crequi to take possession of the town, "not," says his published declaration, "for the purpose of prejudicing the Bishops of Liége, but for the protection of France, which is not sufficiently fortified in that quarter." Louis, having thus realised the fable of the Oyster, protested, before the Congress of Nimwegen, that he was prepared to resign the province as soon as the umpires had decided to which of the contending parties it ought to belong. The dispute, however, was never settled, and the House of La Tour d'Auvergne assumed the sovereignty and title of Dukes of Bouillon, with the consent of Louis (1696). The town was ceded to the Netherlands by the Treaty of Vienna.

Passports are asked for here.

ROUTE 32.

BRUSSELS TO MONS AND VALENCIENNES BY HAL — ON THE WAY TO PARIS — RAILWAY.

93 kilom. = 58½ m.

Terminus at Brussels, Station du Midi, near the S. Boulevard.

On quitting the station the Boulevard is crossed, the Port de Hal is seen on the l., and the river Senne is passed near Forêt. Good view of Bruxelles.

6. Ruysbroeck Stat.

The railway runs side by side with the Canal de Charleroi, whose bed is in some places higher than it. There are many cuttings on this line.

3 Loth Stat.

5 *Hal Stat.* (*Inn:* H. des Pays-Bas.) Hal is a town of 5000 Inhab. on the Senne and the Canal de Charleroi. The *Church of St. Mary* (formerly of *St. Martin*), a pure Gothic edifice, contains a chapel resorted to by pilgrims on account of a miracle-working image of the Virgin, of wood, 2 ft. high, which has acquired enormous wealth from the offerings of pious devotees, including gold plate given by Charles V., Maximilian I., Pope Julius II., &c. In a side chapel, near one of the doors, railed off, are 33 cannon-balls, which, having been aimed at the church during the bombardment, were caught by the Virgin in her robe spread over the town to protect it! The *High Altar* of this church (made in 1533) is unequalled in the Netherlands. It is of marble, in the best style of the renaissance, sculptured apparently by Italian artists. Below is the depository for the Host: on the next stage is St. Martin dividing his cloak: the 2 lower rows of bas-reliefs represent the 7 Sacraments, admirable as works of art; the whole is surmounted by the pelican.

In the octagon baptistery attached to the ch. is the gorgeous *font* of brass, covered by a spire studded with statuettes and groups in high-relief, of the Baptism of Christ, St. Martin, &c. It was cast at Tournay, 1467, by an artist named Lefebvre.

5 Tubise Stat. A tunnel precedes

11 Braine le Comte Stat.—a town

of 4400 inhab., named after Count Baldwin, who bought it from the monks of St. Waudru, at Mons, 1158.

The district around furnishes some of the finest flax which is anywhere produced: it is employed in the manufacture of Brussels lace. A few miles to the N.W. is *Steenkerke*, where William III. was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1692, with a loss of 7000 men.

A railway is carried hence to Charleroi and Namur, 38¾ m. (Rte. 28.)

6 Soignies Stat. This town of 6500 inhab. has a *Ch. of St. Vincent*, and a convent (perhaps the oldest in Belgium) founded in the 7th cent. There are tombstones of the 13th and 14th cent. in its churchyard. Soignies has given its name to the vast forest which reaches to Waterloo. The railway makes an abrupt bend W. to reach

13 Jurbize Stat. About 5 m. W. lies Belœil. (Rte. 15.) Here a railway branches off to Ath and Tournay. (See Rte. 15.) To reach the

Mons Station, the fortifications are cut through to admit the passage of the railway.

12 Mons. (BERGEN in Germ. and Flemish.)—*Inns*: Couronne, best; Aigle Noir, good. Mons, the capital of the province of Hainault (German, Hennegau; Flemish, Hennegouw), is a fortified town of 24,500 inhab., owing its origin to a castle built here by Julius Cæsar during his campaign against the Gauls. After the siege in 1680, the King of Spain, to whom the town belonged, rewarded the citizens for their courageous resistance, by conferring a peerage on every member of the corporation. The fortifications were razed by the Empr. Joseph II., but have been renewed and strengthened since 1818. The facilities for laying the country round the town completely under water, by admitting the river Trouille, add greatly to its defensive capabilities. The E. side is protected by 2 large ponds or lakes.

Mons derives great advantages from the numerous and productive *Coal-mines* by which it is surrounded; a great many steam-engines are employed to pump up the water and extract the coal, which is imported in large quantities to Paris by the long line of inland navigation connecting these mines with the French metropolis. In 1840, 26,000 persons were employed in 376 coalpits of the coalfield of Mons. There are also in the neighbourhood extensive bleaching grounds. The principal building is the *Church of St. Waudru* (Waltrudis), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun in 1460, but not completed till 1580, on your l. hand as you enter Mons from the railway. The interior is well worth notice; the elegant and lofty reeded piers without capitals send forth a network of ribs over the roof. The high altar is decorated with curious marble bas-reliefs from the New Testament, cut by an Italian artist, 1556, which were sadly mutilated at the French revolution. Here is also a curious Tabernacle.

On the highest ground in the city, not far from St. Waudru, is a tower or beffroi, built in 1662 on the site of Cæsar's Castrum, as is reported. The castle to which it belongs is now a lunatic asylum. The *Gothic Town Hall* was begun in 1458; the tower is a later addition, and the whole ranks far below other municipal edifices of Belgium.

Mons was the native place of Orlando Lassus, the celebrated musician of the 16th cent. A communication is opened between Mons and the Schelde by the *Canal de Condé*; a new branch, called Canal d'Antoing, has been cut to avoid the French territory altogether, and to enter the Schelde lower down, at a point where both banks of that river belong to Belgium.

[About 10 m. S. from Mons, within the French frontier, was fought the bloody battle of *Malplaquet*, 1709, where the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene beat the French, though with a loss of 20,000 men: a murderous conflict and a useless victory.]

A branch Railway between Mons and Manage opens a direct communication from Paris to Charleroi, Namur, and Cologne, avoiding the détour to Braine le Comte. Its length is 24¾ kilom.=15½ Eng. m. The stations are

9¾ Havré Stat.

9½ La Louvière Stat. Here a branch turns off on the rt. to Bascoup (5 Eng. m.).

5¼ Manage Stat. (See Rte. 28.)

The *Railway*, on quitting Mons, crosses the river Trouille, and runs not very far from the Canal de Condé and the sluices of St. Ghislain, by means of which the whole country around might be inundated.

4 Jemappes Stat. This village is celebrated for the victory gained by the French, under Gen. Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres, afterwards King Louis-Philippe, 6th Nov. 1792, over the Austrians. Three coalpits were filled with dead bodies of men and horses after the battle. The result of this victory was to make the French masters of Belgium. A stone has been set up close to the post-road to mark the scene of the battle.

5 Saint Ghislain Stat. Near this is a populous and increasing colony, already numbering 3750 inhab., though of recent origin, having been established by the late M. Legrand. It is composed principally of miners and iron-forgers, who are maintained by the mines of coal and iron here. Steam-engines are manufactured to a considerable extent here. The village is built with straight streets on a uniform plan, the houses being of the same height. This country resembles much the neighbourhood of Manchester and Bolton: the roads are black with coal-dust, which in windy weather begrimes the face and garments of the traveller, and the dwellings partake of the same hue. Every cottage seems as populous as a hive.

2 Boussu Stat.

4 Thulin Stat.

4 Quiévrain is the station of the Belgian custom-house. About ½ m. farther on, the small river Aunelle marks the boundary of France.

Blanc Misseron Stat.

1¼ VALENCIENNES (Rte. 15). For the Railway hence to Paris, see HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE. From Brussels to Paris takes 11 hrs.

SECTION II.

THE RHINE—PRUSSIA, &c.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

46. *Passports.* — 47. *Custom-houses.* — 48. *Prussian Money.* — 49. *Travelling in Prussia; Posting or Extra Post; Roads; Tolls.* — 50. *Schnellposts.* — 51. *Inns.*

ROUTES.

(The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where they are described.)

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46. PASSPORTS.

THE Prussian minister in London rarely gives passports to any but Prussian subjects; but he will countersign a Dutch or Belgian passport, and there is no difficulty in procuring one from the Prussian consul for 7*s*. (see Introduction, *d*. PASSPORTS).

PASSPORTS are seldom demanded in the Prussian dominions except on the frontier, where travellers' names, &c., are entered in a book kept for the purpose at the police office. The arrangements of the passport department are such that, at whatever hour of day or night the traveller may arrive, his papers can be countersigned at once, without delaying him on his journey. Should the traveller take with him from London any other than a Prussian passport, he should at least secure, there or elsewhere, the signature of a Prussian minister or consul. On the whole, the police regulations are by no means troublesomely strict. The stranger is not stopped and questioned at the gate of every to he enters, but gives his passport to the landlord of his inn to forward t authorities.

47. CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The one-headed black eagle, and the alternate black and white stripe on toll-bars, doors, and sentry-boxes, invariably announce the Prussian frontier, and the vicinity of the douane (Zollhaus).

The Prussian custom-house system (§ 32) now prevails in the greater part of North Germany, and is sometimes administered by Prussian officials, even in the states of other princes. The examination is strict without being vexatious. The Prussian douanier (often an old soldier invalided) is above taking a bribe, or rather, government regulates matters so as to prevent his taking one. The person offering a bribe is even liable to punishment by law. Strangers are treated with invariable civility, provided they conduct themselves becomingly.

The Hanse Towns, Hamburg and Bremen, and the Duchy of Holstein, have not acceded to the Prussian tariff.

48. PRUSSIAN MONEY.

The Prussian *Silver Coins* in use are—

The Dollar (Thaler), containing 30 silver groschen (S. gr.), or 24 gute (good) groschen, = about 3*s.* English. (In Brunswick and Hanover accounts are still kept in good groschen).—The Double Dollar.

The *Dollar* is divided into pieces of

	Marked	containing	English value.
⅓d,	3 einen thaler -	10 silver groschen -	= 1*s.*
⅙th,	6 - -	5 - - -	= 6*d.*
$\frac{1}{12}$th,	12 - -	2½ - - -	= 3*d.*
$\frac{1}{24}$th,	24 - -	- - -	= 1⅓*d.*
$\frac{1}{30}$th, ein silber groschen.			

Copper Money:—

12 Pfenninge - - - - 1 S. gr.
Pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 Pfenninge are coined.

Paper Money (Kassen *Anweisungen* or Scheine) is issued in notes of the value of 1 thaler, 5 thalers, 50 thalers, and upwards, which are very convenient for carrying, though sometimes dirty. As they are often called in, travellers should not retain them in their possession, as they might do, for another journey, as there is no chance of obtaining value for them afterwards.

Accounts *must* now be kept in Silver Groschen (S. gr.); but sometimes, in private transactions, the old division of the dollar into 24 good (gute) groschen is made use of, especially in shops. Care should be taken not to pay in gute groschen an account which may have been made up in silver gr.

Prussian *Gold Coins* are—

	Marked				
Double Friedrichs d'or	10 thaler	=	11 dol. 10 S. gr.	=	1*l.* 13*s.* 7⅕*d.*
Single Friedrichs d'or	5	=	5 dol. 20 S. gr.	=	16*s.* 9⅗*d.*
Half Friedrichs d'or	2½	=	2 dol. 25 S. gr.	=	8*s.* 4*d.*

The *Silver Dollars of Prussia* go through all the states of the Zollverein (§ 32); also the *paper currency*, but not the gold, nor the subdivisions of the dollar.

Some of the states of the Union, especially those of S. Germany, have retained the gulden or florin as the unit; 7 gulden = 4 thalers; but the gulden are not so easily passed in N. Germany.

The Kassen Scheine of other states do not pass readily in Prussia.

"It may be useful to warn English travellers that the values marked on German coins are sometimes not the value at which the coin passes. Thus the double Friedrichs d'or (not of Prussian coinage), though current at 11 dollars 10 S. gr., are marked X thaler; and the silver pieces marked 10 and 20 kreutzers, and which are current at that value in Austria, are worth 12 and 24 in Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Frankfurt, and wherever the currency consists of gulden of the value of 20*d.* English.

Value of Foreign Coins in Prussian dollars and S. gros.:—

	Doll.	S. gr.
An English sovereign - - =	6	25
shilling - - =	0	10
French Louis d'or - - =	6	10
Napoleon - - =	5	10
piece of 5 francs - - =	1	10
1 franc - - =	0	8
Dutch Willem = 10 guilders - =	5	20
ducat - - - =	3	5
guilder - - - =	0	17
German Kronthaler (crown) - =	1	16
Conventions thaler - =	1	11
Bavarian or Rhenish gulden - =	0	17
Zwanziger, or piece of 24 krs. - =	0	8

49. TRAVELLING IN PRUSSIA—POSTING OR EXTRA-POST.—ROADS.—TOLLS.

Posting or Extra Post.—A copy of the printed *Posting Regulations* for Prussia may be obtained at every post-office. The traveller will find them very much in his favour, and in no country is he better protected against imposition.

The posting establishments of Prussia are managed by the government, and are very well conducted. The postmasters are a respectable class of men, often retired officers: in any disputes with postilions, &c., the traveller may generally refer to them with safety. Travellers have seldom to wait at the station for horses, even on the less frequented roads. At every stage the postmaster must present (without its being asked for) a printed receipt (*quittung*), including the charge for horses according to the number, for greasing wheels (schmiergeld), ostler (wagenmeister), and tolls (Chaussée, Damm, and Brucke-geld), which must be paid in advance before setting out.

Every horse costs 12½ S. gr. per Germ. m. in the provinces bordering on the Rhine, and in Westphalia, which is the same rate as in France, but the Prussian horses are better. In other parts of Prussia the charge is only 10 S. gr. per horse.

By the Prussian posting regulations of 1838, *the number of horses* to be attached depends on the character of the road (whether macadamised or not), on the kind of carriage, and the weight of the carriage and the baggage it contains. In case of any dispute about the weight, the traveller may demand that the packages be weighed (gratuitously) in his presence. In computing the weight, the passengers are included in the ratio of 50 lbs. for a child from 5 to 12 years old, 100 lbs. for a young person under 16, and 150 lbs. for all above that age. As a general rule, a light calèche, open barouche, or britzka, holding 4 or 5 persons, with little baggage, requires only 3 horses; with fewer than 4 persons, 2 horses will suffice. Fewer than 3 horses are never attached to a close carriage, landau, or berline. 1 postilion is allowed to drive 5 horses, but, if the traveller require it, he may have 2: with 6 horses 2 postilions are indispensable. When the carriage is drawn by only 2 horses, if the postilion cannot drive from the box, a third horse must be taken for him to ride on. The postilion is allowed 40 min. for driving each Germ. m. (nearly 5 Eng. m.) on good roads.

Postilions' Trinkgeld.—The postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive, for 2 horses, 5 S. gr.; for 3 or 4 horses, 7½ S. gr.; and for 5 or more horses, 7½ S. gr. for each postilion per Germ. m. The postilion is not allowed to *ask* for anything above the tariff, but he expects something extra. In the Rhenish provinces they are usually paid at the rate of 1 horse; in Old Prussia they get from 8 to 10 S. gr. per Germ. m.

Post Calèches.—Travellers not having a carriage of their own can be accommodated with a calèche (equivalent to our post-chaise), but open, and not equally good at every post station. The charge for such a carriage per stage varies from 7½ to 10 S. gr.

Down to 1814 the only good road was that from Berlin to Magdeburg. In no country in Europe, probably, were worse roads to be found than in Prussia 30 years ago. In that space of time an immense improvement has been effected; all the main roads have been macadamised, and are almost equal to the best in England.

Travellers desirous of getting over their ground expeditiously should without fail have recourse to the *Laufzettel* (§ 34).

Tolls.—In posting, all charges for roads and barriers are included in the postmaster's ticket, and paid to him—a great convenience.

50. SCHNELLPOSTS.

The Prussian mail-coaches are called Schnellposten (§ 35); they are generally well managed, being under the direction of the government, and the coach-office and post-office are usually in the same building; they go at the rate of about 6 m. an hour on an average, and are on the whole roomy and comfortable vehicles. The usual cost of travelling by them is 9 or 10 S. gr. per Germ. m., including postilions and everything else. It is entirely optional to give anything to the conducteur. The passport, properly signed, must be shown before a place can be taken, and the fare must be paid beforehand: a receipt is given in acknowledgment of it.

The Prussian coaches have no *outside* places; and no difference is made in the price of the front or back part of the carriage, as is done in France. The places are all numbered, and those who apply first have the corner seats. In most cases, when all the places in the coach are taken, a traveller will be forwarded in a bye-chaise, which starts at the same time, even if there be only one person to be conveyed in it. Smoking is not allowed, unless the passengers themselves permit it.

The allowance of luggage is very small—indeed, too small; usually only 30 lbs. may be taken free of expense, and 20lbs. more by paying for it. The regulations respecting *over-weight* (§ 38) are very strictly enforced at the Prussian post-offices. Every article is weighed before it is placed on the coach, and a heavy charge is made for extra weight. Large wooden boxes are generally rejected, and must be sent by the packwagen. The luggage must be conveyed to the office one hour before the coach starts, in order to be weighed and packed. Each package must bear the name and address of the owner. Great care is taken of the luggage the moment it has been consigned to the post-office, and the porters belonging to the establishment will convey it to and from the owner's lodgings at a charge fixed by government, and never exceeding 5 S. gr. (6*d.*)

Throughout the Prussian dominions, at every inn or post-house where the Schnellpost stops, a room, called Passagier Stube, is provided for the reception of passengers, where they can obtain such refreshments as bread and butter (butterbrod), a sandwich, and a cup of coffee. A tariff fixing the prices of refreshment is hung up in the travellers' room, and a control-book is kept for entering complaints should it be found necessary.

51. INNS.

Travellers in Prussia are protected by a regulation of the police from the impositions of innkeepers, who are compelled to hang up in every apartment, or at least in the public room, a *tariff*, or list of charges for lodging, food, fuel, servants, valets-de-place, &c. This is inspected periodically by a proper officer, who regulates the price of each article, and ascertains that none of the charges are exorbitant. The rule of hanging up the tariff is generally infringed on the Rhine, but the traveller may insist on seeing it if necessary.

The usual *charges* are—for a room on the first floor, 15-20 S. gr.; 2nd or 3rd floor, 10-12 S. gr.; table d'hôte, 24 S. gr. with wine; breakfast, coffee or tea, with bread and butter, 8 S. gr. (beefsteak or eggs, 6 S. gr.); tea, 8 S. gr.; valet-de-place, 15-20 S. gr., or 1 florin, per diem. A good custom prevails (or rather did prevail) in the inns at Berlin and elsewhere, of sending in your bill every morning for the previous day. This prevents any error arising from lapse of time, and it is by no means meant that the stranger should pay his bill every day unless he wishes it. Some English people have taken offence at this custom, not perceiving that it is intended to prevent disputes and fraud. In a great many of the best hotels of the principal towns in Germany the custom has been introduced of inserting in the bill a regular charge per day for the servants. It is a custom which relieves the traveller from much perplexity and annoyance. This charge ought not to exceed 8 S. groschen, or ½ a florin, or 1 franc a day for each person.

ROUTES in Rhenish Prussia.

ROUTE 34.

THE RHINE (B): ARNHEM OR NIJMEGEN (NIMWEGEN) TO COLOGNE.*

⁂ For general information respecting the Rhine below Cologne, read Rte. 11, pp. 80–85.

The steamer sets off on the ascent of the Rhine early in the morning, and reaches Cologne in about 18 hrs. As there is nothing to see in the lower part of the Rhine, it is best to proceed as far as Arnhem by rail. A steamer leaves Arnhem every day at 6 A.M., and reaches Cologne at 11 P.M., but arrives opposite Duisburg in time for the train which reaches Cologne at 6 P.M. *The Train from Duisburg to Cologne occupies* 2 *hrs.* (The steamer which leaves Cologne at 7 A.M. reaches Arnhem in time for the last train to Amsterdam.) About 8 m. above Nijmegen, and about the same distance above Arnhem, the 2 branches of the Rhine—the Waal, and the Lower Rhine, or Lek—unite. Before entering the undivided stream, it is worth while to give some little attention to the hydraulic works erected on the apex of the delta. They consist of dams, dykes, and jetties, constructed of earth, and faced with wicker-work, which are thrown up, along the shore or into the Rhine, to regulate its course and the direction of its waters, the object in view being so to distribute its current that in all states of its flood, both when high and when low, ⅔ of the water which it brings down may be conveyed into the Waal, and only ⅓ into the Lek. It is the duty, therefore, of the water-engineers to watch every variation of the current and level of the Rhine, and to guard against changes, and preserve the equilibrium, by constantly throwing out new works. These constructions are of the highest importance, since, in point of fact, the physical existence of Holland in a great degree depends on them: and had not the necessary precautions been taken to strengthen them in 1774, the country would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the inundations which occurred in 1784.

At a place called Aart a dam is drawn across an ancient arm of the Rhine, strengthened by the Dutch with thick plantations of willows. It is intended that this abandoned channel should serve as a safety-valve in case of very great increase in the waters of the Rhine; and by a convention with the Prussian government it is settled that, when the river attains a certain height at the gauge at Arnhem, it shall be allowed an outlet through this dam. This is by no means an impossible contingency; and were it to happen, the dam would be washed away in 5 minutes after the water had begun to flow over it, and a new passage would be opened for the Rhine to the sea.

The frontier of Holland and Prussia is marked by the situation of

rt. Lobith, the station of the Dutch custom-house. The steamer, in descending the river, brings-to here for an hour or more, and is boarded by the officers. Opposite Lobith stood Schenkenschanze, once a strong fortress, and considered the key of the Netherlands, taken by Frederick Henry Prince of Orange 1636, and by Turenne 1672. It owed its importance to its position on the tongue of land formed by the forking of the Rhine, but the river has completely changed its bed in the course of centuries, and the separation of the Rhine and Waal now takes place considerably below the fortress, which has fallen to decay, and is now scarcely discernible.

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* POST-ROAD—NIJMEGEN TO DÜSSELDORF, BY THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE.

8 Dutch posts, and 13¼ Prussian m. = 78¼ English m.

A diligence daily. This road is very bad; very little of it is chaussée.

Dutch Posts.

1½ Arnhem (R. 5).

The Prussian territory is entered before reaching

1½ Elten, a village with an old abbey—a pretty view—a bad inn.—*M.*

(rt.) Post-road continued:

Prussian miles.

l. The spires and towers of *Cleves* (Rte. 35) may be seen near this, at a little distance from the river. It takes 4 hrs. steam to reach

rt. EMMERICH.* *Inn:* H. des Pays-Bas, best. This is the first Prussian town; it is fortified, and has a garrison and 5000 Inhab., and considerable manufactures. It has a Dutch character of cleanliness. At its upper end rise the stunted Gothic towers of *St. Aldegund's Ch.*; at the lower appears the *Minster*, the oldest ch. on the rt. bank of the Rhine. The steamer is here boarded by the custom-house officers, who, however, are contented with a very slight inspection of the baggage of a traveller, and passports are visé by the police (§ 46, 47), which usually causes a stoppage of 1 or 2 hours.

rt. *Rees.*† A small town with high walls.

l. Xanten, distinguished by its double-spired church (see p. 118), lies at a short distance from the Rhine, which appears to have flowed close to it in former times. The ancient bed is distinctly traceable.

rt. WESEL.‡ *Inn:* Dornbusch's, best. This is a fortress of the first class, forming the bulwark of Prussia on her N.W. frontier; it lies at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine, and has 13,200 inhab. including the garrison. The citadel is situated S. of the town.

The *Rathhaus* is a handsome building. The town carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and its commerce has increased since the Lippe was made navigable. Much wood and salt are transported out of Westphalia by that river. The Rhine is here divided into 2 branches by the island of Büderich, also fortified by block-houses, and is crossed by a bridge of boats.

A monument has been erected near Wesel to the Prussian officers engaged in Schill's revolt at Stralsund, who were mercilessly shot here by the French, 1809. Rapin here wrote his History of England. He resided 17 years and died here.

l. Immediately opposite *Wesel* lies *Fort Blücher*, formerly called Fort Napoleon, while it belonged to the French. A small town was swept away to make room for it, and has since been rebuilt about 3 m. off.

l. Orsoy.

rt. Ruhrort (Hacks Inn), at the opening of the Ruhr into the Rhine, serves as the depôt for the coals brought down the Ruhr from the coalfield on its banks. Nearly 3,000,000 tons are, it is said, extracted annually. The consumption of coals is enormously increased since the Belgian Revolution, as Holland now obtains from this quarter part of the supply which she previously derived from Liége. There are very large boat-builders' yards here. Near the lower (E.) end of the town is a considerable *Castle.*

rt. DUISBURG. *Inns:* Post; Rheinischer Hof. (Drusiburgum of the Romans.) A manufacturing town of 7000 inhab., near the Ruhr, which falls into the Rhine 3 m. below the town. *St. Salvator's* (1415), 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, is a fine ch. The University, founded here 1655, was suppressed 1802. *The Minden and Cologne Railway* connects this town with Cologne; trains take 2 hrs. (Rte. 66.) Travellers bound for Cologne or Berlin will gain some time by quitting the steamer here and taking to the railway.

The Valley of the Ruhr is distinguished not only for its active industry, its coal-mines, &c., but also for its very picturesque scenery. It deserves exploring; the most interesting points being Hohen Siegburg, Blankenstein, Werden, Kettwig, and Mühlheim.

l. Uerdingen, marked by the poplars round it. At Eichelskamp, near this, the French revolutionary army under Lefèbvre, 25,000 strong, first crossed the Rhine, 1795, and, by violating the neutrality of the Prussian territory turned the position of the Austrians.

rt. Calcum Stat. 1½ m. from this is

rt. Kaiserswerth, originally, as its name implies, an island, was long the residence of the German Emperors. Pepin d'Héristal built here a castle, now in ruins; from which the Emperor Henry IV., when a child 12 years age, was secretly carried off from his mother Agnes, by Hanno Archbp. of Cologne. There still exist remains of a more recent *Castle*, built by the Emp. Frederick I. The *Church* (13th cent.) contains the curious shrine of St. Suibert, an English monk, who preached Christianity here in the 8th cent. Here is a remarkable charitable institution founded by the Protestant pastor, Fliedner.

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* 1 Emmerich. † 2¼ Rees. *Inn*, Krone. ‡ 3¼ Wesel. 2 Dinslaken.

rt. DÜSSELDORF. (*Stat.*) *Inns:* Breidenbacher Hof, good. Hotel Domhardt. Drei Reichskronen (3 Imp. Crowns), very comfortable. These are in the town. Europaischer Hof (good) and Prinz von Preussen close to the Railway station.

Düsseldorf, capital of the duchy of Berg, is situated on the rt. bank of the Rhine, here about 1200 ft. broad, and traversed by a bridge of boats, at the junction of the small river Düssel, which gives its name to the town. It has 31,000 Inhab., and was a fortified town down to the peace of Luneville; but at present is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks in the place of ramparts. It is the residence of Prince Frederick of Prussia, cousin of the King, and is the seat of the Provincial Estates, or Parliament of the Rhenish Provinces. It is divided into 3 quarters—the Altstadt, with narrow and dirty streets; the Karlstadt, and the Neustadt, which are the finest quarters.

Düsseldorf, though a neat town, contains nothing remarkable at present except its school of living artists, who occupy the *Palace* near the Rhine, built by the Elector John William, whose *bronze statue* stands in the market-place on horseback. The main edifice, with many other buildings, was destroyed by the bombardment of the French, 1794, save one wing, and has only recently been rebuilt. It contained, down to 1805, the famous collection of pictures now at Munich. One large painting of inferior excellence, the Ascension of the Virgin, by *Rubens*, was left behind. The old pictures which now fill the gallery are not good for much. Tasso and the 2 Leonoras by *Carl Sohn* is a charming modern work.

There is a very remarkable *Collection* of *Drawings* by the old masters, 14,280 in number, including several by *Raphael*, *A. Mantegna*, *Giulio Romano* (designs for the Palazzo del T.), *Domenichino*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, &c. Also 300 drawings in water-colours, copies of the most remarkable works of Italian painters of all schools from the 4th cent. by *Ramboux*. Below the gallery is the public *Library*.

The *Düsseldorf school of painting*, which, curiously enough, has had its rise *since* the removal of the picture gallery, was founded in 1828, under the direction of Cornelius (a native of the town), in whose studio many clever artists have formed themselves. In the historical branch of art it is particularly strong. Every summer, usually in July and August, there is an exhibition of paintings here by native and living artists, which continues open till the month of September, after which the pictures are dispersed. The studios of the artists in a wing of the Palace are shown from 12 to 2.

The *Ch. of St. Andrew* (*Hofkirche*) contains some pictures by Düsseldorf artists: in it and the *Ch. of St. Lambert* are several monuments of former princes. In the ch. of the Jesuits is a good specimen of *Deger's* painting. It is over the altar in the S. aisle, and represents the Virgin standing on clouds, supporting the infant Saviour.

The *Hofgarten* is one of the finest public gardens in Germany, much varied in surface, having groves and water, and commanding a good view of the Rhine; it is a very agreeable promenade. There is a *Theatre* here, and music is very much cultivated.

Düsseldorf derives its chief importance and prosperity from its situation on the Rhine; it serves as a port for the merchandise sent from the industrious manufacturing districts of the Duchy of Berg. Cottons and cloths are brought down hither from Elberfeld, iron-ware from Sohlingen, and limestone from Ratingen, to be shipped and exported.

English Ch. Service on Sunday at the German Protestant Temple, Berger-Strasse, at 11½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.

Pempelfort, in the vicinity of the

town on the E., was the residence of the philosopher Frederick Jacobi, and the resort of Göthe, Wieland, Herder, Stolberg, and a host of distinguished literary men of the last cent.

The mansion of Count Spee, at *Helldorf*, about 12 m. from Düsseldorf, near the Calcum stat., on the railroad to Duisburg, contains Frescoes by modern German artists of great excellence:—1. The interview of Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor, in St. Mark's, Venice, by *Cornelius;* 2. Henry the Lion, the head of the Guelphic party, submitting to the Emp. Barbarossa; 3. The Humiliation of the Milanese to Barbarossa—both by *Mücke;* and, 4. Barbarossa seizing with his own hand the Saracen standard, by *Lessing;* two other designs by Mücke and Lessing.

Düsselthal, 3 m. from Düsseldorf, is a sequestrated Abbey, converted into an asylum for destitute children by the benevolent exertions of Count von der Recke, who with his family resides on the spot, and devotes his time and attention to the institution. About 140 children of both sexes receive a plain, useful education, and are taught some trade by which they may maintain themselves respectably.

Railroads—from Düsseldorf to Cologne; trains in 1 h. (Rte. 66)—to Elberfeld, Minden, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Berlin (in 9 h.) (Rte. 67)

The *Steamer* takes 5 h. in ascending, 2½ in descending the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The Rhine winds so much as to render the distance by water about one-fourth greater than that by land.

l. Soon after quitting Düsseldorf the steeple of Neuss (p. 118) is visible. Drusus is said to have thrown a bridge over the Rhine here: at present there is a flying bridge at Hetdorf.

rt. Benrath Stat., a handsome château, built by the Electors of Cleves and Berg, and inhabited by Murat while grand duke, is seen at a distance.

l. Zons, a town of many towers. The river Coupper is crossed.

rt. Mühlheim Stat., a flourishing town. Close to it is Stammheim, the seat of Count Fürstenberg, with its new Gothic chapel.

l. *Cologne Station.* (Rte. 36).

In *descending the Rhine* from Cologne to Rotterdam, a steamer reaches Nijmegen in 12 or 14 h. From Nijmegen to Rotterdam, 8 h.

ROUTE 35.

NIJMEGEN TO COLOGNE, BY CLEVES, AND GELDERN OR XANTEN.

17 Pruss. m.=82 Eng. m.; *Schnell-post* daily by Xanten and Geldern in 14 h.

About 6 m. from Nijmegen the Dutch frontier is passed, and the Prussian custom-house (§ 43) is reached at

1¾ Kranenburg. Before entering Cleves the road passes through the beautiful park called the Thiergarten.

1¼ CLEVES (Germ. KLEVE, French Clèves). *Inns:* Prinz Mauritz von Nassau, very good, fine view; Hotel zum Thiergarten, good and reasonable; König von Preussen. Cleves is about 2½ m. from the Rhine, but is connected with it by a canal; it has 7500 Inhab., and is capital of the duchy of Cleves, an ancient possession of the house of Prussia. It is built upon 3 gentle hills, and perhaps received its name from the Latin word *clivum*, a slope. The country around is charming from its beauty and fertility, and the pleasing variety of hills and valleys clothed with wood and verdure.

The old castle called the *Schwanenburg*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cleves, in which the ill-fated Anne was born, whom Henry VIII. termed a "Flanders mare," is now converted into public offices. The oldest part of it is a massive and picturesque *Tower*, 180 ft. high, built 1439, on the top of a rock, and overlooking the country far and wide. There is a very extensive view from it. It derives its name of "the Swan's Tower" from a traditional story of a strange knight who appeared to a Duchess of Cleves in a vessel drawn by a swan; she fell in love with him, and married him, but after 10 years the swan returned and bore him away from his wife, who never saw him more. The tale forms the subject of one of Mr. Southey's poems. The *Church* con-several monuments of the Counts of Cleves. The *Prinzenhof* is a handsome building, erected by John Maurice Prince of Nassau-Siegen, 1663, now occupied by the Count von der Lippe: and at Berg und Thal, 2 m. off, on the road to Xanten, within a grove of trees, is the prince's iron tomb. The *Thiergarten* is an agreeable pleasure-ground, containing a mineral spring, and commanding a fine view. There is a fine panoramic view from Clevesberg, which is near the Hotel zum Thiergarten, and only a pleasant walk from the Hotel Prinz Mauritz.

Cleves is about 4½ m. from Emmerich. *Eilwägen* daily to Nijmegen in 3 h.

1¾ Goch. A bad road to Crefeld.

1¾ Kevelaer.

1¼ Geldern. *Inn:* Schwarzer Adler, 3600 inhab.

1½ Aldekerk.

2¼ CREFELD (*Inns:* Wilder Mann; Goldner Anker), a flourishing town of 25,897 Inhab., with spacious streets and handsome houses, which, by their neatness, give to this place all the appearance of a Dutch town. It owes its prosperity to the manufactures of silk and velvet, which employ 6000 persons. Part of the silk goods introduced into England as French are in fact manufactured here, and are equal in quality to the French. The annual produce of the looms amounts to 4,000,000 dollars.

2½ NEUSS. *Inns:* Römischer Kaiser; Rheinischer Hof. It is supposed to be the Novesium of the Romans, and to have been built by Drusus, who threw a bridge over the Rhine here. The Cologne gate, still called the *Drusus Thor*, is Roman in the lower part, the upper being of the 14th cent.: some cannon-balls from the siege of Charles the Bold have been built into it. The town is mentioned by Tacitus; in his time it lay close to the Rhine, which at present flows 1½ m. from it. It has 7000 Inhab.

The *Ch. of St. Quirinus*, a splendid edifice, appears, from an inscription in the wall on the S. side of the interior, to have been built in 1208. It, especially the W. end and tower, is one of the most remarkable specimens of the transition from the round to the pointed style. Observe in the highly ornamented W. end the beginning of that fulness of ornament which was developed in the pointed style: also the trefoil and quatrefoil patterns taking the place of the plain panelling of the round style. The 4 pinnacles at the angles of the W. tower are evidently later additions. Inside, although most of the side arches are pointed, the vaulting of the nave is round. Observe the oblong cupola, and the peculiar form of the windows in the nave, aisles, transepts, and cupola. This form seems to have been adopted in order to give more light where there was not sufficient space for a large circular window. The cupola is ornamented with some early paintings by *Cornelius*, in *chiaro oscuro*.

Leaving Neuss, the road traverses the abandoned bed of the Rhine.

2 Dormagen.

2¾ COLOGNE, in Rte. 36.

Between Cleves and Neuss the traveller has the choice of another post-road, which is better than the preceding, but is also longer. It passes

1¾ Calcar. In the *Ch.* (14th cent.) are fine altar-pieces by John V. Calcar.

2 XANTEN (*Inn*, Nieder-Rheinischer Hof), a town of 3400 Inhab., the Castra Vetera of the Romans. Julius Cæsar is said to have built a fort here, and the Prætorian camp of Varus, from which he led the Roman legions across the Rhine, was on the neighbouring hill called Fürstenberg. According to one version of the legend, the Emp. Maximian, about 290 A.D., caused St. Gereon and the Theban legion, amounting to 6000 men, to be executed here because they had become Christians. The scene of this legend is also placed at Agaunum, now St. Maurice, in the Canton Valais, Switzerland; but of course this version is not received at Cologne, where the traveller may see the bones of the legion in St. Gereon's Church. The *Church of St. Victor* is a very ancient and beautiful structure, well worth notice, in the pointed style of architecture (date 1383), except the W. front, probably built 1128. The

altar-piece is the best work of *Barth. de Bruyn*, a Cologne painter, 1534. The country around affords abundant traces of its ancient masters, in the variety of Roman antiquities every day brought to light. There is a very extensive collection of them here, belonging to Mr. Houben, a notary. At Xanten stood the castle of the Niebelungen, the heroes of the old German epic, and here Siegfried, the slayer of the dragon, was born, according to it. Beyond Xanten the road is heavy sand and gravel; it passes by the scarcely distinguishable site of a Roman amphitheatre.

1¾ Grünthal.

1 Rheinburg, formerly a strong fortress, had the honour to be captured by Louis XIV. in person, 1672.

1¼ Meurs.

1¼ Uerdingen. There is a direct road from this to Neuss, leaving Crefeld on one side, to

3 Neuss. Hence to Cologne 4¾ Germ. m., as above.

ROUTE 36.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO COLOGNE.—RAILROAD.

9⅓ Prussian m.=43½ Eng. m.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Germ. Aachen). *Inns:* Grand Monarque, chez Dremel; first-rate to those who travel in first-rate style, and not bad for others; table-d'hôte at 2 and 5; — Nuellen's Hotel is recommended as capital, in a good situation, close to the Fountain; — H. d'Empereur; — Grand Hotel, good and moderate, close to the Baths; —Bellevue, good and well situated; —Couronne Impériale, very good and quiet;—H. des Quatre Saisons, kept by Huber, in a fine airy situation, also very good.—*G.* — Dragon d'Or, good; —H. de la Rose.

The passports of travellers who have just entered Prussia from the Belgian frontier are examined here, and viséd by the authorities. The passports taken from travellers by the Railway remain 2 days at the station —if not reclaimed thence within that time, they are forwarded to the H. de Ville. Passports of travellers not stopping here are returned immediately.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a town of 47,518 Inhab. (1973 Protestants), was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquis Granum.* The warm springs were a sufficient inducement to fix that bath-loving people on the spot, and remains of their baths are constantly found in digging. It is to Charlemagne, however, that the city owes its eminence. He was born here, as some conjecture, and without doubt died here, 814. He raised it to the rank of second city in his empire, and made it capital of his dominions N. of the Alps, appointing it the place of coronation for the German emperors, his successors, 37 of whom, and 11 empresses, were crowned here between 814 and 1531.

In the middle ages it flourished with the privileges of a Free Imperial City, and attained great eminence in its manufactures, especially in that of cloth, for which it is celebrated even to the present day.

It was the scene of many Diets of the Empire, and of several councils of the Church; and in later times it has been distinguished by the Congresses held here:—1. In 1668, when a treaty of peace was concluded between France and Spain;—2. In 1748, when a general peace was signed by the sovereigns of Europe; and—3. In 1818, at which the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and King of Prussia, were present in person, and Ambassadors were sent from George IV. and Louis XVIII., to decide on the evacuation of France by the Allied armies.

After the Peace of Paris Aix was separated from France, to which it had been united by Napoleon, and added to the dominions of the King of Prussia. The handsome new streets and fine buildings erected since that event, as well as the increase of population, show a return to its ancient prosperity. Indeed it has rapidly risen into importance as a manufacturing town. The huge chimneys starting up on all sides, and the clouds of smoke, are evidence of this. Since the days of the Romans and Charlemagne it has been celebrated as a watering-place, and is annually frequented by many thousand visitors.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Rathhaus), in the market-place, is a large and somewhat imposing building, erected 1353, on the site of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, in which Charlemagne was born. It has 3 floors, vaulted, and a staircase, erected 1851, leads to each. The *Tower of Granus*, at the E. end (where the Passport and Police Office is), said erroneously to be of Roman origin, was built 1215. The semicircular tower on the W. side belonged to the Carlovingian Palace. The Rathhaus is remarkable as the place of meeting of the two Congresses of 1748 and 1818. In the grand saloon (Kaisersaal), on the 3rd floor, where the conferences were held, are some modern frescoes,—scenes from the Life of Charlemagne, by *Rethel;* and in a small room on the lower floor, some bad pictures of the members of the Congresses collectively, and some equally bad portraits of the ministers and sovereigns who assisted at them; among them, that of Lord Sandwich, the English minister, is conspicuous; also Napoleon's portrait, presented by himself to the town. A smaller room was occupied by Sir Thomas Lawrence as a painting-room, in 1818, while taking the portraits of the sovereigns and other eminent persons then assembled, for the gallery at Windsor.

In the centre of the square is a fountain surmounted by the bronze *statue* of the *Empr. Charlemagne*, erected 1620. A turreted house opposite the Rathhaus, and the Old Prison, or *Kornhaus*, in the Schmiede-Strasse, having a good front with statues of the 7 Electors (XII. cent.), are remarkable.

The *Münster* or *Domkirche* (*Cathedral*) consists of 2 parts, erected at different times, in different styles. The *nave*, an octagon within, but having externally 16 sides, with round arches, stands on the spot where Charlemagne had erected (796–804) "the chapel," after which the city was named. He designed it to be a burial-place for himself, causing it to be constructed in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was consecrated by Pope Leo III., "with a ceremony worthy of its splendour; 365 archbishops and bishops were to be present at the solemnity, but, unluckily, 2 were missing; and there is no knowing what might have resulted if 2 reverend prelates of Tongres, quietly reposing in their graves at Maestricht, had not been so kind as to walk out and supply the vacant seats at the ceremony. So says the tradition of the place." The original church was destroyed by the Normans, and rebuilt in its present form by the Empr. Otho III. in 983, no doubt partly in conformity with the ancient plan, and perhaps with the old materials; it is decidedly one of the oldest buildings in Germany. On the rt.-hand side of the great door is the figure of a she-bear which has puzzled antiquarians. The brass doors and rails of the church are very ancient.

The position of the *Tomb*, in which once reposed the mortal remains of Charlemagne, is marked by a large slab of marble under the centre of the dome, inscribed with the words "CAROLO MAGNO." A massive brazen chandelier (the candlesticks are modern) hangs above it, the gift of the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa. The vault below, now empty, was opened by him in 1165. It had already been opened, A.D. 997, by Otho III., after Pope Paschal III. had made Charlemagne a saint. He found the body of Charlemagne not reclining in his coffin, as is the usual fashion of the dead, but seated in his throne as one alive, clothed in the imperial robes, bearing the sceptre in his hand, and on his knees a copy of the Gospels. On his fleshless brow was the crown, the imperial mantle covered his shoulders, the sword Joyeuse was by his side, and the pilgrim's pouch, which he had borne always while living, was still fastened to his girdle. All these venerable relics were removed, and used in the coronation ceremonies of succeeding Emperors of Germany. They are now deposited at Vienna. The *throne*, in which the body of Charlemagne was seated, alone remains here: it is placed in the gallery (Hoch Münster) running round the octagon, facing the choir. It is an arm-chair, in shape somewhat like that of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, but made of slabs of white marble, which, during the coronation, were covered with plates of gold. It is protected by wooden boards, which the sacristan will remove to satisfy a stranger's curiosity. The arches of the gallery are now once more adorned with some of the 32 pillars of granite and porphyry brought by Charlemagne from the Exarch's Palace at Ravenna, and partly from the East. These were somewhat wantonly removed by the French: a part of them only were returned from Paris, the rest have been replaced by modern pillars given by the King of Prussia. In the side chapel of St. Nicholas stands an antique Sarcophagus of Parian marble, the work of Roman or Greek artists, ornamented with a fine bas-relief of the Rape of Proserpine: the feet of the dead Charlemagne originally rested in it, within his tomb.

The *Choir*, a more modern addition, begun in 1353, finished 1413, "is of prodigious height (114 ft.) and lightness, having the appearance of a stupendous lantern all of glass." It contains a pulpit, covered with plates of silver gilt, richly ornamented with carvings in ivory and precious stones: this is concealed by a wooden case, which the sacristan will remove. Mary Queen of Scots presented the image of the Virgin over the altar with a crown of gold, which was stolen in 1843, and all traces of it are lost. The Emp. Otho III. is buried beneath the high altar. Full musical mass every Sunday, at 10 A.M.

The only paintings worth notice in the Dom are an ancient piece in an upper chapel by *William Kalb*, and a fine altar-piece, in compartments, said to be by *Albert Dürer* (?), in the sacristy.

The *Treasury* or Sacristy of the church is very rich in relics. These are divided into the Lesser and the Greater relics. Among the former are the skull of Charlemagne, enclosed in a silver case, something like a barber's block, and his arm-bone, both taken, it is said, from his grave. It is recorded of Charlemagne that he was of tall stature, and this is believed to be confirmed by the immense length and thickness of this arm-bone; unluckily it has been discovered by one whose knowledge of anatomy leaves no room for doubting the fact, that the bone is no *arm* at all, but a *leg-bone*, or tibia! The case for the arm was the gift of Louis XI. of France, who had it made 1481. The rest of the bones of Charlemagne were discovered here, in 1847, in a chest, put away in a dark closet. Besides these are the *hunting-horn* of Charlemagne, formed of an elephant's tusk; also a locket of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross, 2 relics which he wore round his neck, in his grave, as well as while alive. The leathern girdle of Christ (on which may still be seen the impression of Constantine's seal), the cord which bound the rod which smote him, a nail of the Cross, the sponge which was filled with vinegar, that arm of Simeon on which he bore the infant Jesus, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, some manna from the Wilderness, and some bits of Aaron's rod, are still preserved here! It was upon these relics that the Emperor of Germany swore at his coronation.

The Grandes Reliques are shown only once in 7 years, from the 15th to the 27th of July. The next exhibition will take place in 1853. So sacred was this ceremony held, and so high was the privilege esteemed of obtaining a glimpse of them, that in former times no fewer than 150,000 pilgrims resorted to the spot from all parts on this occasion; and in 1846, the last exhibition, the number exceed 180,000. These relics were presented to Charlemagne by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and by Haroun-al-Raschid. They are deposited in a rich shrine of silver gilt, the work of artists of the 9th cent., and consist of —1. The robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity; it is of cotton, 5 ft. long. —2. The swaddling-clothes in which Jesus was wrapped; they are of cloth, as coarse as sacking, of a yellow colour. —3. The cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid.—4. The scarf worn by our Saviour at the Crucifixion, bearing stains of blood. Intermixed with these religious relics are many curious antique gems, some Babylonian cylinders, and the like, whi serve as jewels to ornament the saintly treasury. The *church plate* and articles of goldsmith's work, shrines, ampuls, reliquaries, crosses, chalices, &c., preserved in this sacristy, render it a perfect museum, and a real treasure of the best period of Gothic art, deserving attention for the inventive skill shown in the designs, and the excellent execution of the ornaments. Those who despise the relics will at least be gratified by the sight of the cases in which they are enshrined. "It is perhaps the richest collection of the kind remaining, and gives a vast idea of the wealth of the church in former days. The most remarkable pieces are 2 large shrines of silver gilt enamelled, with figures and inscriptions, said to be gifts of Otho III. and Frederick II.; the golden plates that covered the throne of Charlemagne, impressed with figures in the Byzantine style; a fine ivory cup; 2 pure Gothic reliquaries of gold, of the most beautiful workmanship, gifts of the Emp. Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, but evidently of much earlier date. All these well deserve the attention of the architectural student." —*F. S.*

The plate and the lesser relics are shown by the treasurer for a *fee* of 1 dollar or 4 fr.; and the throne, sarcophagus, and pulpit, by the verger, who expects ½ a dollar from a party.

A very handsome wide street leads from the Railway to the *Theatre*, and to the *Fountain of Elisa* (Elisenbrunnen), a fine building with a Doric colonnade; it serves the purpose of a pump-room, and has a café attached to it, elegantly fitted up. The guests, or visitors, repair hither early in the morning to drink the water, which, though conducted in pipes direct from the Emperor's spring, retains a temperature of 43° Réaumur. A band of excellent music plays at the spot until the middle of Sept., from 6 to 8 A.M., which is considered the end of the season; and breakfasts or dinners are provided in the apartments adjoining the spring. The building is named after the Q. of Prussia.

The *Mineral Springs* of Aix rise in the centre of the town; they are of 2 classes: the upper, which are the strongest and hottest; the lower, which are weaker and cooler. In the first class the principal spring is the *Source de l'Empereur;* it contains a larger quantity of sulphur than any other known in Europe; and when the vapour arising from it is confined, and not allowed to escape, it deposits crystals of sulphur. It has a temperature of 143° Fahr., and owes its disagreeable taste to the presence of supersulphuretted hydrogen gas.

This and the 2 contiguous sources supply—1. The *Bain de l'Empereur*, situated in the street called the Büchel, and containing 20 baths.—2. The *Bain Neuf*, comfortable, and better lighted than No. 1. The charge for the sulphureous bath is 1¼ fr.; for the vapour bath 4 fr.—3. *Bain de la Reine d'Hongrie.*—4. *Bain St. Quirin*, having only 38° Réaumur. So great is the heat of these springs that the waste water allowed to escape through the sewers of the town is employed by the common people to wash their linen; and not only saves them the expense of fuel, but also of soap, since the natron or alkaline salt contained in it supplies its place. It may be observed that linen washed in the water acquires so disagreeable an odour, that strangers will repent if they allow their clothes to be subjected to it.

The baths supplied by the lower spring, situated in the street called Comphausbad, are—1. *Le Bain de la Rose.*—2. *Bain St. Corneille.*—3. *Bain St. Charles.*—4. *Comphausbad*, appropriated to the use of the poor.

Besides the warm spring there are also sources of chalybeate water, to receive which a Bath-house and Hotel are erected in the Neue Strasse.

The bath-houses are the property of the town, and are let to tenants: they contain lodgings, and are pretty much on a par.

The *Redoute*, or Gaming-house, in the Comphausbad-Strasse, corresponds with what in other watering-places is called the Kursaal. The lower story is occupied by print and music shops, by a restaurant, and a reading-room, where the principal European newspapers are to be found. In the grand suite of apartments balls are given once or twice a-week during the season, but they are principally devoted to gambling.—Games of hazard, rouge-et-noir, roulette, &c., are carried on in them, from 4½ to 6½, and from 9½ in the evening till 11½. The tables are open to all comers except the inhabitants of the town and officers in the Prussian army, who are expressly forbidden by a police order to play at the tables, and a police officer is stationed in each room to prevent the infringement of this law; but it is evaded nevertheless. The rooms are principally frequented at noon, and after the theatre is over. Before 10 P.M. the lowest stake allowed is a thaler. Public gaming-tables are tolerated in no other spot in the Prussian dominions; and are only suffered here in consideration of the benefit which the town derives from the number of strangers whom they annually attract, and who would resort elsewhere if gaming were prohibited. The tables are let out to a company, who are compelled to apply a large portion of their gains to the improvement of the town and the walks in the neighbourhood.

The *Manufacture of Cloth*, the most important in Aix-la-Chapelle, employs 3000 persons in the town; and more than 12,000 in it and its immediate neighbourhood are occupied in preparing the wool. There are about 2000 *needlemakers* in the town, and it contains a large manufactory of spinning machinery. Nearly 50 large factories are in activity at Aix and Burtscheid.

At Mayer's *Library* a book is kept in which the addresses of English visiters to Aix are entered. Here are to be found English newspapers. H. Benrath has a well-furnished library and music-shop. He keeps the subscription book for the English Church.

Physician. Dr. Velter, speaks English.

The *Boulevard*, above alluded to, is a pleasant promenade, occupying the place of the levelled ditch and walls of the town, prettily laid out, shaded by fine trees. The *Environs* of Aix abound in beautiful walks. A pleasant walk of ¾ m. from the gates of Aix leads by an avenue of trees to

Borcette (Germ. Burtscheid), a small town of 5000 inhab. and a watering-place. On the way the noble viaduct is passed, which carries the Cologne railway (p. 124) over the valley of Burtscheid. Persons intending to take the waters, and desiring retirement, will find this a less expensive place of residence than Aix. *Inns:* Bain de la Rose (Rosenbad), quiet and comfortable; good baths and table-d'hôte; *G.*—H. St. Charles, good;—Bain de l'Epée, an old castle converted into an hotel; board and lodging less than 5 fr. per day.

The principal source, called *Fontaine bouillante*, Kochbrunnen, is hotter than any at Aix (179° Fahrenheit); it resembles the Aix waters in its contents, but, while they are nauseous from the taste of sulphur, this is almost tasteless: all that can be detected is a slightly saline flavour, by no means disagreeable. It rises in the open air in the middle of the principal street. Burtscheid also contains springs of saline water not unlike that of Wiesbaden. The hot springs are so copious that the rivulet formed by the union of them runs warm;—das Warme Bach.

About half a mile N. of Aix, on the opposite side to Borcette, beyond the Sandkaul Thor, is the hill called the *Louisberg*, or *Lousberg*, 200 ft. high, surmounted by a pyramid or obelisk, raised for trigonometrical purposes, near which a beautiful view is obtained of Aix, of the line of the Railway, and along the rich valley (Süersthal) strewn with country-houses. The white pilgrimage church on the Salvatorsberg is a conspicuous object. The summit of the Louisberg may be reached in ¼ hr. by an easy carriage-road, and between 4 and 5 crowds of people flock thither. On the lower slope stands a handsome, Restaurant and Café, the *Belvedere*, with a saloon commanding a noble prospect.

About 3 m. off is a very pretty garden, called *Kaisersruhe*. On the way thither is *Tivoli*, an agreeable pleasure-ground. About 2½ m. from Aix, on the road to Treves (Rte. 43), is *Schloss Schönforst*, a fragment of a Castle, now converted into a pretty garden—fine view. Near this *Schönthal*, a public garden, communicating with sor wooded valleys. An agreeable drive of 3 m. along the Burtscheid road, and by the Ronheid Stat., leads to Carlshöhe, a thickly wooded ridge, laid out as walks. A pleasant walk, is to the *Frankenburg*, described below, 1 m. distant from the Adalbertsthor.

About 2 m. out of Aix, on the rt. of the post-road to Cologne, is the château of Kalkofen, in which General Eliott, the brave defender of Gibraltar, died, having killed himself, it is said, by an excessive use of the waters.

Carriages for hire are expensive at Aix; between 4 and 6 dollars are asked per diem. 2½ fr. an hour, with *pour boire* to driver. There are droskies and omnibuses at the railway, § 20 A.

Schnellposts (§ 50) to Düsseldorf, Maestricht, and Treves (Rte. 43), and Crefeld.

Railroads—to Cologne, trains 4 times a-day in 2½ hrs.; to Liége 4 times a-day; to Brussels and Antwerp 3 times, and to Ostend twice a-day, in 12 hrs. To Maestricht begun; one direct to Düsseldorf is about to be constructed.

Railroad to Cologne, 9·33 G. m. = 71 kilomètres, or 43½ Eng. m.

The terminus stands midway between Aix-la-Chapelle and Borcette. A noble *Viaduct*, 892 ft. long and 70 ft. high in the centre, consisting of 2 tiers of 15 small and 20 large brick arches, carries the railway from the station across the narrow valley of the Wurmbach, in which Borcette is built. A good view is obtained, a little beyond it, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Lousberg behind.

(l.) Close by the side of the railway, 1 m. from Aix, stands the *Castle of Frankenburg*, an ivy-clad and ruined tower of considerable antiquity, to which a more modern edifice (date 1642) is attached. Charlemagne is said to have founded and inhabited a castle on this spot; and here, according to the legend, died his beloved queen Fastrada. He caused her body to be enclosed in a coffin of glass, and never quitted it day or night, neglecting the concerns of his empire, and abandoning himself wholly to grief, until Turpin the Wise, watching one day until he slept, opened the coffin, took off the golden wedding ring from the dead queen's finger, threw it into the castle moat, and thus released the emperor from the spell of sorrow.

(l.) The village Nirm is seen just before we enter the cutting leading to the *Nirmer Tunnel*, a costly work, though only 327 yards long, which carries the railway through the basin of hills which surrounds Aix. Traversing a beautiful wood called Reichswald, we reach

1·35 rt. Stolberg Stat. (Hissels and Welters *Inns*.) Stolberg, a manufacturing town of 3000 Inhab., lies about 3 m. S. of this, up a valley studded with mills, forges, and country seats. The town is surmounted by a picturesque old *castle* on the top of the hill. The principal manufacture is that of brass, and the conversion of it into wire, &c. Zinc is obtained from mines in the vicinity.

The district traversed by the railway, and in which Stolberg lies, is a productive coalfield, supplying numerous manufactories of iron and glass, &c. It is scattered over with houses, steam-engines, and chimneys.

l. and rt. The village Pumpe, which includes extensive iron-works, is inhabited chiefly by coal-miners, and receives its name from the steam-engines used to pump water out of the coalmine near to which the railroad passes. Excellent coal is furnished hence, and is much used by the steamboats on the Rhine. Some of the shafts are more than 1000 ft. deep.

After crossing the Inde, the small stream flowing out of the vale of Stolberg, a second tunnel of no great length, driven through the rock of the Ichenberg in a curve, brings the railroad to

·43 l. Eschweiler stat. *Inn*: Post. This is an industrious town of 3600 Inhab., on the Inde, having manufactures of silk, iron, wire, &c., and an old picturesque *castle* close to the railway, on the l., restored in the ancient style, and rendered habitable by a private gentleman.

The fortress of Jülich (p. 135) is about 9 m. from this stat.

We next pass l. the old Castle of Nothberg, flanked by 4 round towers. From the top of a high embankment a good view is obtained of the pleasing vale of the Inde, which is finally concealed by the sides of the deep cutting leading to

1·05 Langerwehe Stat. A viaduct of 7 arches conveys the railroad over the vale of the Wehe beyond this stat. On the rt., after coming out of the cutting beyond this, lie the village and castle *Merode*, with 4 towers at the angles, 2 high and 2 low, capped with irregularly shaped spires. This is the cradle of a family still existing in Belgium, one of whose ancestors, in the 30 years' war, was leader of a free corps in the Imperial army, distinguished above all others for its insubordination, habits of plunder, and brutality. The name "Merodeurer" became a by-word for a plunderer, and a name of terror so widely understood, that it has been adopted even in our own language in the word "marauder," properly applied to undisciplined soldiers, who desert their corps to steal.

The railway is carried through the midst of the village Dhorn, and a little to the l. of Gürzenich, before it crosses, by a bridge of 6 arches, the Ruhr, a river well known in strategic history, especially in the revolutionary French campaign of 1792-3.

Less than 1 m. beyond the Ruhr lies

1·25 Düren Stat. — *Inns:* Post (Pfälzer Hof), good; Esser's, near the railroad, best. Düren is a town of 8000 inhab., devoted to manufactures, the chief of which are of cloth and paper. The *Ch. of St. Anne*, with a high tower, possesses the head of that saint enclosed in a strong box. A Protestant church has been recently built. Charles V. was nearly killed by a shot fired from the walls by a townsman, as he was besieging Düren, which he took and destroyed, after an obstinate resistance, with a force amounting to 61,800 men, in the year 1543. Düren owes its origin and name to the Roman station Marcodurum, mentioned by Tacitus. There is nothing very remarkable in the town. [A pleasant excursion may be made up the valley of the Ruhr to the picturesque village Niedeggen, 8 m. S. of Düren, on a hill crowned by ruins of the *Castle* in which Engelbert Archbishop of Cologne was imprisoned 1267-70, commanding an extensive view, including the *battle-field of Zülpich* (Tolbiacum), where Clovis defeated the Alemanni, A.D. 496, and, becoming a convert to Christianity, was baptized, it is said, in the *font* still preserved in the venerable crypt under the parish church. Zülpich is about 10 m. S. E. of Düren.]

A cutting nearly 3 m. long carries the railway through the high ground which separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Rhine. It terminates a little way short of

1·25 Buir Stat.

The railroad is carried by a high embankment over the lowlands of the valley of the Erft, which river is crossed on 3 bridges a little before reaching

1·5 Horrem Stat.

l. Beyond the village rises the Castle of Frenz, whose ancient owners were descended from one of the 15 noble families of Cologne who traced their descent from colonists established in that city by the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 108!

The railway passes from the valley of the Erft into that of the Rhine by the *Königsdorfer Tunnel*, 1 m. long, carried through a hill of sand 136 ft. below the summit, and lined with brick.

·67. Königsdorf Stat.

l. of Brauwerter see the tower, a large Benedictine convent, now a Penitentiary. In the fine *Ch.* (13th cent.) is an engraved monumental slab, and some paintings on the roof.

Close beyond this the high road from Cologne to Jülich is crossed.

·88. Mungersdorf Stat.

A fine view is presented of Cologne, with its many towers and steeples; conspicuous among which rises the octagon of St. Gereon. Just where the railroad arrives abreast of the walls, it passes (rt.) one of the detached forts, half-buried towers, surrounded by trees like an island in the open plain, each capable of mounting 100 guns, forming part of the defences of the city, and a second, on the l., shortly before reaching the

·95. COLOGNE *Terminus*, which is on the l. bank of the Rhine, below the city, and 3 m. distant from the stat. of the Bonn Railway. Omnibuses to the several hotels. *Steam-ferry* across th

Rhine to the Minden and Berlin Rly. Cabs, Germ. Droschken, stand for hire. After passing along the winter harbour, a dock to protect vessels from the ice, Cologne is entered by the Eigelsteins Thor, an old fortified gateway which is inconveniently narrow.

COLOGNE (Germ. Köln, Dutch Keulen). *Inns:* On the Rhine Quay, close to the steamers, are—Rheinischer Hof, clean and well conducted, though dear; Grand Hôtel Royal, very good; Hôtel de Cologne. Holländischer Hof; In the middle of the town are—the Hôtel Disch, Brücken Strasse, recommended; Kaiserlicher Hof, near the post-office; Mainzer Hof, near the diligences, good. *Inns* in Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine: Hôtel de Bellevue, *excellent*, commanding from its front windows a fine view of Cologne, and not far from the station of the Minden, Hanover, and Berlin Railway; Prinz Karl; H. Fuchs. These inns have gardens overlooking the river, in which there is commonly music every evening in summer.

Droskies (cabs) 15-20 S. gr. the hour; a drive of 15-20 min., with 1 or 2 persons, 5 S. gr.; with 3 or 4, 10 S. gr. Tariff of prices is hung up in every cab.

Cologne is a fortified town on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 90,085 (8566 Protestants), including Deutz, its suburb, and Tête de Pont, on the rt. bank, with which it is connected by a *boat bridge* 1400 ft. long. It is the largest and wealthiest city on the Rhine, and a free port.

Cologne owes its existence to a camp pitched here by the Romans, under Marcus Agrippa, which was afterwards enlarged and rendered permanent by the removal, under Tiberius, of a native tribe, called the Ubii, from the rt. bank of the Rhine (Tacitus, Ann. I. 36), and their settlement at the spot now occupied by Cologne. This first city was called *Civitas Ubiorum.* More than 80 years after, Agrippina, mother of Nero, sent hither a *colony* of Roman veterans, and gave to it her own name, calling it *Colonia* Agrippina. A part of its ancient appellation is still retained in the modern name of *Cologne.*

Cologne abounds in historical associations. Traces of the possession of this city by the Romans remain, not only in various fragments of walls, originally part of the outer defences, though now far within the city, and in the numerous altars, inscriptions, coins, &c., which come to light almost wherever the ground is turned up, but even in the features and complexions of its inhabitants, who are said to betray their hereditary blood, and to differ considerably from their German neighbours. The inhabitants were so proud of their Roman origin, that up to the time of the French revolution the higher citizens styled themselves patricians — the 2 burgomasters wore the consular toga, and were attended by lictors—while the town banners bore the pompous inscription S. P. Q. C. The foundations of the Roman walls may be traced in the very heart of the present city through the street Auf der Burgmauer, by the Zeughaus—by the *Klarenthurm*, a tower of brick in *opus reticulatum*, called Roman, though really a work of the Franks, but standing on the Roman wall; thence through numerous gardens past the Apostles' church to the Lach, where is another so-called Roman tower, and the Marsilstein; thence eastward to St. Mary's Church, where the capitol stood; thence past the Rathhaus, which occupies the site of the Roman Prætorium, to the Dom.

The existing *outer Walls* of Cologne present one of the most perfect examples of the fortifications of the middle ages, with picturesque flanking towers and gate-houses. They were built between the 12th and 15th cent. The greater part is probably of about the year 1185. The extent of Cologne along the bank of the Rhine, from the tower at the upper end called the Bayenthurm, down to the small tower at the lower end called the Thürmchen, is about 2¼ Eng. m., and the extent round the wall on the land side between these same towers is about 4½ Eng. m.

Agrippina, mother of Nero, was born here, in the camp of her father Germanicus; Trajan here received the summons to assume the Imperial purple; Vitellius and Sylvanus were proclaimed Emperors of Rome on the spot, and the latter was murdered in the Capitol. At a later period, 508, Clovis was declared king of the Franks at Cologne. From the middle of the 12th nearly to the end of the 15th cent., Cologne was the most flourishing city of Northern Europe, one of the chief emporiums of the Hanseatic League, concentrating the trade of the East, and keeping up a direct and constant communication with Italy. From this connection, not only the productions, but also the arts of the East, were at once transferred to the then remote West of Europe. The architecture of many of the oldest churches is identical with that of Italy, and there is some similarity between the paintings of the early Italian and Rhenish schools; it is even probable that the Southern school of art was indebted to the artists of the North for some portion of its excellence. "In the middle ages, from its wealth, power, and the considerable ecclesiastical foundations of its bishops, it was often called the Rome of the North."—*Hope*. Another relic of the ancient alliance with Italy is the *Carnival*, which is celebrated here, and nowhere else in the N. of Europe, in the same manner, and almost with as much spirit and pomp of masquerading, &c., as in Rome or Venice. The procession of masks is tolerated even in the streets here, and in one or two other towns of the Rhenish provinces, as an ancient custom. Another amusement common in Italy, but found nowhere in Germany but at Cologne, is the *Puppet Theatre* (Puppen Theater — Henneschen), Blind-Gasse, near the Haymarket, where droll farces are performed by dolls; and the dialogue, spoken in the patois of the country, and full of satirical local allusions, is carried on by persons concealed behind the scenes.

Cologne has an interest for the Englishman, from various associations. William Caxton settled here, 1470, and here learned the art of printing, which he speedily transferred to his own country.

In 1259 Cologne obtained the staple right by which all vessels were compelled to unload here, and ship their cargoes in Cologne bottoms. The Cologne merchants enjoyed important privileges in England; Henry VI. granted them the exclusive use of the Guildhall in London. After its period of prosperity and splendour, during which the city could send forth 30,000 fighting men, came the season of decay. Commerce took a new route across the continent of Europe, and Cologne fell under the blighting domination of priests. The uncontrolled sway of bigoted ecclesiastical rulers, on 3 occasions, marred its prosperity, and finally completed its downfall. The first injurious act of intolerance was the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, 1425; the second, the banishment of the weavers; and the third, the expatriation of the Protestants, 1618. The injury done to the city by these arbitrary acts is best proved by the desolate condition to which they reduced it, contrasted with the increasing prosperity of Aix-la-Chapelle, Verviers, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Mühlheim, Solingen, and other cities, in which the exiles, victims of these persecutions, who were almost invariably the most industrious and useful citizens, settled themselves. During this period the number of churches and convents multiplied enormously. Cologne is said to have had as many steeples as there were days in the year; there are still 20 churches here. Before the French revolution, the number of buildings devoted to religious uses was 200; she is now content with 29, but many of the buildings remain, applied to the secular purposes to which the French first turned them. 2500 of the inhab. were ecclesiastics; and, as a natural consequence, more than twice that number were beggars, who subsisted principally on the monks. The French revolution nowhere created a greater change than here; the rich foundations were all plundered, the convents secularised, the churches stripped, and converted into warehouses and stables.

The transport of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland, Belgium, and Westphalia, employr great many vessels and persons. There are considerable sugar refineries here.

Of late years trade has greatly revived; improvements have followed increasing prosperity, and under the Prussian government the town is throwing off the dirty and gloomy appearance for which it was notorious. Many of the streets have been widened and paved, new streets and houses built, and old ones repaired; and some of the thoroughfares boast of traffic and crowds like those of London. A large portion of the space enclosed within the walls, formerly the fields and gardens of conventual houses, is rapidly becoming covered with buildings.

One of the leading causes of the decline of the prosperity of Cologne in the 16th cent. was the closing of the navigation of the Rhine by the Dutch. This restriction was removed in 1837, pursuant to treaty, and Cologne now trades directly with the countries beyond sea. Seagoing vessels are constructed here. A new quay with bonded warehouses has been constructed just below the bridge. Seagoing vessels lie alongside. The yearly increasing prosperity, fostered by the continuance of peace, and augmented by the convergence to this point of the Railroads from Paris, Antwerp, and Berlin, have caused Cologne again to raise her head high among the chief cities of Europe. This huge carcase of ruined buildings and vacant enclosures, revived by increasing wealth, is swelling out into its former proportions, and flourishing both in population and industry.

The objects of interest in Cologne being spread over a wide space, the following plan for seeing them in succession, without retracing his steps, may be useful to the stranger:—

Begin with the Cathedral: close to it is the Museum; thence by the Jesuits' Church (a gorgeous combination of Gothic and Italian architecture) to St. Ursula (the curious in architecture should visit St. Cunibert's); from St. Ursula to St. Gereon; pass the Roman (?) Tower to the Apostles' Church; to St. Peter's, St. Mary's in the Capitol, the Gürzenich, and the Rathhaus, which completes the circuit.

The Cathedral (Domkirche), though begun in 1248, by Archbp. Conrad of Hochsteden, has remained up to the present time a fragment, and had very nearly become a ruin. The choir was consecrated in 1322: but in 1509 a stop was put to its further progress. Had the original plan been completed (views of the intended edifice are to be procured), it would have been the St. Peter's of Gothic architecture. Even in its present state, it is one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe. It is to be regretted that the name of the great architect who designed so splendid a structure has been lost: one Master Gerhard, who was living 1252, is the builder earliest named, but nothing is *known* of him. The 2 principal towers, according to the original designs, were to have been raised to the height of 500 ft. That which is most finished at present is not above one-third of the height. On its top still remains the crane employed by the masons to raise the stones for the building. And it has stood for centuries. It was once taken down; but a tremendous thunder-storm, which occurred soon after, was attributed to its removal by the superstitious citizens, and it was therefore instantly replaced, or a similar one set up in its stead. Its permanent presence there may have indicated that the idea of completing this noble structure was not abandoned; and until recently (1849), its completion appeared probable even in the present generation.

From 1824 to 1842, 215,000 thalers had been laid out on the building by the late and present Kings of Prussia. All this, however, was expended merely in repairs rendered indispensable by long ages of neglect. This restoration has been conducted in a masterly manner, the faulty stone from the Drachenfels, on the exterior, replaced by another of a sounder texture, and the workmanship in the new sculpture and masonry is at least equal to the old. The stone used is no longer that of the Drachenfels, but is brought from Andernach and Treves, and is of volcanic origin.

A fresh impulse was given to the works on the accession of the present

King, who contributed more largely to its funds, and on 4th Sept. 1842 laid the foundation stone of the transept. An Association also, called *Dom-bau Verein*, has been established, with branches in all parts of Europe, to collect subscriptions for completing the edifice according to the original design. The result has been nearly a million dollars paid between 1842 and 51. The architect, Zwirner, estimates the cost of finishing it at 2,000,000 dollars for the nave, transepts, &c., and 3,000,000 doll. for the towers and façade; in all 750,000*l*. In Sept. 1848, the nave, aisles, and transepts were thrown open; a temporary wooden roof covering in the nave and transept just above the triforium. The transepts are now nearly completed, and the 2 portals, especially that on the S. side, are very fine. The piers which are to support the real roof are making progress. It is possible, therefore, now to judge of the full extent of the interior. The late King of Bavaria presented 5 painted windows, which have been placed in the S. aisle of the nave. The 5 painted windows in the N. aisle were executed in 1508: the 4th from the W. entrance is the best.

The entire length of the body of the church will be 511 ft., equal to the height of the Towers when finished; the breadth, 231 ft., corresponds with the height of the gable at the W. end.

"The *Choir* is 161 ft. high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, arches, chapels, and beautifully coloured windows, resembling a splendid vision. Externally, its double range of stupendous flying buttresses, and intervening piers, bristling with a forest of purfled pinnacles, strike the beholder with awe and astonishment. If completed, this would be at once the most regular and most stupendous Gothic monument existing."—*Hope*. The fine stained windows of the choir (14th cent.) have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired: and some concealed frescoes brought to light on the walls have caused them to be decorated afresh by Steinle and artists of the Düsseldorf school. Round the choir, against the columns, stand 14 colossal statues of the 12 Apostles, the Virgin, and Saviour, gaudily coloured and gilt, sculptured in the beginning of the 14th cent. Of the same date are the finely carved stalls and seats of the choir.

In a small chapel immediately behind the high altar is the celebrated *Shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne*, or Magi, who came from the East with presents for the infant Saviour. Their bones were carried off from S. Eustorgio at Milan by the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa, when he took that city by storm (1162), and were presented by him to Rainaldo Archbp. of Cologne, who had accompanied him on his warlike expedition.—*N. Italy Hdbk.* 166. The case in which they are deposited is of plates of silver gilt, and curiously wrought, surrounded by small arcades, supported on pillars, enclosing figures of the Apostles and Prophets. The vast treasures which once decorated it were sadly diminished at the time of the French revolution, when the shrine and its contents were transported for safety by the chapter to Arnsberg, in Westphalia. Many of the jewels were sold to maintain the persons who accompanied it, and have been replaced by paste or glass imitations; but the precious stones, the gems, cameos, and rich enamels which still remain, will give a fair notion of its riches and magnificence in its original state. The skulls of the three kings, inscribed with their names — *Gaspar*, *Melchior*, and *Balthazer*—written in rubies, are exhibited to view through an opening in the shrine, crowned with diadems (a ghastly contrast), which were of gold, and studded with real jewels, but are now only silver gilt. Among the antiques still remaining are 2, of Leda, and Cupid and Psyche, very beautiful. On the front of the shrine are these 2 monkish leonine lines, asserting the possession of the entire royal remains, against all rival proprietors of relics:—

Corpora sanctorum recubant hic terna Magorum,
Ex his sublatum nihil est, alibive locatum.

Those who show the tomb assert that its treasures are still worth 6 millions of francs = 240,000*l*.: this is an exaggeration, no doubt.

This shrine is opened to the public gaze on Sundays and festivals; but those who desire to see it at other times, or to have a nearer and more minute view of it, must apply to the sacristan, and pay a fee of 1½ th., which admits a party to see it and the sacristy. *Tickets* at 15 S. gr. each are taken from the Suisse, or bedel, in red, to see the choir, Dombild, and altars: 20 S. gr. are paid for ascending to the galleries inside and out.

Under a slab in the pavement, between the high altar and the shrine of the three kings, *the heart of Mary of Medicis* is buried. In the adjoining side chapels around the choir are several monuments of Archbishops of Cologne; the most remarkable are those of Conrad of Hochsteden (its founder), of bronze (1261), and that of Philip of Heinsberg (1191), surrounded by a mural parapet, to signify that he built the walls of Cologne.

In the side chapel of St. Agnes, on the right of the Magi, is a very *ancient painting*, in distemper, called the *Dombild* (the Cathedral picture), bearing the date 1410. It represents the Patron Saints of the city of Cologne, viz.—in the centre, the Adoration of the Magi, or the Three Kings; on the one side, St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins; on the other, St. Gereon with the Theban Legion. It is a masterly production for so early a period. The artist is not known, but is conjectured to be *Stephen* of Cologne, a pupil of *Master William* of Cologne, mentioned in the Limburg Chronicle as the best painter in Germany.

In the *Sacristy* are many relics of Saints, including a bone of St. Matthew; St. Engelbert's shrine of silver, ornamented with reliefs of good workmanship, date 1635; some church plate, and the like curiosities—among them the Sword of Justice, with a finely chased scabbard, borne by the Electors of Cologne at the coronation of the Emperor; 10 elaborate carvings in ivory; the State Cross of the Archbishop, 7 ft. high, ornamented with enamel; and a Pax of solid gold, 5 in. by 4.

It is well worth while to climb up to the triforium gallery to appreciate the grandeur of the edifice, and to examine the painted glass; or even to mount to the roof for the sake of the view of the town, and of the exterior of the edifice. No one should omit likewise to visit the workshops (*Bauhütten*), to inspect the sculptured capitals, bosses, &c. prepared for the new buildings: 20 S. gr. entrance.

The best description of the Dom is that by Binzer. There is an excellent view of the Dom as intended to be completed, from Zwirner's design, published by Elsen.

The *Church of St. Peter* contains the famous altar-piece of the Crucifixion of that Saint, with his head downwards, by **Rubens**, who presented it to this church, in which he was baptized. The picture usually exposed to view is a copy made when the original was carried to Paris; but for a fee of 15 S. gr. (for a party), the sacristan will turn the picture round, and display the original at the back of the copy. On Sundays and festivals the original is turned outwards. "It was painted a little time before Rubens's death. The body and head of the Saint are the only good parts in this picture, which is finely coloured (broad light and shade), and well drawn; but the figure bends too suddenly from the thighs, which are ill drawn, or rather in a bad taste of drawing; as is likewise his arm, which has a short interrupted outline. The action of the malefactors (executioners) has not that energy which he usually gave to his figures. Rubens, in his letters to Gildorp, expresses his own approbation of this picture, which he says was the best he ever painted: he likewise expresses his content and happiness in the subject, as being picturesque; this is likewise natural to such a mind as that of Rubens, who was, perhaps, too much looking about him for the picturesque or something uncommon. A man with his head downwards is certainly a more extraordinary object than in its natural place. Many parts of this picture are so feebly drawn, and with so tame a pencil, that I cannot help suspecting that Rubens died before he had completed it, and that it was finished by some of his scholars."—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

"The composition is the best part of this picture: the bringing of the figures together is most original and skilful, and presents the difficulty of a bad subject overcome. Still the painting, except in the left shoulder and breast of the Saint, is below the usual run of this great master; though done indeed with great power, yet in the drawing of the figures the indication of anatomy is far from good."—*Wilkie.* The 3 painted E. windows are fine, representing—1. Christ bearing his Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Descent from the Cross. They were executed 1528-1530.

The brazen font in which Rubens was baptized still exists in this church.

The *Ch. of St. Ursula, and of the* 11,000 *Virgins* (built partly in the 12th, partly in the 14th and 15th cent.), is too singular a sight not to be visited. It is situated just within the walls, and is not remarkable in its architecture, but is filled with the bones of St. Ursula's companions. That saintly lady (according to the legend, a princess of Brittany or Armorica) set sail with her virgin train from Brittany for Rome, and sailed up the Rhine to Bâle, whence she proceeded to Rome, on her return from which place the whole party was slaughtered at Cologne by the barbarian Huns, because they refused to break their vows of chastity. (See p. 35, and the Cologne version of the story, for there are many versions, in Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, vol. ii. p. 115.) On entering the church these hideous relics meet the eye, beneath, above, around: they are built into the walls, buried under the pavement, and displayed in gaunt array in glass cases about the choir. The Saint herself reposes in a coffin behind the altar, while the skulls of a select few of her associates are admitted to the *Golden Chamber*, encased in silver, along with a number of other relics, such as one of the stone vessels which held the water that was turned into wine at the Marriage in Cana, &c. A bad picture in the church represents the landing of this female army of Saints at Cologne. Some, who have been staggered at the number of Ursula's maiden train, have supposed that the legend arose from confounding the name of one of her attendants, Undecimilla, with the number undecim millia (11,000). But it is hardly worth while to try to reduce the childish tales of the monks to the limits of probability, more especially as in the cyclical revolution of opinions they have again found admirers. The church contains a curious series of old German pictures of the Apostles painted on slate, 1224.

The *Church of the Jesuits* (Maria Himmelfahrt) dates from 1636, and, like others erected by the order, is overloaded with gorgeous decorations of marble, sculpture, &c. It contains the crozier of St. Francis Xavier, and the rosary of St. Ignatius Loyola. Its bells were cast out of the cannon taken at Magdeburg by Tilly, and presented by him to this church.

Travellers interested in architecture will find in Cologne many excellent examples of the round style, with some specimens of the transition style from the round to the pointed. Romanesque has been adopted as a general term to denote the round style; Lombard, Norman, and Saxon, when speaking of it as varied in the countries to which those names refer. "The east ends of these [Romanesque] churches look like those of the Greeks, or the mosques of Constantinople."—*Hope.* The architects who designed these earliest churches at Cologne, and many similar along the Rhine, had evidently studied the Lombard churches of Pavia, which became familiar to the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine by the residence of the Carlovingian Emperors in that capital of their Italian dominions. The architectural traveller will visit Sta. Maria in Capitolio, the Ch. of the Apostles, St. Gereon, St. Martin, St. Cunibert, and St. Pantaleon.

Santa Maria in Capitolio, so called from its occupying the site of the capitol of the Roman city, stands on a height surmounted by a flight of steps. The Frankish kings had a palace here, to which, in 696, Plectrudis, the wife of Pepin of Héristal, retired, having separated from her husband on account of his attachment to Alpais, the mother

Charles Martel. She, in 700, removed the capitol, and built a church and a nunnery on its site. It has been contended that the existing church is nearly entirely of that period. It is more probable that the greater part at least was built about 1000. Observe the upper circuit of the choir, both inside and outside. Inside, the coupled columns, with their rich arabesque capitals, are in the style of the 11th or 12th cent.; outside, the wall is crowned by a row of arches on small pillars. The transepts are in an older and plainer style. The lower windows of the choir have been filled with tracery of the latest period of the pointed style. The pointed vaulting of the nave is apparently a restoration of the latter part of the 14th cent. "Externally, in the same style with the *Ch. of the Apostles;* internally resembling a Greek church still more, and, in fact, a counterpart of one existing among the ruins of Seleucia, since round its semicircular absides and east end run internally semicircular rows of columns supporting round arches."—*Hope.* The effigy of Plectrudis, a very early work (10th cent.), is let into the wall outside of the choir. The doors of the N. transept, carved with scriptural subjects in relief, executed at the end of the 12th cent. at the latest, are very curious (compare the doors at Hildesheim). The walls of the *Hardenrath chapel* are covered with paintings by an old German master (1466); and the windows have some good stained glass. That of the Schwarz family, with groined vaulting, contains the brass *font* (1594), surmounted by a figure of St. Martin on horseback. A picture attributed to Albert Dürer is shown here, but is certainly not by him. The walls of the crypt, now a salt depôt, are covered with ancient paintings nearly effaced. The tower was built after 1637, when the old one fell. The convent has disappeared. A cloister of the 10th cent. remains and has been restored.

The *Apostles' Church*, in the Neumarkt, was begun in 1020, and finished in 1035. It suffered from fire in 1098 and 1199, and was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 13th cent. It has a double transept. To the earlier building belong the choir, the eastern transept and octagonal cupola, the 2 small towers, the lower part of the nave, and the great tower. The western transept and upper part of the nave are the parts rebuilt in the 13th cent. The vaulting of the nave, which had become ruinous, has been lately restored in wood, after the old pattern. This church has "3 absides, or ½ circular cupolas, with slim octagonal steeples between them, rising undiminished to the top, from the transepts and the choir. Their common centre is crowned by an octagonal cupola, which, as well as the 3 absides, is belted, immediately under the cornice, by galleries of small arches, on small columns, coupled in the depth of the arch, resting on a panelled balustrade, such as is displayed by all the other churches here and on the Rhine of the same period, and covered with a low ribbed roof of lead, so as to present a striking resemblance to some of the oldest Greek churches in some of the remotest parts of Asia Minor; and at the same time in its proportions as airy and elegant, and calculated to magnify its apparent size, as the heavy, clumsy, English-Saxon roof often does the contrary."—*Hope.*

St. Gereon's Kirche, another ossuary, since it is lined with the bones of the Theban Legion of 6000 martyrs, slain, according to the legend told here, either on this spot or at Xanten (see p. 118), during the persecution of Diocletian, is one of the finest and most ancient churches in Cologne. The decagonal portion dates from 1212; the rest of the church, including the choir and the crypt, was built 1066–69. The earlier building is in the round style, except where some repairs were executed, as is thought, after a storm in 1434; the latter shows a preponderating mixture of the pointed. "By a singular and theatrical arrangement, arising out of these various increments, its body presents a vast decagonal shell and cupola, the pillars of whose internal angles are prolonged in ribs, which, centering in a summit, meet in one point, and lead by a high and wide flight of steps, rising opposite the entrance, to an altar and oblong choir behind it; whence other steps again ascend to the area between the 2 high square towers, and to the ½ circular east end, belted as well as the cupola by galleries with small arches and pillars, on a panelled balustrade, in the style of the Ch. of the Apostles. The entrance-door, with square lintel, low pediment, and pointed arch, is elegant; and the crypts (well worth visiting) show some remains of handsome mosaics."—*Hope.* The baptistery is a very elegant building, in the transition style of the decagonal church. It contains a font of porphyry, said to be a gift of Charlemagne. The sacristy, in the pointed style, is apparently of the 14th cent. It contains some painted glass.

Gross St. Martin, on the Rhine, was dedicated 1172, but its lofty tower was not added until the beginning of the 16th. cent. Its site, originally an island in the Rhine, was occupied by an earlier church, which, in 980, Bishop Warin gave to the Scotch Benedictines. The interior was modernised in 1790. In the church is an octagonal font of white marble, a Roman work of the time of the Empire, and having apparently been a labrum of a bath. "St. Martin likewise shows, internally, the Greek distribution."—*Hope.*

Near St. Gereon's is the *Arresthaus,* or new prison, built on the radiating panopticon plan.

St. Cunibert, finished in 1248, the year the Dom was begun, but in a style totally different from it, is a remarkable instance of the adherence to the older style after the pointed style had become prevalent and perfect. The largest tower was burnt in 1376, and rebuilt in 1388, in the pointed style. It fell down in 1830, while undergoing repairs, and destroyed the vaulting of the adjoining parts of the nave and transepts: these have been restored. It contains the oldest painted glass in the country, of most glowing hues, and has an elegant portal.

St. Pantaleon, near the Bonn Rly., is in part the oldest Christian structure in Cologne, since the lower part of the great tower, and the walls connected with it, are probably not later than 980. It was built by Archbishop Bruno, with the materials of the Roman bridge and Castle of Deutz. The greater part of the present ch. is of the year 1622. It is now the Evangelic Garrison church, and its tower supports a telegraph.

St. George, 1060-74. The vaulting is later: the choir is higher than the nave: there is a crypt, and a baptistery of 1200.

The *Museum* (Trankgasse, No. 7, close to the cathedral; admittance fee 10 S. gr. each person; on Sundays and holidays it is open free from 10 to 12½) is chiefly occupied with works of art bequeathed by Prof. Wallraff to his native city, consisting of early specimens of the School of Cologne,* which, however, are unnamed and uncatalogued. Among the more remarkable are — the Last Judgment, by *Master Stephan* (1410) (the angels are painted of the brightest ultra-marine by this master and others of the same school); the Death of the Virgin, by *Schoreel;* and a Descent from the Cross, by *Israel von Mechenen* (1488); also a Virgin and Child, and several others, by *Master William of Cologne* (1380).

These pictures deserve attention as monuments of a school whose very existence was almost unknown till the present cent. We are now aware that, nearly simultaneously with the revival of painting in Italy, there sprang up a race of artists on the banks of the Rhine, and in the Netherlands, who succeeded in raising art from the degradation into which it had fallen in the hands of the Byzantine painters, to a comparative state of excellence; and maintained that peculiar style which is seen in the greatest perfection in the works of Van Eyck, Hemling, and Schoreel. In order to appreciate thoroughly the works of the early German painters, it is necessary to see the Boisserée Collection, now in the Munich Gallery, which was itself formed at Cologne.

Among the pictures by modern artists, observe the Captive Jews at Babylon, by *Bendemann,* "no less re-

* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting. § xi.

markable for the simple beauty of the composition, than for the depth and earnestness of feeling it expresses;" the Convent Court, in a snow-storm, by *Lessing*, is also good.

In the lower story are many Roman antiquities, some of which are curious as having been found in or near Cologne; besides these are several busts and statues, and one specimen of sculpture, distinguished as a work of Grecian art, of great beauty and value—it is the *Head of Medusa*, resembling the famous "Medusa Rondinini," in the Glyptothek at Munich, but larger, and it is said to be even finer.

Those who take interest in Art will find many *private collections of pictures* here; the most interesting being those of Messrs. Kerp (Johannes Strasse), Merlo (Unter Fettenhennen), Baumeister, F. Zanoli, &c. &c.; they are, however, for the most part, limited to works of the Old German masters.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall), fronting the Alten Markt and Stadthaus-platz, is a curious building, erected at different periods; the Gothic tower, containing the Archives, in 1414; the marble portal, or double arcade, in the Italian style, in 1571; the ground-floor in the 13th cent. The interior is now closed, but in the Gothic *Hansa Saal* were held the meetings of that mercantile confederation which at one time carried on the commerce of the world.

In the ancient *Kaufhaus or Gürzenich* (so called from the person who gave the ground on which it stands), finished in 1474, several Diets of the Empire were held, and many German Emperors entertained at the hospitable board of the patrician magistrates, in the huge hall which occupies the 1st floor: here the carnival balls are given, and the Art-Union exhibition takes place in July. It has a remarkably fine Gothic fireplace.

The *House of the Templars*, in the Rheingasse, No. 8, supposed to be of the 12th or 13th cent., was repaired, 1840, and now serves as the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. The *Casino* is a handsome building, near the theatre, provided with ball and reading rooms, where newspapers are taken in. The *Regierungs Gebäude* is also a handsome edifice.

Maria de' Medici died, 1642, in the house, No. 10, Sternengasse; her remains, except the heart, were carried to France. RUBENS was born in the same house, 1577.

Eau de Cologne, so renowned all over the world, is an article of considerable commerce for the city. There are 24 manufacturers, and several who bear the same name; but the original Jean Marie Farina, the rightful heir of the inventor (1670-1680), the best fabricator of Eau de Cologne, is to be found opposite the Jülichs Platz. Zanoli, Hochstrasse, also may be recommended. A box (6 bottles) costs 2 th. 10 S. gr. The value of this manufacture cannot fail to be appreciated *on the spot*. One of the peculiarities of Cologne, its filthiness, will not long escape the attention, or the nose, of the stranger; it occasioned the following verses of Coleridge:—

Ye nymphs, who reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne:—
But tell me, nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

Baedeker, Hochstrasse 134 A, has a good store of guide books, &c.

Physician. Dr. Feist; who speaks English.

rt. *Deutz* (Hôtel Bellevue, surpasses in excellence all its rivals on the l. bank), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, connected by the *bridge of boats*, nearly 1400 ft. long, with Cologne, and strongly fortified as a tête de pont, is a favourite place of resort in summer evenings. The gardens at the river side afford the amusements of music, dancing, and beer-drinking to the citizens. A large barrack has been constructed here with magazines of artillery. Deutz is said to owe its rise to a castle built here by Constantine the Great. From the extremity of *the Bridge, the finest view of Cologne* and its ranges of buildings, extending for 3 m. along the opposite bank, is obtained. Plans have been prepared for a new tubular suspension bridge over the Rhine between Cologne and Deutz. It is to rest on piers sunk in the bed of the river, so strong as to resist the floods and ice of winter. The existing boat-bridge requires to be opened to let vessels pass, by which passengers and carriages are often delayed 15 or 20 minutes: it is removed in winter.

[An exceedingly interesting excursion may be made from Cologne to the Cistercian *Abbey of Altenberg*, 14 m. distant, 2½ hours' drive, off the post-road to Lennep. The Abbey lies about a mile from the post-house at Strasserhof, to the S. of the road, in the midst of beech forests, buried in the pretty retired valley of the Dhün, and close to the rushing stream. There is no carriage road to it, but a pathway turns off from the road, a little short of Strasserhof, through a glen. The distance is a very long mile, and parts of the way are ankle deep in very wet weather. The church is a most beautiful specimen of Gothic, the choir finished in 1265, the rest in 1379; it is 84 ft. high, and of graceful proportions. The windows contain some beautiful painted glass; and remains of frescoes may be traced on its walls. The high altar, richly ornamented with carvings, the pulpit, and numerous curious monuments of abbots and monks, knights and noble ladies, are in a tolerably perfect state. Among them are several of the Counts of Altena, and the Counts and Dukes of Berg, an ancient family allied to the reigning house of Brandenburg. It has been supposed that this church was designed by the architect of Cologne cathedral; but the simplicity and solidity of the columns seem to indicate an artist of an earlier style. Observe the free and natural foliage of the capitals; it is well executed, and with great taste. The choir windows are narrow, and tall out of all proportion; hidden on the outside by the projecting buttresses, and rather poor when seen within. The conventual buildings, from which the monks were turned out only about 50 years ago, were built about 1214: they were converted into a manufactory of Prussian blue, and were destroyed in 1815 by a fire which began in them, and reduced part of the church to a state of impending ruin. In 1836 the King of Prussia (then Crown Prince) undertook its restoration. This exquisite relic of Gothic architecture has thus been saved, though at a great cost, from the destruction which was imminent. A dinner, with trout from the Dhüm, may be had at the Inn near Strasserhof, or in the Abbey buildings.]

Railroads—to Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36);—to Bonn (Rte. 37);—to Düsseldorf (Rte. 66);—to Minden and Berlin on the rt. bank of the Rhine at Deutz.

Steamers several times a-day, *up* the Rhine to Coblenz (Rte. 37), and *down* to Nijmegen and Arnhem (Rte. 34), and thence to Rotterdam (Rte. 12).

Schnellposts (§ 50) morning and evening to Coblenz (Rte. 37); to Cassel (2); to Siegen (Rte. 45 *a*); to Prüm and Treves; to Cleves, in 13 h.; and Nijmegen (Rte. 35).

ROUTE 36 *a*.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO DÜSSELDORF.

The road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf is good. Schnellposts in 8 hrs.

3¼ Juliers (Germ. Jülich). *Inn:* Drei Königen—civil people, and clean beds. A melancholy-looking fortress, with 3000 Inhab., in the midst of a plain, surrounded by marshes and stagnant ditches, which render it very unhealthy. The surrounding district, however, is so fertile that it has received the name of the Granary (Kornkammer) of the Rhineland.

3¾ Feurth: a posthouse by the road-side.

"About 1½ Germ. m. from Neuss, on this road, a by-road of 2 Eng. m. conducts to the ancient *Schloss Dyck*, residence of the family of Salm-Dyck, which once bore the title Altgraf; the principality was mediatised in the late war. The Castle is modernised, and offers little for observation, but the *gardens* are famous for a curious and rare collection of succulent plants."—*F. S.*

2 Neuss (p. 118). The Rhine is crossed by a flying bridge.

1¼ *Düsseldorf*. (Route 34, p. 116.)

ROUTE 37.

THE RHINE (C).

FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENZ.

rt. denotes the right, l. the left bank of the Rhine, according as they would lie on the right or left of a person looking down the stream.

Delkescamp's pictorial Panoramas of the Rhine and Moselle are useful and ingenious helps to tourists; also Hendschel's excellent "Topographisches Rhein-Panorama," published by Jügel, Frankfurt a. M.

THE RHINE.

" On the banks of the majestic Rhine,
There Harold gazes on a work divine,
A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
From grey but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.

" And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless, save to the crannying wind,
Or holding dark communion with the cloud.
There was a day when they were young and proud,
Banners on high, and battles pass'd below;
But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
And those which wav'd are shredless dust ere now,
And the bleak battlements shall bear no future blow.

" Beneath these battlements, within those walls,
Power dwelt amidst her passions; in proud state
Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,
Doing his evil will, nor less elate
Than mightier heroes of a longer date.
What want these outlaws conquerors should have
But History's purchas'd page to call them great,
A wider space and ornamented grave?
Their hopes were not less warm, their souls were full as brave.

" In their baronial feuds and single fields,
What deeds of prowess unrecorded died!
And Love, which lent a blazon to their shields,
With emblems well devis'd by amorous pride,
Through all the mail of iron hearts would glide;
But still their flame was fierceness, and drew on
Keen contest and destruction near allied,
And many a tower for some fair mischief won
Saw the discolour'd Rhine beneath its ruin run.

" But Thou, exulting and abounding river!
Making thy waves a blessing as they flow
Through banks whose beauty would endure for ever,
Could man but leave thy bright creation so,
Nor its fair promise from the surface mow
With the sharp scythe of conflict,—then to see
Thy valley of sweet waters, were to know
Earth pav'd like Heaven; and to seem such to me,
Even now what wants thy stream?—that it should Lethe be.

" A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,
But these and half their fame have pass'd away,
And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks;
Their very graves are gone, and what are they?
Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yesterday,
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
Glanc'd with its dancing light the sunny ray;
But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting dream
Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as they seem.

" Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long delighted
The stranger fain would linger on his way!
Thine is a scene alike where souls united
Or lonely contemplation thus might stray;
And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey
On self-condemning bosoms, it were here,
Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,
Is to the mellow earth as Autumn to the year.

" Adieu to thee again! a vain adieu!
There can be no farewell to scene like thine:
The mind is colour'd by thy every hue;
And if reluctantly the eyes resign
Their cherish'd gaze upon thee, lovely Rhine!
'Tis with the thankful glance of parting praise:
More mighty spots may rise—more glaring shine,
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft,—the glories of old days.

"The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls between
The wild rocks shap'd as they had turrets been
In mockery of man's art; and these withal
A race of faces happy as the scene,
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all,
Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires near them fall."
BYRON.

To the above accurate description of the poet is added another in prose, from the pen of a German, because it serves to illustrate the feelings of pride and almost veneration with which the Rhine is regarded in Germany; it is indeed looked upon as the national river.

"There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost everything that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations. A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negotiations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bones repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are connected, with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines; which, in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Bâsle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind;—such a river it is not surprising that the Germans regard with a kind of reverence, and frequently call in poetry *Father* or *King Rhine*." — Dr. LIEBER.

RAFTS ON THE RHINE.—Every traveller on the Rhine should have his attention called to the vast floating islands of timber which he will constantly meet with on that river. They are the produce of the forests which cover the remote hills and mountains traversed by the Rhine and its tributaries,—the Neckar, the Murg, the Main, the Moselle, &c. &c. They are first hurled down, in single logs, from the almost inaccessible heights where they have grown, and, having been felled, are committed to some rushing mountain rivulet, whenever its waters, swelled by rain or melting snow, suffice to float them. If the tree escape unshattered from the rocks against which it is dashed by the stream, it is caught, bound together with other logs, and again set afloat, till it is conveyed by the tributary rivulet into the recipient river, and reaches other stations on its banks, where it is again enlarged, and intrusted to the care of boatmen to navigate. It may thus bear the same motto as the snowball, *vires acquirit eundo*, until, on reaching the lower part of the Rhine, it is carefully built into one prodigious fabric, which is then navigated to Dortrecht, and sold. These constructions have the appearance of a floating village, composed of 8 or 10 little wooden huts, on a large platform of oak and deal timber. The rowers and workmen sometimes amount to 400 or 500, superintended by pilots, and a proprietor, whose habitation is superior in size and elegance to the rest. The captain places himself upon a raised platform or stage, from which he can survey the float from end to end and direct, by words and signs movements. It is steered by means of anchors and the immense oars or sweeps of a quadruple row of rowers, placed fore and aft. The vast fabric bends and twists like a snake, when passing near dangerous eddies and narrow straits, such as are met with in the Rhine under the Lurlei and the Bingen Loch. The raft is composed of several layers of trees, placed one on the other, and strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, planked over with rough deals so as to form a deck, which is sunk nearly to the level of the water. Several smaller rafts are attached to it by way of protection, besides a string of boats loaded with anchors and cables, and used for the purpose of sounding the river and going on shore. The domestic economy of an East-Indiaman, or an English man-of-war, is hardly more complete. The boatmen are often accompanied by their wives and families, and spinning, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, are carried on; poultry, pigs, and other animals are to be found on board—and several butchers are attached to the suite. A well-supplied boiler is at work night and day in the kitchen; the dinner-hour is announced by a basket stuck on a pole, at which signal the pilot gives the word of command, and the workmen run from all quarters to receive their messes. The consumption of provisions in the voyage is almost incredible. It has been stated to be, from the time the construction of the raft commences until it is sold at Dort, 45,000 lbs. of bread, 30,000 lbs. of fresh and dried meat, 15,000 lbs. of butter, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, 50 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles in proportion. The expenses are so great that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the rocks and shallows of the river; and some years ago the secret was thought to be monopolised by a boatman of Rüdesheim and his sons.

At present the rafts are not so large as formerly; instead of 900 feet in length, they are now commonly not more than 600 or 700; they never exceed 250 in breadth, and are subjected to be measured at Caub, to ascertain that they do not exceed this width; if larger they could not pass through the narrow channel between the rocks at Oberwesel. They do not draw more than 2 or 3 ft. of water. The smaller rafts, which still often require 400 men to navigate them, are both more easily managed, and can also set out from a higher point up the river than the larger floats. A single float is commonly the property of a great number of shareholders. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and sometimes produces from 300,000 to 350,000 florins (25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*). During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine amounted annually to 110,500 tons Eng. weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland amounts to about 170,000*l.* The voyage from Bingen to Dort may be performed, under favourable circumstances, in 8 days; but it sometimes takes up 6 weeks. It is curious to find that the boatmen who navigate the Rhine still call the l. bank of the river Frankenland, and designate the rt. Hessenland,—though these names no longer apply to the present possessors of either bank.

STEAM-BOATS ON THE RHINE.—(See Rte. 11.) 1. Cologne Company (black funnels), plies between Cologne and Strasburg; 2. Düsseldorf Company (black and white funnels), between Rotterdam and Mannheim; 3. the Netherlandish or Dutch Company, between Rotterdam and Mannheim. At the rate of 10 or 12 m. against the stream, and of 15 m. with it.

Steamers daily in 1851.

Strasburg to Mannheim . . .	1
Mannheim to Mayence .	2 or 3
Mayence to Cologne . .	4 to 6
Cologne to Rotterdam, several.	

As the hours of departure and arrival are constantly changing, the traveller is referred to the Companies' printed bills, which he may obtain at their offices, and find in every inn or steamboat he enters; or to the numerous little books, with time-tables, fares, distances, &c., published in France, Belgium, and Germany. The best are those compiled by Hendschel, and published by Jügel, at Frankfurt a. M.

Carriages are embarked and landed free of charge.

The steam-boats are divided into 3 cabins:—1. The pavilion. 2. The chief cabin. 3. The after-cabin, for servants and inferior persons. The pavilion differs from the second cabin only in being more expensive; and unless a person wishes to be very exclusive, he has no occasion to take any other place than the second cabin.

Meals are provided on board, at prices fixed by a printed tariff hung up in the cabin. Dinner at the table-d'hôte, at 1 o'clock, 17 S. gr.; at other times, apart, 1 dollar; half a bottle of wine, 6 S. gros.; tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 7 S. gr.

Caution.—"Places are booked at all parts of the Rhine and at Frankfurt *direct for London*, *daily*, but the tickets so issued are available only for one set of steamers plying between Rotterdam and London. One of the Rhenish companies corresponds with the Batavier, which sails only once a week; consequently the unwary traveller may be detained 7 days at Rotterdam, unless he choose to sacrifice the money which he has paid, and take a passage in one of the other companies' steamers."—*P. F.* Even upon the Rhine it is scarcely worth while, for the sake of a small saving, to bind oneself down to go by the boats of a particular company. If the hour of departure happen not to suit the traveller, or he arrive too late for the boat to which he is engaged, he must either forfeit his money, or wait till the next day. If he pay the money in advance, he has probably only one chance in a day; if he is free, he has three or four up and down the river.

In 1827, when the Cologne company commenced, 18,000 passengers were conveyed up and down, between Cologne and Mayence; the number had increased to 800,000 in 1851, and is now probably greater.

The traveller who confines himself to the Rhine, and the routes contiguous to and branching off from it, will find that, with very few exceptions, he may make his way very well without knowing any other *language* than French, which is generally spoken in the inns, passport and coach offices, and public conveyances, from Cologne to Mayence and Frankfurt, and thence to Baden.

The *money current upon the Rhine* is, in Prussia, Dollars and Groschen (§ 48); higher up, in Nassau, Frankfurt, and Baden, Florins and Kreutzers. (Section VII.)

SCENERY OF THE RHINE.—The *glories* of the Rhine commence about 20 m. above Cologne with the beautiful cluster of mountains called the Siebengebirge; and the banks of the river afford, nearly up to Mayence, a succession of scenes of equal beauty and variety. English travellers are often under the erroneous impression that they have *seen* the Rhine in passing up and down in a steam-vessel, and they hurry onwards to something beyond the Rhine. It may be said of them, in the words of a homely phrase, that they "go farther and fare worse." The views in many places, looking *down* upon the Rhine from its lofty banks, far surpass those from the river itself; and the small valleys, which pour in their tributary streams on the rt. hand and l., have beauties to unfold of which the steam-driven tourist has no conception, which are entirely lost to him. At the same time, to avoid disappointment at first, he should remember that below Bonn or Godesberg he will find nothing to admire in the scenery of the river. In order thoroughly to explore and appreciate the Rhine, it is necessary every now and then to make a halt, and the following places appear the most appropriate stations to remain at:—*Bonn*, or *Godesberg;*

Coblenz; St. Goar; Bingen; or *Rüdesheim.**

Railroad — Cologne to Bonn. 3·9 Germ. m. = 18 Eng. m. Trains in about 1 hr. Terminus at Cologne, near St. Pantaleon's Gate. Distance by the Rhine 22 Eng. m. The steamers take 2½ or 3 hrs. up, 1½ hr. down.

The line runs through a plain of cornfields, at some distance from the Rhine, and near a chain of hills called Vorgebirge.

1. Kalscheuren Stat.

·5. *Brühl* Stat., in front of the *Château* built by the Episcopal Elector, Clement Augustus, 1728, now belonging to the Prussian Government. The King of Prussia received Q. Victoria here in 1845, during the Beethoven festival at Bonn. It contains some portraits of Electors and old German princes, and has a garden and an old-fashioned park attached to it.

The ancient Franciscan convent is now a seminary for schoolmasters. Brühl contains about 2000 inhab.

1. The hunting-seat of Falkenlust, united to Brühl by avenues of trees, also belonged to the Electors.

·7. Sechtem.

At Waldorf are remains of a Roman aqueduct, which, extending up to the course of the Erft, conveyed its waters to the Rhine.

·8. Roisdorf Stat. Here are mineral springs resembling the Seltzer water. The outline of the Seven Mountains beyond the Rhine is a pleasing feature in the view.

The Kreuzberg (p. 142), with its ch., and the village of Poppelsdorf, are seen rt. before reaching

·9. *Bonn.*—Terminus close to the horse-chestnut avenue leading to Poppelsdorf. *Omnibus* from the stat. to the steamers.

Several steamers start every morning from Cologne to Coblenz, making the voyage in 8 hrs., descending in 5. You may reach Mayence in 14 hrs. from Cologne, and, in 2 more, Frankfurt.

At the upper end of Cologne, at the margin of the river, rises the *Bayenthurm,* a stately and picturesque Gothic tower of the 14th cent. From its position, projecting into the river, it serves in winter to stave off the iceshocks from the city below.

From Cologne to Bonn the banks of the Rhine are as flat and uninteresting as in Holland, and the villages which lie on them do not require any notice. On nearing Bonn, the picturesque outline of the Siebengebirge (7 mountains) on the rt. bank, rivets the attention.

rt. The castle of Siegburg, rising conspicuously on an eminence above the Sieg, about 3 m. E. of the Rhine, is now a lunatic asylum.

rt. Mouth of the river Sieg. The Sicambri (Sieg-ambri), an ancient people, lived upon its banks.

rt. At Schwarz-Rheindorf, opposite Bonn, about ½ m. below the Flying Bridge, there is a curious architectural monument, *The Stift Kirche*—a church of 2 stories. It was erected by Arnold von Weld, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1151, yet it is entirely in the Romanesque style, showing no traces of the pointed Gothic. The upper church, now restored for divine worship, is surrounded by an open gallery or arcade, supported by more than 100 little pillars, whose bases and capitals exhibit a prolific variety of ornament. It will interest none but architects and antiquaries.

1. BONN. *Inns:* Der Stern (the Star), good and comfortable; Trierischer Hof (Cour de Trèves), also good and moderate—both in the market-place; Cölnischer Hof (Cour de Cologne); Bellevue, capital; Königlicher Hof (Royal Hotel)—both in the new part of the town, outside the Coblenz gate—both have gardens down to the water side;—Deutscher Hof (H. d'Allemagne), near the Rly., good and cheap. The red wines called Walportzheimer and Ahrbleichart, produced in the neighbouring valley of the Ahr, are very good here. The Roisdorf mineral water is used as a substitute for the Seltzer water.

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* *Post-road.—Bonn to Coblenz.*

8 Pruss. m. = 38 Eng. m. along the bank of the Rhine.

Schnellpost every morning and evening, in 5½ hours. It takes rather longer to post.

	Pruss. m.
Remagen	2¾
Andernach	2¾
Coblenz	2½

Bonn, a town of 15,500 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Rhine, is chiefly remarkable for its *University*, established by the King of Prussia in 1818, which has attained a high reputation on the Continent, owing to the improved discipline maintained among the students and to the discernment exercised by the government in the appointment of professors. Prince Albert was a student here. Among those who have already filled chairs here, the most distinguished are Niebuhr and A. W. Schlegel, both dead.

The Electors of Cologne formerly resided here, having removed their court hither from Cologne in 1268. Their huge palace, built 1730, nearly ¼ m. long, now serves to contain the *University;* and includes the Lecture-rooms, *Library* of about 150,000 vols., and the *Academical Hall*, decorated with modern frescoes, painted under the direction of *Cornelius* by his pupils. The subjects are the four faculties, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Medicine, in which Cuvier and Linnæus are conspicuous, and Theology, where Luther, Calvin, Wickliffe, St. Jerome and the Fathers, Ignatius Loyola, and other divines, both Catholic and Protestant, are introduced.

The same building contains the *Museum of Rhenish Antiquities*, a small but interesting assemblage of local remains discovered on the banks of the Rhine, and relics of Roman settlements in this part of Germany, in three small rooms, but not named nor catalogued. The following seem to be the most remarkable objects :—A Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, which formerly stood in the square called Römerplatz, and is supposed by some to be the identical *Ara Ubiorum* mentioned by Tacitus (Annal. I. 39). A bronze vase, bearing figures of Hercules, Mars, and Venus, in a pure style of art, found at Zülpich. Numerous weapons, trinkets, vases, glass vessels, a winged head of Mercury, found at Haddernheim; the gravestone of one M. Cælius, who fell in the great battle of Varus (bello Variano) against Arminius, very interesting from the event it commemorates, as well as for its representation of Roman military costume; Jupiter's wig and a thunderbolt of bronze, from the Hundsrück; tiles stamped with the numbers of several Roman legions (xxi. xxii.) stationed in these parts; a Roman millstone of Mendig tufa, and an ancient German shield of wood, dug up at Isenburg, in Westphalia, besides 200 bronzes. The Universetätspedell shows the hall—fee 5 S. gr., for the Museum 8 S. gr. The collections are opened to the public Wed. and Sat., 12-1; the library on the same days, 2-4.

A double *Avenue of chestnuts*, about ½ m. long, forming an agreeable walk, conducts to the *Château of Poppelsdorf*, containing the *Museum of Natural History*. The collection of minerals and fossils is extensive and good, and especially interesting, as illustrating the geology of the Rhine, and of the volcanic deposits of the Siebengebirge and Eifel, arranged by Prof. Goldfuss. Among the fossil remains may be seen a complete series from the brown coal formation of Friesdorf, near Bonn. A set of fossil frogs, from the most perfect state down to that of a tadpole, discovered in the shale called paper-coal, deserves notice. Attached to the Château is the *Botanic Garden*, very spacious, very rich, and beautifully situated. ¾ hour's good walking brings you from this garden to the church on the Kreutzberg.

The *Minster*, a fine building externally, surmounted by 5 towers, was founded, it is said, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and contains a bronze statue of her, in the style and of the age of Louis XIV. The dates of the building of the different parts of this ch. are not accurately known. Perhaps the high crypt, on which is elevated the choir, belongs to the ch. of Helena. The circuit of the choir and its 2 towers were apparently built in the 10th cent.: the rest, including the middle tower, about the year 1177. The more remarkable parts are the central tower and the windows of the nave formed of 5 small pointed arches. The interior is very plain. It contains 2 good monuments of ecclesiastics.

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday by an English clergyman, in the Electoral Chapel.

There is a very good club (§ 40) he called *Lese-* and *Erholungs- Gesell*

Dr. Wolff is a clever and safe *physician*. Amateurs of old prints and drawings will find a capital stock in Weber's shop, No. 56, Neu Thor.

Beethoven, the composer, was born (1770, d. 1827) in the house No. 934, Rheingasse. A bronze statue by Hänel was erected to him in 1845, in the Münster-platz. In the *Churchyard*, outside the Sternen Thor, Niebuhr the historian is buried. His monument, placed on the wall against the road, is by Rauch. Also A. W. Schlegel. Here also are the graves of several students killed in duels.

The most notable events in the annals of Bonn are its capture after a long siege, in 1584, by Archbp. Ernest of Bavaria, from Gebhard Truchsess, who had been deposed from the see because he had become a Protestant; and its surrender to the English and Dutch army under Marlborough, in 1703, after a siege, the operations of which were conducted by the celebrated Coehorn. In the course of it a great part of the town was burnt. Bonn is mentioned by Tacitus as Castra Bonnensia, and was the spot where Claudius Civilis, the rebel leader of the Batavi, was defeated by the Romans, A. D. 70. (Hist. iv. 20.)

At Bonn the beauties of the Rhine may be said to have already commenced. There are several most agreeable excursions round about it, and the view of the Seven Mountains on the opposite side of the river is strikingly grand. They are seen to great advantage from the Bastion, or *terrace*, called *Alte Zoll*, overlooking the Rhine, outside the Coblenz gate.

Finer still is the view from the *church*, on the summit of the *Kreuzberg*, one of the hills behind Poppelsdorf, 1½ m. from Bonn. It was formerly attached to a convent of Servites. It was built 1627. In a chapel behind the altar are shown the *Sacred Stairs* which led up to Pilate's Judgment Hall, still bearing stains of the blood which fell from the wounds caused on the Saviour's brow by the Crown of Thorns! They were built of Italian marble by the Elector Clement Augustus (1725), in imitation of the staircase at Rome called the Scala Santa; and no one is allowed to ascend them except on his knees. A trapdoor in the pavement leads into a small *vault* under the church, remarkable for having preserved, in an undecayed state, the bodies of the monks buried in them. These lie in 25 open coffins, with cowl and cassock on. The flesh in some is preserved, though shrivelled up to the consistence of a dried stockfish—they are in fact natural mummies, and their preservation is attributed to the dryness of the sandy soil. They have been interred here at various times, from 1400 to 1713. The church is annually visited by numerous pilgrims, chiefly the rude peasants of the Eifel.

The other agreeable expeditions which may be made from Bonn are to—1. Godesberg, on the road to Coblenz, and the Alum Works at Friesdorf; 2. The Drachenfels and Siebengebirge, with the ruins of Heisterbach on the opposite side of the Rhine, described further on; 3. The Lower Eifel (Rte. 40); 4. The valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). A direct carriage-road leads over the hills to Altenahr, 18 m.

Steamer, Bonn to Coblenz, 4½ hrs.

(1.) After leaving Bonn about 3 m., the road * passes a *Gothic Cross* called *Hochkreuz*, erected by an Archbishop of Cologne, 1331. About 1 m. from this, to the rt. of the road, are the brown-coal mines and alum-works of *Friesdorf*. The stratum here worked is, in fact, a forest, buried in an early period of the world's existence, and now converted into lignite or brown coal. The trunks of trees are intermixed with clays and sands, and exhibit all the stages from fossil wood, in which the vegetable fibre and texture are quite discernible, down to bituminous earthy coal fit for burning as fuel. Many fossil fishes and freshwater shells are found in these beds. Associated with the coal is a stratum furnishing the ingredients for extensive alum-works. "The alum of commerce is a compound of sulphuric acid, potash, and aluminous earth, and all these substances are obtained on the spot, from materials found in contact with the alum clay. The sulphuric acid is formed by the action of air and moisture upon iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), previously gently roasted, and the potash from the ashes of the brown coal used as fuel in evaporating and crystallising the alum salt."—*H.* "The same mine furnishes a fine potter's clay, which is used in making the conical moulds employed in refining beet-root sugar, which is extensively manufactured hereabouts."—*P.*

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* The *Post-road* quits Bonn through an archway under the Electoral Palace.

At Putzburg, near Friesdorf, gigantic trunks of trees, sometimes 10 or 12 ft. in diameter, occur embedded in the strata. The earthy brown coal worked here affords the valuable pigment known by the name of burnt umber, or Cologne earth.

l. Plittersdorf village. Here the steamer stops for passengers to or from Godesberg, 1 m. distant from the Rhine, and 5 from Bonn. Here is a ferry to Nieder-Dollendorf (fare, 1 S. gr.).

GODESBERG. *Inns:* Blinzler's Hotel —Hôtel Bellevue; both very good. "The Bellevue was built as a Kursaal by the last Elector of Cologne, who projected making Godesberg a watering-place, but was prevented by the French Revolution. Table-d'hôte, 15 S. gr., in private 1 th.; table wine (Ober-Mosler), 15 S. gr.; breakfast and tea, 10 S. gr.; bed, 15 S. gr."—*P.* Visitors may board at 5 frs. a day, exclusive of wine. Donkeys ply near the hotel, to convey persons up to the castle, or for other excursions in the neighbourhood.

Godesberg, a village of 1000 Inhab., on the high road, is, on account of its situation, near the Rhine, an agreeable summer residence. Near it is a mineral spring, called Draitscher Brunnen, where there are baths, 10 S. gr. each. Numerous paths wind round the hill to the ancient *Castle Keep* on its top. It was built by the warlike Archbishops of Cologne, 1212, on the site of a Roman fort, and served them long as a stronghold, till the Bavarians took it and blew it up, 1583, because it held out for the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess. The cylindrical Donjon tower (100 ft. high, built 1340) commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine. The key is kept at the well below. The interior of the castle is now the village churchyard.

Godesberg, 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, is a convenient point for making excursions to—1. The volcanic hill of Roderberg. 2. The Seven Mountains. The nearest way to them is to cross the Rhine by the ferry-boat to Königswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels. This excursion may be lengthened profitably, by ascending the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Rolandseck (p. 145), and, after exploring its ruined castle, crossing in a boat to Nonnenwerth and then dropping down the river to Königswinter. The excursion will not take up more than a day, and is decidedly a very interesting one. 3. The short tour up the valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). 4. "A visit to the abbey of Heisterbach may be combined with the tour of the Seven Mountains, but is better made separately, crossing the Rhine by the ferry from Plittersdorf (l.) to Nieder-Dollendorf. About 2 m. inland S.E. from this lie the ruins of the *Cistercian Abbey of Heisterbach.* A carriage-road leads to it. The pedestrian, after passing Ober-Dollendorf, will proceed by a wooded path into the Petersthal, a secluded valley at the base of the Petersberg, one of the Seven Mountains, in which the Abbey lies. A fragment—the apse of the choir—alone remains to attest its ancient magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the finest style of the transition from the round to the pointed styles—begun in 1202, finished 1233. The building was sold for the mere value of the materials by the French in 1806, and the greater part was pulled down and removed to form the fortifications of Wesel. The beautiful fragment which still exists is carefully preserved from further decay by the Count zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, its present owner, and well deserves the stranger's attention.

rt. *Königswinter* (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, comfortable—Hôtel de Berlin; both overlooking the Rhine), a village of 1500 Inhab., at the foot of the Drachenfels, which is most conveniently ascended from this in 30 min. Asses for the ascent of the mountain cost 10 S. gr.; to Heisterbach, 2½ m., 20 S

Boats to Nonnenwerth and back, 20 S. gr.; to Bonn, 15 S. gr.

rt. The SEVEN MOUNTAINS (Siebengebirge). This group of hills, in reality more than 7 in number, forms a grand commencement to the beautiful scenery of the Rhine. They are the highest and wildest on its banks, entirely of volcanic origin, and consist of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the rocks, which form the basement of the surrounding country, by subterraneous eruptions which took place previous to the existence of any human record or tradition. The names and heights of the 7 principal summits (for there are many minor heights) are as follows:—Stromberg, 1053 ft.; Niederstromberg, 1066 ft.; Oelberg, 1453 ft. (the highest); Wolkenberg, 1055 ft.; Drachenfels, 1056 ft.; Löwenberg, 1414 ft. (commanding a view considered by some superior to that from the Drachenfels); and Hemmerich. They are almost all crowned with a chapel or the ruin of some ancient tower or hermit's cell, which adds much to their picturesque features.

The trachyte rock of the Wolkenberg is quarried to a considerable extent as building stone. It abounds in the mineral called glassy felspar.

The most interesting of the whole group, from its shape and position, but more than all from the verses of Byron, is the famed DRACHENFELS (Dragon Rock), whose precipices rise abruptly from the river side, crowned with a ruin.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.

"And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,
And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;
But one thing want these banks of Rhine,—
Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

"The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes in following mine
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!"
BYRON.

The *summit* of the Drachenfels commands a noble view, and it may be reached in about half an hour from Königswinter. In ascending it the traveller is shown the quarry from which the stones were taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, called, in consequence, Dombruch, and the cave of the Dragon (from which the mountain was named) killed, as it is reported, by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen Lay. Near the top is a tolerable inn, where parties may dine, and those who wish to enjoy the sunrise from the summit find sleeping accommodation. The ruined fragment on the top is of remote origin, and was once the seat of a noble race, long since extinct, named after the mountain on which they dwelt. They were dependent upon the Archbp. of Cologne as feudal superior, and seem to have chosen this situation for their castle from the facilities it afforded them for spying at a distance the merchant's laden boat or labouring waggon, and for sallying down to pillage or exact tribute.

The *View* hence extends down the river as far as Cologne, 20 m. off; upwards, the Rhine is shut in by rocks, which, however, are very grand, while Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farm-houses almost beyond number, fill up the foreground of the landscape. The principal objects are the summits of the 7 mountains, Remagen and Apollinarisberg, the volcanic chain of the Eifel behind, Oberwinter and the island Nonnenwerth, the ruined arch of Rolandseck, the extinct crater of Roderberg, and the donjon of Godesberg.

The ruins on several other summits of the Seven Mountains are remains of castles of the Archbishops of Cologne. In that which crowned the *Löwenberg* the reformers Melancthon and Bucer passed some time with the Archbp. Herman von Wied, who afterwards adopted the reformed faith; and his successor, the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess, took refuge here, with his beautiful wife, Agnes von Mansfeldt, 1585. The view from this summit extends back over part of the Westerwald and of Westphalia.

l. In the neighbourhood of Mehlem is the *Roderberg*, one of the most interesting extinct volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater is circular, nearly ¼ m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. It is now covered with fields of corn. The sides are composed in many places of tufa and scoriæ, exactly similar to those found on Vesuvius. From this crater you may walk through the gorge called Eliasschlucht to the ridge on which stand the ruined arch and turrets of (l.) the *Castle of Rolandseck*, an admirable point of view for surveying the Rhine. This ruin receives its name from a tradition that the famous nephew of Charlemagne chose this spot because it commanded a view of the Convent of Nonnenwerth, within whose walls his betrothed bride had taken the veil upon hearing a false report of his having fallen at Roncesvalles. He lived here a lonely hermit for many years, according to the story, which has furnished the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, "The Knight of Toggenburg." The scene, however, has been transferred by Schiller from the Rhine to Switzerland, and the tale to the time of the Crusades. The castle is called, in the oldest records where it is mentioned, Rulcheseck, and the convent Rulcheswerth. The former was, at one time, a nest of robbers, whose depredations rendered them the terror of the vicinity.

The bold and precipitous rock of Rolandseck, composed of prismatic basalt, with its scanty and mouldering baronial fortress and desolate arch, is a very striking object from the river, and, taken together with the Drachenfels on the opposite bank, serves as a fit portal to the grand scenery which lies above it. It projects so far forward, that the high road has barely room to pass between its foot and the brink of the Rhine. There are 2 inns near the foot of the rock of Rolandseck. Exactly opposite, and in the *middle* of the stream, is the *island of Nonnenwerth* (Nun's island), so called from the large building upon it, embowered in trees, an Ursuline nunnery, built 1673, on the site of that which was once the asylum of the bride of the unfortunate Roland. The amiable intercession of Josephine with Napoleon, on behalf of the nuns, is said to have preserved to them the possession of their ancient retreat, at the time when the other religious establishments on the Rhine were secularised by the French. It was for some time converted into an inn, but still remains in the condition in which it was left by its former inmates, and was about to be again converted into a nunnery, when the troubles of 1848 interrupted the plan.

l. Oberwinter, a village through which the road passes.

The greater part of the road from Rolandseck to Remagen may be said to be literally quarried in the rock. It was begun by the Bavarians, continued by the French, and completed by the Prussians. The Romans, however, have the credit of laying the foundations of this noble highway, as was proved by remains turned up by the modern road-makers, such as coffins, coins, and a Roman milestone, the inscription of which proved, that under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, A.D. 161-180, a road had been already formed here.

l. Opposite the village of Unkel is the Unkelstein, a hill composed of basaltic columns, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. They are found both in a horizontal and vertical position, and extend far into the bed of the Rhine, where they formed an obstacle to the passage of timber-rafts, until the rock was blown up by the French. As it is, the current of the Rhine sweeps with great force past the Unkelstein. The basalt affords the best material for roads and pavements, on which account it is extensively quarried. In 1846 a landslip in the basalt lifted up the high-road 40 ft. above its former level.

l. *Apollinarisberg*, a wooded heig

named after a Saint, whose head is preserved here. It is surmounted by a beautiful *Gothic Church*, built from designs of Zwirner (the restorer of the Dom of Cologne), by Baron Fürstenberg of Stammheim; it is lighted, except in the choir, by circular windows, and decorated internally with frescoes. These, as some of the latest and most lauded of the works of the German fresco-painters, are well worth the traveller's attention, and especially of all English artists. The subjects and artists are as follows:—Entering by the W. door: on the l. are scenes from the life of Christ, by *Deger*. In the N. transept, St. Apollinaris destroying, through prayer, the statue of Jupiter in the presence of the Roman Empr., by *A. Müller*. Figures of Saints, by *Ittenbach*. The Crucifixion, and, beneath, the Passion of Christ, by *Deger*. Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, by *Ittenbach*. Martyrdom of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. In the choir: on the l. the Resurrection of Christ, by *Deger*. Noli me tangere, and Delivery of the Keys to Peter, by *Ittenbach*. On the arch of the apse, the Adoration of the Lamb, and the Sacraments, by *C. Müller*. In the apse, Christ among the Saints of the old and new Covenant, by *Deger*. On the rt. of the choir, the Coronation of the Virgin, by *C. Müller*. In the S. transept, the episcopal ordination of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. SS. Theodore, Sophia, Francis of Assisi, and V. Paula, patrons of the founder and his family, by *Ittenbach*. Annunciation, Marriage, and Visitation of the Virgin (close to the window), by *C. Müller*. Faith, Love, Hope, and Humility, by *Ittenbach*. St. Apollinaris raises the daughter of the Governor of Ravenna, by *A. Müller*. On the rt. on entering by the W. door, Scenes from the Legends of the Virgin, by *Ittenbach*. There is a very good distant view of the 7 mountains from the Apollinarisberg. At the foot of the hill lies

l. 2¾ Remagen (*Inns:* König von Preussen; Preussischer Hof, the best between Andernach and Bonn), the Rigomagus of the Romans, a town of 1400 Inhab. It has nothing to interest the traveller, except the Romanesque *Gateway*, part of the Palace of the Frankish kings, now leading to the Pfarrhof, close to the church, on which are sculptured the signs of the zodiac, executed probably at the end of the 11th cent. (these signs are seen on the portals of the Lombard churches in Italy): it may be seen while the horses are changing. During the construction of the high road many Roman antiquities were dug up here. A *most* interesting excursion may be made hence by the *Ahr valley* (Rte. 39). Landing here from the steamer, hire a carriage with post-horses at the post, sleep at Altenahr, and return next morning with the same horses. The cost is about 7½ thalers for carriage and 3 horses, including driver, with an extra charge for horse-keep of 1 thaler at Altenahr.

rt. A little beyond Remagen, on the opposite bank, rise the basaltic precipices, 700 ft. high, called *Erpeler Lei*. The ingenuity of man has converted these barren rocks, which are almost inaccessible, into a productive vineyard. The vines are planted in baskets filled with mould, and inserted in crevices of the basalt. By this means alone can the earth be preserved from being washed away by every shower.

rt. The blackened walls of the ruined castle of Ockenfels. And a little further on is

rt. *Linz* (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Rheinischer Hof, on the bank of the river), an ancient fortified town, partly surrounded by walls of basalt; it has 2200 Inhab. An Archbp. of Cologne, in 1365, built the tower, still standing, near the Rhine gate, to enforce the payment of tolls on the river, and to defend the place from the Burghers of Andernach, who were engaged in almost perpetual feuds with him and the townspeople of Linz. The *Pfarrkirche*, on the height behind, commands a fine view; it contains some curious monuments of the noble families of the neighbourhood, and 2 ancient pictures, each of 7 compartments, probably of the school of Cologne, bearing the date 1463; unfortunately almost destroyed. A cross 40 ft. high has been placed on the top of the Hummelsberg, a hill behind Linz, as a memorial of the Battle of Leipzig.

l. The river Ahr issues into the Rhine opposite Linz. As its mouth is passed, the black conical summit of the Landskrone is seen up the Ahr valley.

l. 1½ *Sinzig* (*Inns:* Stern; Krone), about 1½ m. from the Rhine, but traversed by the high road, was the Sentiacum of the Romans. The *Parish Church* is an interesting building, of the time of the transition from the round to the pointed style, dating probably from the beginning of the 13th cent. The decoration of the W. front, and of the ends of the transepts, resemble, on a smaller scale, those of the ch. at Neuss. The transition style is seen in the polygonal form of the choir, with a gable over each side. The interior resembles the ch. at Andernach, in having both pointed and circular arches, and over each aisle a gallery, called here the *Mannhaus.* According to an obscure tradition, near this spot the Cross appeared in the sky to Constantine, on his march to attack Maxentius. There is a rude painting representing this event in the church; and in an adjoining chapel a natural mummy, called the Holy Vogt, carried to Paris by the French.

rt. The gable-fronted château of Argenfels or Ahrenfels, the Stammhaus, or cradle of the family von der Leyen, is seen in the distance behind the ancient village of Hönningen.

l. The village of Niederbreisig, and, further from the river, Oberbreisig, with a curious ch. of the 14th cent.

l. The *Castle of Rheineck*, consisting of an ancient watch-tower and a modern castellated residence adjoining, built, at a lavish expense, by *Lassaulx*, for Profr. Bethman-Hollweg, of Bonn. The architectural taste displayed in this edifice is very questionable; but it contains some modern pictures, and in its chapel are frescoes of the Beatitudes by *Steinle.* It is shown to strangers when the owner is absent. Its garden commands a fine view.

l. *Brohl*, a small village (Nonn's Inn, tolerable), at the mouth of the stream and valley of the Brohl. It possesses a paper-mill, in which is a collection of Dutch pictures, and several others moved by the streams of the Brohl-Bach for grinding tuff-stone into *trass* (Dutch tiras—*i. e.* cement); and there are very singular cave-like quarries of tuff-stone about a mile up the stream. From the resemblance of this rock to the tufa formed at the present day by Etna, Vesuvius, and other active volcanoes, geologists conjecture that the tufa of Brohl has been formed either by a torrent of volcanic mud discharged from some extinct crater into the valley, or by showers of pumice and ashes, thrown up by one of the volcanoes of the Eifel, falling into a lake, mixing with the mud at the bottom of it, and now consolidated into a soft stone. This, when quarried and ground into powder, is called *trass*, and from its possessing the valuable property of hardening under water is in great request as a cement. Large quantities are exported from this to distant countries, especially into Holland, where it is employed in the construction of the dykes; it resembles the puzzolana of Naples, and the imitation of it, Roman cement. The ancients made use of this kind of stone for coffins; and from its property of absorbing the moisture of the dead body, gave them the name of sarcophagi, *i. e.* flesh consumers. Votive tablets, bearing Roman inscriptions, have actually been discovered in the quarries, proving at how early a period they were worked. Trunks of trees reduced to the condition of charcoal, and even land-shells of various species, are embedded in the substance of the rock.

The mineral spring called Tönnisstein lies 4½ m. up the valley. (See R. 40, p. 178).

[The pleasant excursion to the *Lake of Laach*, described in Rte. 40, may be made from Brohl. The travelling carriage should be sent on to Andernach, and there rejoined. This excursion may be made in one long day.]

rt. On the summit of a bold, black, precipitous rock, opposite to an island in the river, stand the broken walls of Hammerstein castle, built in the 10th cent., the refuge in 1105 of the Emperor Henry IV., when persecute by his son. It was besieged by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and destroyed by the Archbp. of Cologne in 1660. The small old church within it is interesting.

l. Namedy has a pretty church.

2¾ (l.) *Andernach* (*Inn:* Zur Lilie, good, but no view), one of the oldest cities on the Rhine, 3000 Inhab. It was called by the Romans Antonacum, and originated in one of Drusus' camps pitched on the spot. Most of the present fortifications date from 1577-83. The picturesque telescope *Watch-tower*, at the lower end of the town, by the water-side, round below, and eight-sided above (date 1520), and the *Crane*, a little lower down the stream, built 1554, add to its air of picturesque antiquity.

There are 2 articles of traffic peculiar to this spot: *millstones* obtained from very singular quarries near Nieder-Mendig, and exported to England, Russia, the East and West Indies, and to other remote parts of the world. They were used by the Romans, and have been found among Roman ruins in England, and are spoken of as Rhenish millstones by Latin authors. The stone is a species of basaltic lava which separates into columns, and is used as door-posts, window-sills, and side-posts at the corners of the streets, &c. (Rte. 40.) Another volcanic production is the trass, or cement, brought from the neighbouring quarries of Brohl and Kruft. A species of pumice called Oven-stone, because, from its resisting heat, it is used for lining ovens, is also obtained from 14 quarries at Bell near Nieder-Mendig (p. 179).

The *Parish Ch.* or *Dom* has 4 towers; those at the W. end tall and much ornamented; the greater part of it was built in the beginning of the 13th cent., but the choir, the tower on its N. side, and the lower part of that on its S. side, belong probably to a preceding church of the 10th, which so far escaped the destruction of Andernach by Philip of Hohenstaufen about 1200. A bas-relief over the S. door, the carvings of the capitals which support it, and the ornaments on the W. façade, are interesting specimens of sculpture. The interior is supported upon 2 tiers of arches of nearly equal height; behind the upper tier runs a spacious gallery, intended for the male part of the congregation, and called the *männerchor*, or *mannshaus;* the women sate below. It contains some curious carvings, and a Roman tomb, erroneously said to be of Valentinian II. The pulpit once belonged to the abbey ch. at Laach. The *Franciscan ch.* 1414-63, now a stable, has only 2 aisles.

Beneath the Rathhaus is a *Jews' Bath*, of considerable antiquity (perhaps Roman). It has not been used since the Jews were expelled from the town, 1596; they have never since been allowed to settle here.

The Coblenz *Gate* is an elegant Gothic portal, not a Roman work, as is commonly reported. Adjoining it, on the rt. of the road, are the extensive ruins of the castellated *Palace* of the Archbishops of Cologne, built about the end of the 15th cent. The Palace of the Austrasian kings stood either on this spot or close to the river, near an old gateway, which is possibly of Roman origin.

A short distance off, on the rt. of the road, are the noble ruins of the *Abbey of St. Thomas*, a convent for ladies of rank, which was burnt in 1795. It is now turned into a very extensive tannery, and partly into an asylum for incurable lunatics. The architecture of St. Michael's chapel, attached to it, is interesting: it was built in 1129.

Excursions to the lake and abbey of Laach (Rte. 40) may be made in a carriage from hence, as a tolerable road leads thither through Wassenach (6 m.), also to *Schloss Elz.*

At Andernach the mountains on both sides of the Rhine again approach the river, and form a majestic defile.

rt. At the water's edge stands the ruined castle of *Friedrichsstein*, or the *Teufelshaus, i. e.* Devil's House; so called probably by the peasants, or serfs, who were compelled to build it by forced labour. It was begun in the 17th cent. by a prince of Neuwied, but never finished.

rt. Just above the village of Irrlich the small river Wied issues out into the Rhine. A long avenue, partly of tall poplars, joins Irrlich with the town of

rt. *Neuwied* (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Anker; Wilder Mann, 2nd class; Cæsar's Hotel, good), a neat and uniform town of straight streets, crossing each other at right angles (5200 Inhab.), the capital of the principality of Wied, now mediatized, and attached to Prussia. It was founded only as far back as 1737 by a prince who invited colonists of all persuasions, from all parts, to come and settle, with a promise of perfect toleration. The wisdom of such liberality has been proved by the flourishing condition of the industrious manufacturing town which has sprung up in consequence, and by the harmony in which Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and Herrnhuters live all together.

The *Palace* (Residenz Schloss) of the prince, overlooking the Rhine, possesses a collection of *Roman antiquities*, discovered in this neighbourhood, and principally derived from the buried city of *Victoria*, near the village of Niederbiber, 2 m. N. of Neuwied. The objects brought to light comprise a bronze genius nearly 2 ft. high, armour, helmets, weapons, a ploughshare, locks and keys, tools of various trades, a sacrificial knife, pottery and coins in great abundance, tiles, hand-mills; bones of deer, pigs, dogs, and a large quantity of oyster-shells; proving that the garrison of a remote colony in the 3rd cent. sent all the way to the sea for the luxuries of the table. Many tiles have been found stamped with the names and numbers of the legions quartered here. No coins have come to light of a later date than the time of Valentinian the elder, who died A.D. 375, which fixes the date of the destruction of Victoria with an approach to precision. The remains of the city from which these curiosities were derived have long since been covered up, and crops of corn and grass again wave above its site.

In the building called the Pheasantry (Fasanerie Gebaude) is the *Museum of Natural History*, principally remarkable for the collections made by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied during his travels in Brazil and North America.

The *Colony of Moravian Brothers* exceeds 400, who occupy a distinct quarter of Neuwied: their establishment, church, schools, and workshops are worth seeing.

The park and gardens of the château of *Monrepos*, situated between the Wied and the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. from Neuwied, form a pleasant excursion, and afford beautiful prospects.

There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at Neuwied.

From Andernach to Coblenz the banks of the Rhine are flat.

(l.) *Weissenthurm* (White Tower), so called from the square watch-tower built by the electors of Treves to mark the frontier of their domain, is a small village (whose new *church* is decorated with modern frescoes), through which the road passes, a little above Neuwied, on the opposite bank. It is remarkable as the spot where the French crossed the Rhine in spite of the opposition of the Austrians in 1797. On an eminence behind, to the rt. of the road, stands an *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the French general Hoche, who achieved that memorable exploit by throwing a bridge across to the island in the middle of the river. The monument bears the simple inscription, "L'Armée de Sambre et Meuse à son Général Hoche." Byron says of it, "This is all, and as it should be; Hoche was esteemed among the first of France's earlier generals, until Napoleon monopolised her triumphs. He was the destined commander of the invading army of Ireland." Cæsar, when leading his army against the Sicambri, 17 centuries before, crossed the Rhine at the same spot, and has described the very curious bridge which he constructed for the passage.

(l.) Beyond Weissenthurm the road quits the side of the Rhine, and continues out of sight of it till near to Coblenz.

(rt.) Engers, a small village, with an old-fashioned *Château*, built 1758 by the Elector of Treves, facing the riv a short way above this the remains of a Roman bridge, built B.C. 38, are discoverable in the bed of the river.

(rt.) Mühlhofen, a village at the mouth of the river Sayn. [A good road strikes up the valley behind the village of Bendorf, and leads, in 3 m. from Engers, and about 8 m. from Coblenz, to the village and modern Château of Sayn, belonging to the Count Boos, overlooked by the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Sayn, destroyed in the 30 years' war, above which rises the romantic Renneberg. Not far off are the Royal Cannon *Foundry* and *Iron Works* (Sayner Hütte), equal in extent to some of the most considerable iron-works in England: very pretty cast-iron ornaments, similar to the black ware of Berlin, are made here. At the village of Sayn is a suppressed Præmonstrant abbey, founded 1202, with a church in the transition style, having a pointed arch, cupola, and a choir formed by 6 sides of an octagon, built 1400. At the upper extremity of the valley is the castle of the Counts of Isenburg, whence they used to sally forth and plunder the merchants upon the Rhine. The whole valley is beautiful; the stream of the Sayn gives it verdure; its woody sides afford a cool shelter even in summer, and are intersected with walks, and provided with seats and summer-houses. It is a favourite excursion of the people of Coblenz. N. of the valley, about 1½ m. N. of Sayn, and as far N.E. of Engers, on the slope of a hill, stands the noble abbey *Rommersdorf*. The church was consecrated in 1210: the chapter-house and cloister were built between 1214-1236. The mouldings of the doors and arches, the quatrefoil openings and pointed arches of the cloister, show the approach of the pointed style. The abbey has become the property of a private individual, and is well preserved.]

(rt.) The walls and buildings of the *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 153), on the top of its massive and commanding rock pedestal, are visible long before Coblenz appears behind the green slopes of the l. bank.

l. Neuendorf. Here the comparatively small timber-rafts from the upper Rhine and its tributaries, and from the Moselle, are formed into the large rafts which descend to Holland (see p. 137).

(l.) Near Kesselheim are remains of the château of *Schönbornlust*, originally a palace of the Elector of Treves, and only remarkable because it was the residence of the Bourbon princes and their supporters who were exiled from France during the first revolution. It became the head-quarters of the army of the refugees and their allies, and their plans of invading France were here concocted. The part of the building now standing serves as an inn. The plain between Andernach and Coblenz becomes every 3 years the scene of very extensive military reviews of the Prussian army; 25,000 men are manœuvred on these occasions, usually in August or September, for the space of one month.

(l.) Near the junction of the Moselle and Rhine stands the "*Monument* of the young and lamented General Marceau, killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, in attempting to check the retreat of Jourdan, on the last day of the 4th year of the French republic." (Sept. 21, 1796.)

"By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume.

"Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career,—
His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes;
And fitly may the stranger lingering here
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;
For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which she bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept." BYRON.

Byron adds: "The inscriptions on his monument are rather too long, and not required: his name was enough.

France adored, and her enemies admired; both wept over him. His funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies." It was in allusion to the last circumstance that the words of the Imperial captain, in whose arms Bayard breathed his last under nearly similar circumstances, were inscribed on the monument: "Je voudrais qu'il m'eut couté le quart de mon sang, et vous tinse en santé, mon prisonnier! quoique je sais que l'Empereur mon maître n'eut en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi."—*Mémoires de Bayard.* On another side of the monument were inscribed the words, "Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi, de ce jeune héros respecte les cendres."

This injunction has not been exactly complied with. The monument originally stood where the fort Empr. Francis now stands, but was pulled down in 1817 to make room for it. Hoche was buried in the grave with Marceau, though his monument is at Weissenthurm. Whether the bodies were removed or not is not clearly ascertained; but some time after the tomb was rebuilt at the command of the late King of Prussia, in a field to the rt. of the road from Cologne to Coblenz.

l. After passing under the works of the *Fort Empr. Francis*, which the French commenced and called Fort Marceau, the road crosses the Moselle by a handsome stone *bridge* a short distance above its confluence with the Rhine, and enters Coblenz.

The breaking up of the frost is sometimes attended with danger to the town of Coblenz. In the spring of 1830 the ice on the Moselle came down while the Rhine was still frozen over; and being forced on by the current, while there was no outlet for its discharge, was raised into vast heaps near the junction of the river, so as to overtop the stone bridge across the Moselle, and the quays along its banks. Indeed, but for these quays, then recently built, it is probable some of the houses in the lower town would have been injured, as the icebergs were piled up against them to a height of 10 ft., and the boats moored in front of them were crushed by the weight. The water of the Moselle rose so high as to break over the tongue of land on its l. bank, threatening destruction to the village of Neuendorf, whose inhabitants took to flight; and it *even floated up the Rhine on the top of the ice as far as Boppart!* The fields between the 2 rivers were covered with ice, and all communication by the road cut off.

The vast *Palace of the Electors of Treves* (now the King's) (p. 153), extending along the bank of the Rhine, is conspicuous as the steamer reaches her moorings off

2½ l. COBLENZ.—*Inns:* the 3 following face the Rhine; the Giant (Riese), nearest to the landing-place of the steamers, is good and moderate. Charges: table-d'hôte, with wine, 24 S. gr.; tea 10 S. gr.; breakfast 12 S. gr.; beds 15 S. gr. to 21 S. gr. H. Bellevue, and, next door to it, the Trois Suisses; Trierischer Hof (Poste), in the great Square. Those who do not mind crossing the bridge to Ehrenbreitstein will find the White Horse (Zum Weissem Ross—Cheval Blanc) one of the best managed hotels on the Rhine. The landlord is a ci-devant major in the Würtemberg army.

Coblenz is a strongly fortified town, on the l. bank of the Rhine, and rt. of the Moselle (Germ. Mosel). The Romans called it Confluentes, modernised into Coblenz, from its situation at the *confluence* of these 2 rivers. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and its population, including that of Ehrenbreitstein and 4000 men in garrison, is 26,000.

The extensive fortifications, which occupied nearly 20 years to complete, connect the works on the l. bank of the Rhine with the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein on the rt. bank, and render Coblenz the bulwark of Germany and Prussia on the side of France. These vast defences form a fortified camp, capable of containing 100,000 men, and are unique in their way, combining the 2 systems of fortification of Carnot and Montalembert.

The works round the town, external and detached, are the Fort Kaiser Franz below it, on the l. bank of

Moselle, which commands the approach from Cologne and Treves; the forts Alexander and Constantine, above the town, on the site of the convent of the Chartreuse, command the roads to Mayence and that over the Hundsrück mountains; and lastly, the many-mouthed batteries of Ehrenbreitstein, with some important works on neighbouring heights, sweep the stream of the Rhine and the road to Nassau.

The presence of the military and civil government, and of an extensive garrison; the situation of the town in the centre of the great highway up and down the Rhine, nearly equi-distant from Cologne and Mayence, at the point of junction of the roads to Frankfurt and by Treves to Paris; its vicinity to the fashionable watering-place Ems; and the number of persons daily arriving and departing by coaches, carriages, and steamboats, render Coblenz a lively and bustling place, especially in summer.

The objects worth notice in the Old Town are—

The *Ch. of St. Castor*, at the very confluence of the 2 rivers, distinguished by its 4 towers, and remarkable for its very great antiquity, having been "built chiefly at the expense, and consecrated in the presence, of Louis the Pious (in 836), and is the earliest instance of the appearance of the Lombard style in the Rhenish provinces."—*G. K.* It was the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (843) to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. The oldest parts are the interior of the choir, and the lower walls of the western towers. In the 11th cent. it suffered from fire; the exterior of the choir dates from 1157 and 1201; the nave and transept from 1208; the vaulting from 1498. In 1830 the church was restored under the direction of Lassaulx. On the l. of the chancel stands the beautiful *tomb* of Cuno of Falkenstein, Archbp. of Treves (d. 1388); it is of the 14th cent., and is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to the old German master, William of Cologne.

In 1338 King Edward III. repaired to Coblenz to meet the Emp. Lewis of Bavaria, who installed him in front of this church Vicar of the Empire, in order that he might secure the succour of the Crown-vassals on the l. bank of the Rhine, to aid him in his designs against France.

In the square in front of this church stands a *Monument*, erected by the French in 1812. It is a *Fountain*, bearing an inscription to commemorate the Invasion of Russia by the French, affixed to it by the French Préfet of the Département, at the time of Napoleon's expedition. This inscription had not stood many months before the Russians, pursuing the army of Napoleon, arrived here on their way to Paris. Their commander, St. Priest, instead of erasing the obnoxious words, contented himself with the following sarcastic addition, which remains to the present time: "Vu et approuvé par nous, Commandant Russe de la Ville de Coblence, Janvier 1er, 1814."

The *Liebfrauenkirche* is very curious, with early pointed arches and scalloped windows in the style of Cologne. It was originally built in 1259; the choir 1404-1431; the vaulting about 1500; the upper parts of the towers after the siege of 1688. The *Protestant* Church contains fine painted glass, very early, in the style of that in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, brought from Nassau. The person who keeps the keys lives in one of the oldest houses in Europe, close to the Ch.—*F. S.*

The *Moselle Bridge* (b. 1344) commands a pleasing view up and down the river, and along the picturesque old buildings which line the quay. Below it, on the rt., rise the ancient *Town Hall*, and the original *Castle of the Electors* of Treves, built 1280, now a manufactory of Japan ware. One of the first buildings on the l. hand, after passing through the archway from the bridge, is the "*Stammhaus*" (family house) of Prince Metternich, the late Austrian Prime Minister, who was born in it. There are many other seats of the ancient nobility of the empire, as that of the Princes von der Leyen, Counts Bassenheim, Elz, &c. The *Hospital* is under the exemplary management of the "Sœurs de la Charité."

The principal building in the *New Town* is the *Palace* of the King, who has caused it to be fitted up for his summer residence. Its long and handsome façade extends along the Rhine, above the Bridge of Boats; its principal front is turned towards the Great Square, near which the parade is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the band plays. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, Clement Wenceslaus, Prince of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of Louis XVI., 1778-1788. The building was degraded by the French into barracks. It contains nothing worth notice.

The *Service of the Church of England* is performed in the beautiful *Palace Chapel* by an English clergyman twice every Sunday. On the top of the palace stands a telegraph, the first of a line which communicates a message to Berlin in about half an hour.

The new *Palace of Justice* contains the Law Courts, which are open to the public. Justice is administered by judges in gowns, but without wigs, and by trial by jury. The assizes are held every 3 months.

The *Casino*, or town club, is of chaste architecture; it has an elegant ballroom, good reading-rooms, and gardens.

Close at hand is an ancient *Convent of Jesuits*, now the grammar-school. The *Cellars* beneath it well deserve to be visited from their vast extent; they are so lofty and wide that a stage-coach loaded might easily drive round them. They belong to Messrs. Deinhard and Jordan, bankers and wine-merchants here, and contain about 300 vats of Rhine and Moselle wines, each equal to 7 ohms, or all together to about 400,000 bottles.

A very agreeable sparkling wine is made from the grapes of the Rhine and Moselle; and the vines which grow under the very guns of Ehrenbreitstein furnish, under skilful management, a highly flavoured wine, which is no bad substitute for Champagne.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce up and down the 3 rivers, Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn, supplying the country around with colonial produce. From its vicinity to the wine districts it forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines, going down the river to Great Britain, Holland, and other parts of the world. About a million jars of Seltzers and other mineral waters from the duchy of Nassau are shipped annually from hence. Corn and the excellent iron of the neighbourhood are exported up the Moselle into France. The volcanic productions of this country form very peculiar articles of trade; such are the lava itself, in the shape of millstones, and the ashes, or pumice-stone, ground to form Dutch tiras: these, as well as potter's clay from the Moselle, bark from the forests of the Eifel and Hunsdrück, and stoneware from the Sauerland, a mountainous and poor district of Westphalia, N. of the Duchy of Nassau, are much in request in Holland.

Neuendorf, a little below Coblenz, is the rendezvous for the great timber-rafts.

No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblenz in the beauty of its situation: from whatever side you approach, by land or water, it presents a beautiful picture. The views from the centre of the bridge of boats, from the heights of Ehrenbreitstein, of Pfaffendorf, or of the Chartreuse, are all fine.

The most interesting object in the vicinity, on account of its towering and majestic appearance, for the glorious view of the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the course of the Rhine from Stolzenfels down to Andernach, which it commands, and for the vast extent of its fortifications, is the rock and fortress of

(rt.) EHRENBREITSTEIN (honour's broad stone), the Gibraltar of the Rhine, connected with Coblenz by a bridge of boats. An order to see it must be obtained from the commandant in Coblenz (Regierungsgebäude), which a valet-de-place will easily procure on presenting the passport.

This fortress, originally a Roman Castrum, was, during the middle ages, the refuge and stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who, in later t occupied the *Palace* (now a flour warehouse) at the foot of the rock, before the erection of their more princely residence on the opposite side of the Rhine. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1688, under Marshal Boufflers, notwitstanding the celebrated Vauban directed the works against it, and although Louis XIV. repaired hither in order to be the eye-witness of its surrender. But it fell into their hands in 1799, after a siege, in which the garrison was reduced to such extremities from want of food, that a cat sold for 1½ florin, and horse-flesh rose to 30 kreutzers per pound. It was blown up by the French when they evacuated it after the peace of Luneville.

"Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall
Black with the miner's blast upon her height,
Yet shows of what she was, when shell and ball
Rebounding idly on her strength did light:
A tower of victory! from whence the flight
Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain;
But Peace destroy'd what War could never blight,
And laid those proud roofs bare to Summer's rain,
On which the iron shower for years had pour'd in vain."—BYRON.

It is now no longer a ruin. Since 1814 the Prussians have spared no pains or cost in restoring it, and adding new works, which have been only recently brought to a conclusion, and it is considered to be stronger than ever. Prussia devoted to the re-construction of this fortress her share of the contribution which France was compelled to pay the Allies after the war: but more than 4 times that sum has probably been expended on it by the Prussian government. The entire cost of the works on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz is estimated to have exceeded 5 millions of dollars; and although they may be converted into a fortified camp holding 100,000 men, yet a garrison of 5000 is enough to defend them. The magazines are capable of containing provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

Ehrenbreitstein is defended by about 400 pieces of cannon. The escarped rocks, or steep slopes, on 3 sides, would bid defiance to almost any assault: its weak point is on the N.W. Here, however, art has done its utmost to repair a natural defect, and 3 lines of defences present themselves, one within another, which would require to be taken in succession before the enemy could enter in this direction. The great platform on the top of the rock, serving as a parade, covers vast arched cisterns, capable of holding a supply of water for 3 years, furnished by springs without the walls. There is, besides, a well, sunk 400 ft. deep in the rock, communicating with the Rhine: the Rhine water, however, is very unwholesome from the quantity of vegetable matter decomposed in it.

Those who reach Coblenz too late to get an order to see Ehrenbreitstein may content themselves with the view from the Pfaffendorfer Höhe (a hill on the same side of the Rhine), which is nearly as fine.

(1.) *Hill of the Chartreuse.*—The view from Ehrenbreitstein is, perhaps, even surpassed by that from the heights of the Karthäuserberg, on the l. bank of the Rhine, about ½ m. above Coblenz. It receives its names from an old convent, now removed to make way for Forts Alexander and Constantine. It is nearly as high as Ehrenbreitstein, and that stupendous rock and citadel form the grandest feature of the view from this point: while, by approaching the verge of the hill, on one side the Rhine is seen, with the fortified heights of Pfaffendorf beyond it, and on the other side the Moselle flows at the gazer's feet.

There are so many interesting spots near Coblenz, to which *Excursions* may be made, that it deserves to be chosen as a halting-place for some days. (*a.*) To the *Castle of Stolzenfels*, 3 m. up, on the l. bank of the Rhine, on the road to Mayence, p. 156; vehicles (einspänner, with one horse) may be found near the Mainzer Thor to take you there and back for one thaler—with 2 horses 1 th. 10 S. gr.: (*b.*) to the top of the *Kuhkopf*, the highest hill near Coblenz: (*c.*) to *Lahnstein*, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, p. 157: (*d.*) to *Sayn*, and the Abbey of Rommersdorf, p. 150. Tours of a day may be made to the *Abbey* and *Lake of Laach* (Rte. 40); to the *Castle of Elz* (Rte. 41); to *Neuwied*, below Engers, p. 149; to the *Castle of Marksburg*, p. 157; which may be thus arranged:—Hire a carriage to Niederspay, opposite Braubach (2 dollars), stopping to see Stolzenfels and Königsstuhl. Cross the ferry at Niederspay, ascend to the Marksburg (2 hours required to see it). Descend the Rhine in a boat, which costs 20 S. gr., to Niederlahnstein and Coblenz.

To *Ems* and *Nassau* (Rte. 95).

A pleasant excursion of 2 days may be made to the *Baths of Bertrich*, returning by the Moselle, and in this short space the traveller may enjoy some of the most beautiful scenery that river presents. (See Rte. 42.)

The numerous forests around abound in game—roes, stags, wild boar, and even wolves. The preserves of the Duke of Nassau and Prince of Wied are richly stocked, and they are known to be liberal in admitting foreigners to their shooting parties, so that Coblenz is good sporting quarters in autumn and winter.

Hints for making the Tour of the Rhine, above Coblenz.—The direct road to the Brunnen of Nassau (Rte. 95) strikes away from the Rhine at Coblenz; but as a great part of it is uninteresting, and as some of the finest scenery of the Rhine lies between Coblenz and Bingen, those who wish to explore its beauties will find it far preferable to adhere to the post-road running along the l. bank as far as Bingen, and there, crossing the river into the Rheingau, turn off to Wiesbaden. In this case it is advisable to make an *Excursion from Coblenz to Ems*, and the Castle of Nassau, 6 m. beyond it. (See Rte. 95.) A carriage may be hired for 4½ dollars to Ems.

Those who have a week to spare may make from Coblenz the tour of the beautiful *Moselle* to Treves (Rte. 41), returning by the river in the steamer (Rte. 42). They who cannot spare time to go all the way to Treves will find it worth their while to devote 1½ or 2 days to an excursion to Münster-Maifeld, the castle of Elz, and the village of Alf, situated on the Moselle, at a spot where its scenery is most beautiful, and to the Baths of Bertrich. (Rte. 42.)

A good summer's day's excursion may be made by hiring a carriage from Coblenz to go by the Treves post-road through Metternich to Lonnig, where are the remains of a fine old Romanesque church, with semicircular apsis, colonnade, &c., then to Münster-Maifeld, p. 191, and so on to the hill above Elz, where leave the carriage to go to Gondorf, and cross the Moselle to Niederfell by the ferry and refresh. Meanwhile the traveller can see Elz, walk to Moselkern or to Hatzenport, there take boat and fall down the river to Gondorf or Cobern; after seeing which he can from either recross the river to his carriage at or near Niederfell, and back to Coblenz by the rt. bank, by a new, but bad, carriage-road, p. 193. A long day and an early start are desirable, as it will be too late to return to Coblenz by the down boat, and the road is not to be recommended in the dark.

The young peasant girls in the country around Coblenz wear before marriage a very elegant cap richly embroidered, with a silver-gilt arrow or stiletto stuck through their hair.

First-rate *physicians* are Dr. Ulrich, Dr. Soest, and Dr. Baermann, who understand English. (For Fees see § 41.) The *pharmacy* of Mr. Mohr is excellent.

Baedeker, a very intelligent bookseller in the Rhein Strasse, 452, leading from the bridge, at the corner of the square, keeps a good assortment of English, French, and German books, guide-books, prints, maps, &c., and is the publisher of one of the best *Travellers' Manuals of Conversation.* He has also translated and printed a German edition of the Handbooks, and is personally acquainted with all parts of his own country.

Steamers several times a-day up to Mayence and down to Cologne; up the Moselle daily to Treves, in 1½ day, returning in 10 hrs. (Rte. 41.)

Schnellposts (§ 50) to Cologne twice a-day: daily to Mayence; to Treves; to Cassel, by Wetzlar and Giess-

26 hrs.; and to Frankfort by Ems, Schwalbach, and Wiesbaden.

Omnibus to Ems several times a-day. *Droskies* (cabs) are much cheaper than those hired at the hotels.

ROUTE 38.

THE RHINE (D). COBLENZ TO MAYENCE.

The post-road along the l. bank of the Rhine is 12 Pruss. m. = 56 Eng. m. *Steamers* (5 or 6 daily) upwards in 8 hrs.; down in 5 hrs. *Schnellpost* daily in 9 hrs. to Mayence; in 7½ hrs. to Kreuznach by Bingen.

Immediately above Coblenz the mountains close in upon the Rhine, which flows through a contracted gorge extending as far as Bingen. The dark shadows of the mountains, the numerous feudal castles in ruins, and walled and turreted towns, are the prominent features of its unrivalled scenery, the effect of which is heightened by historical associations and the charms of romance and chivalry.

On quitting Coblenz we pass (l.) Forts Alexander and Constantine; and on the rt. bank another fort, crowning the heights of Pfaffendorf, above a village of that name. They have been fortified with as much care and expense as the citadel itself.

(rt.) Horchheim is the last Prussian village: it is opposite to the island Oberwerth, upon which stands the country-house of Count Pfaffenhofen, formerly a nunnery.

(l.) *Stolzenfels*, a castle, finely placed on a jutting rock overlooking the Rhine and the little village of Kapellen, and nearly opposite the confluence of the Lahn, 3 m. above Coblenz. Its picturesque outline and commanding position seem to justify its name of the *Proud Rock*, and render it one of the most imposing feudal castles on the Rhine. It is one of the numerous fortresses built by the Archbishops of Treves, and was a favourite residence of several of those princely Prelates. The Princess Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, and bride of the Emp. Frederick II., was lodged here with a splendid retinue in 1235. It was destroyed by the French in 1688, and had been abandoned to decay, until it was presented by the town of Coblenz to the present King of Prussia, while Crown Prince, by whom it has been restored. A fine carriage road has been formed, partly by bridging a ravine up to the castle, and is carried thence in zigzags to the top of the neighbouring hill. Pretty plantations and walks have been laid out around it. One apartment (the Rittersaal) is painted by *Stilke* with frescoes, representing the knightly virtues and accomplishments of Courage, Fidelity, Justice, Perseverance, Love, and Music, by scenes from history. 1. Courage: the death of the blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crecy, 27th Aug. 1346, after having fastened his horse to those of two knights. 2. Fidelity: Herman von Siebeneichen saves the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa, by exposing himself to the Guelph assassins, having compelled the Emperor to fly. 3. Love: the Empr. Fred. II. receives his bride Isabella Plantagenet, sister of Henry III. 4. Music: Philip of Swabia and his wife Irene sailing down the Rhine, surrounded by the most famous minstrels of their day. 5. Justice: Rudolph of Habsburg re-establishes general peace. 6. Perseverance: Godfrey of Bouillon hangs up his arms in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. On the window side are St. Gereon, St. George, St. Maurice, and St. Reinhold. In another room is an armoury, where are preserved the swords of Tilly, Blücher, Napoleon, Murat, &c. The castle is often resorted to by the Coblenzers on account of its fine view. An *hotel* has been built at the foot of the rock, and donkeys swarm to convey the strangers up it. Not long ago Stolzenfels was offered for sale at 70 dollars (11*l.*) without finding a purchaser. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845, and the apartments occupied by H.M. are ostentatiously shown.

Both banks of the Lahn and the rt. bank of the Rhine, nearly all the way hence to Mayence, belong to Nassau.

(rt.) Below the mouth of the Lahn stands the *Church of St. John*, built about 1100, but reduced to a ruin through a lawsuit about the liability of the titheowner to repair it, which lasted 40 years. The choir is square outside, but curved within. the sacristy has elliptical vaulting: a tower is raised very boldly upon columns: the great tower is the oldest. Beyond it is the village of Nieder-Lahnstein, on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Here the Russians, under St. Priest, crossed the Rhine in 1814. Douquet's *Inn*, at Lahnstein, is a good dining place, and its small court-yard commands fine views. There is a *ferry* over the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Lahnstein, and another over the Lahn at its mouth, and a good carriage-road leads up its rt. bank to Ems. It is proposed to render the Lahn navigable up to Weilburg, a difficult scheme, but of vast importance to Nassau, by opening an outlet for the produce of its mines, and for that of the agriculture of Wetteravia and Upper Hesse.

(rt.) Above the mouth of the Lahn, on the top of a rock, are the ruins of the *Castle of Lahneck*, which gave rise to Göthe's verses "Geister Gruss." Oberlahnstein, an old unaltered walled town, whose most conspicuous edifice is the red Castle of the Electors of Mayence, on the margin of the Rhine. Just without its walls a little white *chapel* is visible among the trees; it is memorable as the spot where the Electors met to pronounce the deposition of the weak and indolent Emperor Wenceslaus, and to elect Rupert emperor in his stead (1400).

(l.) *Rhense* (*Inn*, Zum Königsstuhl), one of the least altered towns on the Rhine; its timber houses, few of which are newer than the 16th cent., and some even of the 14th cent., retain entirely the mediæval German aspect. The road passes through it. A little below it is the *Königsstuhl* (King's Seat), where the Electors used to meet to deliberate on affairs of the Empire. It is an open vaulted hall with 7 arches and 9 pillars, 1 being in the middle, and with 7 stone seats round the side for the 7 Electors. Here many treaties of peace were concluded, emperors dethroned and elected, and here the Emperor Maximilian appeared in person to take the oaths. It was allowed to go to ruin under the French government, and was pulled down 1807, but has been rebuilt in its original shape, and partly out of the old materials (1843). This situation was selected from its vicinity to the territories of the 4 Rhenish Electors. The town of Rhense belonged to the Elector of Cologne, Lahnstein to Mainz, Capellen and Stolzenfels to Treves, and Braubach to the Palatinate. Thus each could repair to this spot, or retire from it into his own dominions, in a few minutes' time.

(rt.) *Braubach*, a small town, with a Château, at the water-side (now turned into an *Inn*, zur Phillipsburg), stands at the foot of a high and almost conical rock, surmounted by the imposing *Castle of Marksburg*, an unaltered specimen of a stronghold of the middle ages, and on this account deserving of a visit. It is sometimes used as a prison, and is garrisoned by a corps of invalids. It is indeed the beau-ideal of the old Ritterschloss, with mysterious narrow passages, winding stairs, vaults hewn in the living rock, which served in former days as dungeons; among them the horrible pit called *Hundloch* (Doghole), into which prisoners were let down, as a bucket into a well, by a windlass; and above all, a *chamber of torture* (Folterkammer), whence the rack has been only lately removed. Here is shown the cell in which the Emp. Henry IV. was confined. A secret passage is said to pass down through the rock to a tower on the borders of the river. The view from the top of the Donjon keep (called Wimpel) will please the lover of the picturesque. Braubach is about 7 m. from Ems. A tolerable road connects the two places (Rte. 95). Just out of the town, at the roadside, is a delicious spring of mineral water, resembling that of Selters.

In order to visit Marksburg from the l. bank of the Rhine cross the river at Nierderspay, where there is a ferry to Braubach.

(l.) Three small villages close together, called *Mittelspay*, *Peterspay*, and *Oberspay*. The Rhine here mak very great bend, and does not recover its former direction till Boppart is passed.

(rt.) 2 m. above Braubach, nearly opposite Oberspay, is a mineral spring called Dinkholder Brunnen.

(rt.) Above the little village of Osterspay rises the *Castle of Liebeneck*, with white walls.

(l.) BOPPART* (*Inns:* Post; Rheinischer Hof, new; Spiegel), a very ancient walled town, with 3500 inhab. and dark narrow streets, no better than lanes. It was the Roman Baudobriga, and, like many other places upon the Rhine, it owed its origin to a castle built by Drusus, and the walls of this Castrum, an oblong square of Roman masonry, still exist in the heart of the town: the outer walls date from the middle ages. Boppart was made an Imperial city, and many Diets of the Empire were held in it. The *Hauptkirche*, built about 1200, and distinguished by its twin pointed spires united by a gallery like a bridge, "is remarkable for the various shapes of the arches in its front sides and semi-octagonal apsis; some of the latter being pointed, but evidently of the same age with the round-headed: small gallery under the roof of the apsis: inside galleries [over the aisles, *männerchöre*] with small round-headed arches, supported on twin columns, and enclosed in larger ones: wall-plates with arches, some round, some pointed, some in slips: a rosette in the pediment."—*Hope.* A remarkable door on the l. of the apse, at the E. end, surmounted by 3 concentric arches of peculiar arrangement, is well worth the architect's notice.—*F. S.* The *Carmeliterkirche* contains a curious monument of the family von Elz,—rich specimens of sculpture of the 16th cent., but mutilated. Within the picturesque streets, the antiquary, architect, and artist will find much to interest them. The *Bayerhaus* present some peculiarities of architecture. It was the house of the family of Bayer von Boppart, the ally of Rudolph of Habsburg in the destruction of the robber-nests on the Rhine. The *Tempelhof* preserves the recollection of the Knights Templars of Boppart, who first mounted the breach at the storming of Ptolemais in the 3rd Crusade.

The large *Convent of Marienburg*, built 1738, behind Boppart, once a cotton-mill, afterwards a girls' school, is now converted into a medical boarding-house for the *Water-cure*. The Mühlbad near the river is another establishment of the same sort.

Before reaching Salzig (l.), famed for its cherry orchards, the mountains recede somewhat from the banks of the river, and give place to corn-fields and meadows.

(rt.) A little higher up than the village of Kamp, immediately above the ancient Convent of Bornhofen (where is a 2-aisled ch. exhibiting some bold construction), and opposite Salzig, rise the mouldering towers of the *twin castles* of *Sternberg* and *Liebenstein*, crowning the double summit of a lofty rock, covered with vines. They go by the name of *the Brothers*, and are interesting from their picturesqueness and the tale of their owners, two brothers, who, having fallen in love with the same fair maid, became foes, settled their rivalry by the sword, and fell by each other's hands. The castles belonged to the Electors of Treves.

(rt.) *Ehrenthal*, where are silver, lead, and copper works, producing 100,000 florins annually: a little above this is *Welmich*, a small village at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Thurnberg* or *Kunoberg*, built by Kuno v. Falkenstein, the Archbp. of Treves (1363), called "the Mouse," in contrast to "*the Cat,*" another castle above St. Goarshausen. The Mouse, however was generally the stronger of the two, so that the Cat trembled before it. It is one of the most perfect castles on the Rhine; the wood-work alone is wanting; the walls are entire. Fine view.

(l.) Close above the town of St. Goar rises the vast *Fortress of Rheinfels*, the most extensive ruin on the Rhine. The original castle was built by a Count Diether of Katzenelnbogen (1245), as a stronghold where he could reside, and also exact toll, or, as we should say at present, levy transit duties, upon all merchandize passing up or down the Rhine. An attempt, however, on his part to increase these duties roused the indignation of his neighbours, and his castle was besieged in vain for 15 months by the burghers of the adjacent towns. This unsuccessful attempt was productive of more important consequences; it was one of the circumstances which gave rise to the extensive confederacy of the German and Rhenish cities, to the number of 60, whose more numerous and formidable armies reduced and dismantled not only the castle of Rheinfels, but also most of the other strongholds, or robber-nests, upon the Rhine. This event took place in the latter part of the 13th cent. The castle afterwards came into the possession of the Landgrave of Hesse, who, at a very considerable expense, converted it into a modern fortress, with bastions and casemates. It was besieged in 1692 by an army of 24,000 French, under Marshal Tallard, who had promised the fortress as a new year's gift to his master, Louis XIV.; but, through the brave defence of the Hessian general Gortz, was compelled to break his word and draw off his forces. His example was not followed in 1794, when, though its works had been greatly strengthened, it was basely abandoned by the Hessian garrison, without firing a shot, on the first appearance of the revolutionary French army, by whom it was blown up, and rendered useless. Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of

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* 3 Germ. m. Boppart, relay.

*(l.) ST. GOAR.—*Inn*, Zur Lilie (the Lily), good, but often over-crowded. St. Goar lies in the midst of the finest scenes of the Rhine; it is, therefore, well placed for a day's halt. The views in its vicinity are among the most picturesque in the whole course of the river, and the rocks which hem it in are peculiarly wild and precipitous. The castle of Rheinfels, magnificent in appearance, and interesting from its history, rewards the trouble of the ascent by the view which it commands.

Another very pleasing view is to be obtained from the summit of the heights above St. Goar, which rise immediately in face of the Lurleiberg. The spot is approached by a footpath, leading out of the high road to Bingen, 100 yds. before you come to the Trumpeter's Grotto, by the side of the bed of a winter torrent; the way is not difficult to find. Another agreeable expedition is to the Mühlenthal, between Werlau and Karbach.

The *Protestant Ch.*, near the centre of the town, of pleasing architecture, stands over the crypt of the old Ch. of St. Goar (built 1465). In the *Catholic Ch.* of St. Goar is the rude image of that holy hermit, who in the 7th cent. settled here to preach Christianity to the rude inhabitants, and who afterwards gave his name to the town. It is recorded that once, to prove his sanctity, he hung up his cloak on a sunbeam, a miracle which was imitated by St. Elizabeth at Marburg, who hung out her washing to dry on a sunbeam. His shrine, after his death, in 647, became a place of pilgrimage, and is still famed for working miracles, and his help is supposed to have rescued many a poor boatman who prayed to him from the perils of the Gewirr (a whirlpool in this part of the river), and the enchantments of the Nymph of the Lurlei.

(rt.) The Nassau bank of the Rhine hereabouts also affords pleasant excursions and points of view. Boats are always ready at St. Goar to transport visitors across the river to

rt. *Goarshausen* (*Inn*, Adler—Aigle; the steamers will set you down here). Here mules may be hired to explore the pretty Schweitzer Thal (Swiss Valley), traversed by a limpid stream descending in numberless small cascades between precipitous walls of rock, and turning many water-mills. At the entrance of this valley, above the walled village of St. Goarshausen, rises the very picturesque *Castle of the Cat* (a contraction of Katzenelnbogen, Cat's Elbow, the name of its original possessors). The view from it is not inferior to that from the l. bank. Those who feel an ardour to climb still higher may reach the brow of the Lurlei, and gaze upon the Rhine from the brink of this lofty precipice.

Another agreeable excursion fr

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* 1¾ Germ. m. St. Goar.

Goarshausen will occupy a morning. Ascend the Forstbach, or Schweitzerthal, to the ruined *Castle of Reichenberg*, one of the most interesting in the vicinity of the Rhine, built 1284, ruined in 1302, but shortly after restored by Baldwin of Treves in an Asiatic style, traces of which may be observed in the gateway. It was destroyed by Tilly in the 30 years' war. Return by the village of Patersberg, whence by far the finest view of the Rheinfels is to be obtained.

(rt.) A short way above St. Goar, but on the rt. bank, rises abruptly from the water's edge the bare, black, and perpendicular precipice called the *Lurlei*. (l.) At the side of the high road, opposite this colossal cliff, is a grotto occupied by a man whose employment it is to awaken by pistol or bugle, for the gratification of travellers, the remarkable *Echo* of the Lurlei, which is said to repeat sounds 15 times. The aspect of the Lurlei from this point is very grand. The German students amuse themselves by asking the echo, "Who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel?" Answer—"Esel" (the German for Ass): a joke of which the burgomaster highly disapproves. There is a fishery of salmon in this part of the river.

At the bend of the Rhine between St. Goar and the Lurlei rock is the whirlpool (Wirbel) called *the Gewirr*, and above it a rapid called *the Bank*, formed by the stream dashing over a number of sunken rocks, increased by the sudden bend which the river here makes. The passage of the large rafts which navigate the Rhine over this spot is difficult and dangerous; the forepart is often dragged 5 or 6 feet under the surface, the crews plunged up to their necks in water, and men have been washed overboard by the tumultuous waves dashing over the slippery plank. The perils of this spot, taken in connection with the mysterious echo, no doubt gave birth to the superstition that the *Lurlei* was haunted by a beauteous but wicked nymph or Syren, who distracted and beguiled the passing boatman with her magical voice only to overwhelm and drown him in the waves of the whirlpool. Above this, in the middle of the river, and visible when the water is low, are the rocks called the 7 Sisters (see next page).

l. OBERWESEL. —*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; — Trierischer Hof; — Goldener Pfropfenzieher (Golden Corkscrew—the sign painted by one of the Düsseldorf artists, Schrödter). Oberwesel (the Vesalia of the Romans), a small town of 2300 inhab., one of the most charming spots on the Rhine, is highly picturesque from its lofty round tower (*Ochsenthurm*) at the water-side, its many-turreted walls, and Gothic buildings. Among the latter is the *Ch. of our Lady* (Liebfrauenkirche), outside the town at its upper end, one of the most highly decorated as well as tasteful examples of Gothic architecture upon the Rhine. It was consecrated in 1331. Its porches are richly sculptured, and the vaulting of the cloisters is singular. The rood-loft (Lettner) is a rich specimen of Gothic. The choir is 80 ft. high. The altar-piece of carved wood, richly gilt, consisting of a series of niches, filled with the figures of prophets, patriarchs, and saints, is of the same age as the church, and is the perfection of elegance and delicacy. In a side chapel are many monuments of the Schomberg family, bearing rudely-carved effigies of knights in armour, ladies in stomachers and ruffs, and babies in swaddling clothes, like mummies or the larvæ of insects.

The older *Ch. of St. Martin*, with a large square tower and octagonal lantern, is also interesting from its architecture. In it is a Deposition from the Cross by *Diepenbeck*.

In some period of the dark ages a boy named Werner is said to have been most impiously crucified and put to death by the Jews in this place. A similar story is told in many other parts of the world; even in England, at Gloucester and Lincoln (*vide* Chaucer). It is probable that the whole was a fabrication, to serve as a pretext for persecuting the Jews and extorting money from them. A little *Chapel*, erected to the memory of this Werner, stands upon the walls of the town, close to the Rhine.

(l.) *Schönberg*. This ruined castle

on the rock was the cradle of an illustrious family of the same name. The English Schombergs are a branch of it, and the hero of the Boyne, Marshal Schomberg, sprang from the same stock. It receives its name (Beautiful Hill), as the story goes, from 7 beauteous daughters of the house, who by their charms turned the heads of half the young knights far and near; but were, at the same time, so hard-hearted that they would listen to the suits of none of them, and were therefore changed into 7 rocks, which are seen even to this day projecting out of the bed of the Rhine below Oberwesel, when the water is low.

(rt.) *Gutenfels*, a ruined castle above the town of Caub, traditionally (?) said to be named after a fair lady called Guda, who was beloved of Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, and brother of our Henry III. In the 30 years' war Gustavus Adolphus directed an attack upon the Spaniards, posted on the opposite bank, from its battlements, but, after 6 days of unceasing hostilities, was unable to effect a passage in the face of the wary General Spinola. The castle remained in habitable condition down to 1807, when, owing to the expense of keeping it up, the roofs and wood-work were sold by auction, and the building converted into a ruin.

(rt.) *Caub* (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Grünewald) has slate-quarries underground, and is principally remarkable as the spot where Blücher's army crossed the Rhine on New Year's Night, 1814. It was from the heights above that the view of the Rhine first burst upon the Prussians, and drew forth one simultaneous and exulting cry of triumph. "To the Germans of every age this great river has been the object of an affection and reverence scarcely inferior to that with which an Egyptian contemplates the Nile, or the Indian his Ganges. When these brave bands, having achieved the rescue of their native soil, came in sight of this its ancient landmark, the burden of a hundred songs, they knelt and shouted *The Rhine! the Rhine!* as with the heart and voice of one man. They that were behind rushed on, hearing the cry, in expectation of another battle."—*I. G. L.*

A toll is here paid, by all vessels navigating the Rhine, to the Duke of Nassau, the only chieftain remaining on the river who still exercises this feudal previlege. In the middle ages no less than 32 different tolls were established on the Rhine.

In the middle of the river, opposite Caub, rises the quaint castle called the PFALZ, built by the Empr. Lewis the Bavarian, previous to 1326, as a convenient toll-house; it now belongs to the Duke of Nassau. To this little island Louis le Débonnaire retired to die, worn out with the cares of empire, 840, "desiring that a thatched lodge or leafy hut, such as had served him while hunting in the forest, should be prepared." Here, "lying on his couch, lulled by the soothing music of the gurgling waters," he breathed his last.*—*S.* According to a popular tradition the Pfalz served in former times as a place of refuge and security whither the Countesses Palatine repaired previous to their accouchements, which, were it true, would be a proof of the insecure life led by princes as well as peasants in the turbulent times of the middle ages. Such an occurence may have actually taken place in a single instance, but it is very unlikely that a rude toll-house should repeatedly have served as a princely abode. There are dungeons under it below the level of the river, in which state-prisoners of rank were once confined. The castle is accessible by means of a ladder, and the only entrance is closed by a portcullis (Fallthür). The well which supplies it with water is filled from a source far deeper than the bed of the Rhine.

†(l.) BACHARACH (*Inn*, Post) is encircled by antique walls, and defended by 12 towers, of *strength* in former days, of picturesque and ornamental appearance in the present. They are singular in their construction, having only 3 walls, the side towards the town being

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* See Palgrave's eloquent History of Normandy, 1851—a work abounding with interesting local anecdotes collected by the author on his travels.

† 1¼ Germ. m. Bacharach.

open, probably to prevent their commanding the town in the event of an enemy gaining possession of them. The name, Bacharach, is only a slight alteration of the words *Bacchi ara*, the altar of Bacchus; a name conferred upon a rock in the bed of the river, adjoining the island a little below the town, usually covered with water, but in very dry seasons appearing above the surface. The sight of it is hailed with joy by the owner of the vineyard, who regards this as a sure sign of a fine vintage. As a proof of the goodness of the wine of this neighbourhood, we are told that Pope Pius II. (Æneas Silvius) used to import a tun of it to Rome every year; and that the city of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for 4 casks of it, which her citizens presented annually to the Empr. Wenzel. Down to the 16th cent. Bacharach was, jointly with Cologne, the staple place for the wines of the Rhine.

(l.) The truncated walls of the old castle of *Stahleck*, till 1253 the seat of the Electors Palatine, now the property of the Queen of Prussia, their descendant, crown the high hill behind Bacharach. Between them and the town stand the ruins of *St. Werner's Ch.*, an exquisite fragment of the florid Gothic style, built of hard red sandstone in 1428. "It was demolished by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but still shows in its E. end a lantern, rising on a rock suspended over the river, lake a fairy fabric, the remains of the highest and most elegant lancet style existing." —*Hope.* The lofty pointed windows still retain in a perfect condition the most delicate tracery work.

The body of the child Werner, having been thrown by the Jews, his murderers, into the Rhine at Oberwesel (see p. 160), instead of descending with the current, as all other bodies would have done, is reported to have ascended the stream as far as Bacharach, where it was taken up, interred, and afterwards canonized. To do honour to his relics, this beautiful chapel was built over them.

An hour or two should be devoted by every traveller to Bacharach, to enable him to enjoy the view from the castle of Stahleck, and to visit St. Werner's chapel, and *St. Peter's Ch.*, just below St. Werner's, and close to the road. It was "formerly a Templar ch., and one of the most curious, and perhaps the earliest example of mixed Round and Gothic style on the Rhine, resembling the churches of Limburg and Neuss. It deserves to be drawn in detail before it goes to utter ruin."—*F. S.*

(rt.) *Lorchhausen.* Two stone gallows near this formerly marked the boundary line which divided the ancient territory of Mainz from the Palatinate. A little higher up the river is the ruined castle of *Nollingen.*

(l.) The round Keep-tower and shattered walls of *Fürstenburg* rise above the village of Rheindiebach. The castle was reduced to a ruin by the French in the war of the Orleans succession, 1689.

(rt.) *Lorch* (*Inn*, Schwan) is one of the oldest towns on the Rhine (Laureacum?), and is situated at the mouth of the picuresque valley of the Wisper, on the rt. bank of which rises the rocky height called the *Devil's Ladder*, whose top is occupied by the ruins of the *castle* of *Nollingen.* It was anciently inhabited by a knot of noble (knightly) families, many of whose castellated mansions remain. Among them is the *Burghaus* of John Hilgen of Lorch, a contemporary of Franz of Sickengen, who fought against the Turks, date (1548). He is buried in the *Ch.*, a handsome edifice of the 12th cent. (with more recent additions), containing an elaborate altar-piece of carved wood. Before the ch. stands a carved stone *cross* (date 1491).

Here commences the district called the *Rheingau* (district of the Rhine), which extends upwards along the rt. bank as far as Walluf, and is remarkable as including all the most famous vineyards in which the best Rhenish wines are produced.

l. The ruins of the castle of Heimburg appear above the top of the houses of Nieder-Heimbach village, close on the shore. Higher up is the very picturesque turreted ruin of *Sonneck;* it was originally a robber-castle, and destroyed as such by the Emperor Rudolph, 1282. It is now restored.

The river, on approaching Bingen and Assmanshausen, is truly "the castellated Rhine." l. The castle of Reichenstein or Falkenburg stands on the summit of a rocky spur of the hill, and a little farther up on the same bank is that of Rheinstein, on a projecting crag which rises almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river. Not far beyond Falkenburg, and between the high road and the river, is the interesting Gothic *Ch. of St. Clement*, admirably restored from a state of ruin by the Prince Frederick of Prussia. Most of these residences of *knightly highwaymen* fell before the strong arm of the law in 1282, having been condemned as robber strongholds. The forces of the League of the Rhine executed the sentence of the Diet of the Empire by storming and demolishing them, and thus put an end to the arbitrary exactions and predatory warfare of their owners.

The system of pillage which prevailed throughout Germany among the rulers of these almost inaccessible fortresses, until the vigorous opposition of the towns on the borders of the Rhine put an end to it, is well illustrated by the following anecdote. An archbishop of Cologne, having built a castle, appointed a seneschal to the command of it. The governor, previous to entering upon his office, applied to the bishop to know how and whence he was to maintain himself, no revenue having been assigned to him for that purpose. The prelate, by way of answer, merely desired him to observe that his castle stood close to the junction of 4 roads. A practice very similar to the arbitrary mode of levying tolls and custom duties adopted by these feudal tyrants prevailed up to the last century in our own country, in the *black-mail* exacted by the Highland chiefs and nobles from merchants on their way to and from the fairs or markets of the north.

l. The *Castle of Rheinstein*, one of these ruins, has been restored as far as possible to its original condition, but only to serve the peaceful purpose of a summer residence for Prince Frederick of Prussia, cousin to the present King. The interior has been fitted up in imitation of a knightly dwelling of the days of chivalry; the walls hung with armour, the windows filled with painted glass, and the furniture either collected from ancient castles or convents, or made conformably to the fashions of former days. It is liberally shown to strangers, who are conducted round the castle by a domestic, who bears the ancient title of *Schlossvogt*. At the narrow pass below Rheinstein, which even now, after having been widened by French and Prussian engineers, leaves barely room for the road between the rock and the river, there existed till very recent times a *Jew's Toll*, where certain fixed dues were levied upon all the Hebrews who passed. It is said that the contractors kept little dogs, who were trained to single out and seize the Jews from among the passing crowds!

Wines and Vineyards of the Rhine.

Opposite to Rheinstein is the village (rt.) of Assmannshausen (*Inn*, Hotel de l'Ancre), which has a warm mineral spring, and is about to be added to the number of the Brunnen of Nassau by the construction of baths and hotels: it gives its name to a red wine of high reputation and price. The hills behind and around the hamlet which produce it are so very steep that it is only by artificial means, often by planting the vines in baskets, that any soil can be retained around their roots. The vineyards are nothing more than a succession of terraces or steps, extending from the top to the bottom of the hills, some of which must be nearly 1000 ft. high. In some places more than 20 terraces may be counted, rising one above the other. They are supported by walls of masonry from 5 to 10 ft. high, and the breadth of some of the ledges on which the vines grow is not more than twice the height of the walls. To reach many of these narrow plots, the vine-dressers, female as well as male, must scale the precipices, and hang as it were from the face of th rocks, while a great deal of the soil itself and every particle of manure must be carried up on their shoulders. This will give some idea of the labours and expense of such cultivation, and of the great value of every inch of ground in these narrow strips to repay it.

The life of the Rheinland vine-dresser indeed presents a rare example of industry and perseverance. Though by no means rich, they are generally the proprietors of the vineyards which they cultivate; and though their appearance does not altogether verify that which painters draw and poets describe, they at least exhibit an aspect of cheerfulness and intelligence.

Independently of the hardness of the labour of cultivating the vine, which is not confined to any one season, but must be carried on perseveringly through the whole year, and is most severe during the heat of summer, the vine is a delicate plant,—frost, rain, or hail may in a few hours annihilate the produce upon which the cultivator depends solely for subsistence. One or two successive seasons of failure will ruin even an opulent family; but when the vintage is good, few of the small proprietors are rich enough to be able to wait until they can obtain a favourable market, but must part with the wine soon after it is made to the rich speculators, who buy up the whole produce of a district, and take the chance of its turning out good or bad.

Beyond the point on which Assmanshausen stands, the Rhine, whose course has hitherto been from S.E. to N.W., changes materially its direction, and flows from E. to W., pursuing this direction from Mayence hither.

From the advantageous exposure produced by this bend in the river arises the excellence of the wines of the district of the Rheingau, as the rays of the midday sun, instead of being received obliquely, fall *full butt* upon the vineyards situated on the rt. bank of the river, and all the best wines are confined to that side. The slaty soil of the hills seems peculiarly favourable for retaining the intense heat of the sun's rays, so necessary for bringing the grape to perfect maturity; and, in addition, this favoured portion of the valley of the Rhine is sheltered from N. and E. winds to a great extent by the intervening barrer of mountains.

The Rheingau is divided into the Upper and Lower Cantons (Gemarkung), relatively to the position of the vineyards near the summits of the hills, or on the margin of the river: the high grounds produce the strongest wine, while that of the lower ground has an earthy taste; that which grows at a moderate height between the two extremes is considered the most wholesome, and the best; though much depends on the season, which is sometimes favourable to the produce of the heights, sometimes to that of the inferior slopes.

Among the Rhine wines (improperly called Hock in England), the Johannisberg and Steinberg rank first, and on an equal footing, for their exquisite flavour and evanescent bouquet. Next follow Rüdesheim (Berg), Markobrunner, and Rotherberg, which possess much body and aroma. Hochheim (which grows on the banks of the Maine, not in the Rheingau) ranks with the best of these second-class wines. Of the inferior wines, those of Erbach and Hattenheim are the best. The lighter wines, however, are apt to be hard and rather acid, as table wines. The Laubenheim and Nierstein, from the Palatinate above Mayence, and the delicately-flavoured Moselles, are much preferred to them as table wines in Germany. The best red Rhine wine is the Assmannshausen, produced from vines originally brought from Burgundy. The vine chiefly cultivated on the Rhine is called Riesling; it yields a wine of fine flavour; the Orleans grape produces a strong-bodied wine.

The vintage on the Rhine used to take place in the middle of October; but, by the present system, it is delayed, in the best vineyards, till November: in fact, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang on the bunches. To make the best wines, the grapes are sorted, and those only of the best quality employed. The riper bunches are first selected, and the rest left to hang for days or weeks longer.

The culture of the vine was introduced on the Rhine and Moselle by the Emperor Probus.

The Rossel (rt.), a little tower standing on the brink of the heights above Assmannshausen, and just discernible from the river below, is situated within the verge of the *Forest of Niederwald*, and commands one of the most magnificent views upon the whole course of the Rhine. Assmannshausen is a good point from which to commence the ascent of the Niederwald, though Bingen or Rüdesheim, where the inns are better, should be made the head-quarters.

We have now reached the upper limit of the gorge of the Rhine, commencing near Boppart, and affording so much grand scenery. Between Bingen and Boppart the Rhine cuts across a chain of mountains running nearly at right angles to the course of its stream. There are good grounds for supposing that at one time (before human record) this range entirely stopped its further progress, damming up the waters behind them into a lake which extended as far as Basle, and whose existence is further proved by numerous freshwater deposits, shells, &c., to be found in the valley of the Rhine, above Mayence. Some vast convulsions, such as an earthquake, or perhaps even the force of the accumulated waters alone, must have burst through this mountain-wall, and made for the river the gorge or ravine by which it now obtains a free passage to the ocean.

A species of dyke or wall of rock, running obliquely across the river at this spot, is perhaps a remnant of this colossal barrier. It is passable for vessels only at one spot, where a channel called *Bingen Loch* (Hole of Bingen) has been cut through it by artificial means. The impediments occasioned by it in the navigation of the river have been reduced from time to time: but the greatest improvement was effected in 1830-32, by the Prussian government, under whose direction the passage has been widened from 20 to 210 ft. by blasting the sunken rocks in the bed of the Rhine.

l. In commemoration of this improvement, a small monument has been set up by the road-side; the pedestal of the obelisk is formed of the stones extracted from the bed of the river.

rt. This navigable channel, 3 ft. deep, lies near the rt. bank, under the shattered walls of the castle of *Ehrenfels*, an ancient stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence, built in 1210, to which they retired with their treasures in time of war and peril. It was stormed by Bernard of Saxe Weimar in the 30 years' war, but was destroyed by the French, 1689.

Sometimes when the river is low in autumn, a strong team of horses stands ready on the rt. bank to assist in dragging the steamer up the rapid by the aid of a tow-rope.

Near to the l. bank, surrounded by the river, and not far from the spot where the waters of the *Nahe* unite with those of the Rhine, rises the little square *Mouse Tower*, renowned for

The Tradition of Bishop Hatto.

The summer and autumn had been so wet,
That in winter the corn was growing yet;
'T was a piteous sight to see all around
The grain lie rotting on the ground.

Every day the starving poor
Crowded around Bishop Hatto's door,
For he had a plentiful last year's store;
And all the neighbourhood could tell
His granaries were furnish'd well.

At last Bishop Hatto appointed a day
To quiet the poor without delay:
He bade them to his great barn repair,
And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoic'd at such tidings good to hear,
The poor folk flock'd from far and near;
The great barn was full as it could hold
Of women and children, and young and old.

Then when he saw it could hold no more,
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door;
And while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all.

"I' faith 'tis an excellent bonfire!" quoth he,
"And the country is greatly oblig'd to me,
For ridding it, in these times forlorn,
Of rats that only consume the corn."

So then to his palace returned he,
And he sat down to supper merrily,
And he slept that night like an innocent man;
But Bishop Hatto never slept again.

In the morning, as he enter'd the hall
Where his picture hung against the wall,
A sweat like death all o'er him came,
For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.

As he look'd there came a man from his farm;
He had a countenance white with alarm.
"My Lord, I open'd your granaries this morn,
And the rats had eaten all your corn."

Another came running presently,
And he was pale as pale could be:
"Fly! my lord bishop, fly," quoth he;
"Ten thousand rats are coming this way;
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he,
"'Tis the safest place in Germany;
The walls are high, and the shores are steep,
And the stream is strong, and the water deep!"

Bishop Hatto fearfully hasten'd away,
And he cross'd the Rhine without delay,
And reach'd his tower, and barr'd with care
All the windows, doors, and loopholes there.

He laid him down, and clos'd his eyes;
But soon a scream made him arise.
He started, and saw two eyes of flame
On his pillow, from whence the screaming came.

He listen'd and look'd: it was only the cat:
But the bishop he grew more fearful for that;
For she sat screaming, mad with fear
At the army of rats that were drawing near.

For they have swum over the river so deep,
And they have climb'd the shores so steep,
And now by thousands up they crawl
To the holes and windows in the wall.

Down on his knees the bishop fell,
And faster and faster his beads did he tell,
As louder and louder, drawing near,
The saw of their teeth without he could hear.

And in at the windows, and in at the door,
And through the walls by thousands they pour,
And down through the ceiling and up through the floor,
From the right and the left, from behind and before,
From within and without, from above and below;
And all at once to the bishop they go.

They have whetted their teeth against the stones,
And now they pick the bishop's bones;
They gnaw'd the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do judgment on him.
SOUTHEY.

Having given the romantic tradition, it is proper to add the prosaic history of the little tower. It appears to have been built in the 13th cent. by a Bishop Siegfried (full 200 years after the death of Bishop Hatto), along with the opposite castle of Ehrenfels, as a watch-tower and toll-house for collecting the duties upon all goods which passed the spot. The word *maus* is probably only an older form of *mauth*, duty or toll: and this name, together with the very unpopular object for which the tower was erected, perhaps gave rise to the dolorous story of Bishop Hatto and the rats. The tale, too, may have been fixed on Bp. Hatto (originally Abbot of Fulda), because, though one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time, and the constant friend and councillor of the Empr. Otho the Great, he must have been remembered for his cruel perfidy. (See Hdbk. S. Germany, Route 170.) He died 970.

1. The confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine. — Tacitus mentions the bridge of Drusus over the Nahe: the existing structure, erected 1011, and many times renewed, perhaps rests on Roman foundations. The Nahe divides the territory of Prussia from that of Hesse-Darmstadt. The pedestrian may save at least a mile by crossing the Nahe by the ferry, instead of going round by the bridge.

2. 1. *Bingen.—Inns:* Victoria, close to the Rhine, good and reasonable;—Post, not so well situated, but good in other respects;—Weisses Ross (White Horse), facing the river; old Rhine-wine in the cellar. The very interesting scenery in this neighbourhood is entirely lost to those who merely pass up and down the river in a steamboat.

Bingen has 5000 Inhab., and considerable trade in wine. It was raised to great prosperity in the 14th cent. by certain Italian families of merchants, from Asti: the Ottini, Montesia, Broglio, Pomario, &c., who settled here. In the town itself there is not much to be seen. The ruin called *Klopp*, or Drusus' Castle, above it, though not itself Roman, probably occupies the site of one of the forts built by Drusus. The ruins, now enclosed within a private garden, command a very interesting view.

From Bingen the traveller may explore the Rochusberg, Rheinstein, and the Niederwald, in one day. A very pleasant excursion may be made up the Nahe to Kreuznach and Oberstein (Rte. 100). *Eilwägen* and omnibus (12 S. gr.) to Kreuznach twice a day in 2 hrs.: a coach thither and back, with 2 horses, costs 7 fl.; 5 fl. with 1.

l. The white *Chapel of St. Roch* (Rochus Capelle) occupies the summit of the hill above Bingen, opposite Rüdesheim. The ascent to it takes half an hour—it may be made in a light carriage. There is a pleasant walk from Bingen, at first along the new road on l. bank of Nahe, and through woods whose shade is highly refreshing to one ascending a stiff hill on a hot day, to the summit of a knoll called Scharlachkopf, which commands an interesting view of the valley and windings of the lovely Nahe; the horizon is bounded by the Hundsrück mountains and the Mont Tonnerre (Donnersberg), while immediately under the spectator lie the bridge and town of Bingen. The slopes at the back of the hill have nearly the same exposure as the vineyards of the Rheingau, and produce a wine, the Scharlachberger, not much inferior to them. The chapel of St. Roch is easily reached from the Kopf. The terrace behind the chapel almost overhangs the Rhine and commands a prospect not only up, but down the river. The 16th of August is St. Roch's day, when many thousand pilgrims assemble from all parts to pay their vows and offer their prayers to the saint, who is regarded as the averter of plague and pestilence. Göthe has written a very pleasing description of one of these festivals. He presented to the chapel the altar-piece which decorates its interior. You may descend by a different road, overlooking the Rhine. 1½ hour will suffice for this walk, which, instead of a single view, presents a complete panorama of the surrounding country.

The favourite excursion, however, from Bingen is to the heights above Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen, called the *Niederwald*, which may be made in 3 or 4 hours, but which well deserves to have half a day devoted to it. The following plan of the excursion, having been already tried, may be considered worth adopting by others.

Take a boat from Bingen, and descend the Rhine in 20 min. to the castle of Rheinstein (p. 163). If you go on foot you will save a mile by crossing the Nahe at the ferry under the church, instead of going round by the stone bridge. After seeing the castle, cross the Rhine to Assmannshausen. This wine-producing village supports a troop of donkeys for the express purpose of transporting visitors to the top of the heights of the Niederwald. The charge for a donkey to Rüdesheim is 1 fl. 15 kr. Those who prefer walking may experience some difficulty in finding their way among the numerous paths through the woods without a guide.

After ascending the gully behind the village for about a mile, as far up as the vine grows, a path will be found to the right, which leads to the *Jagd-Schloss*, hunting seat of the Count Bassenheim, the proprietor of the Niederwald, where refreshments may be had. This may be reached in ¾ hr. from Assmanshausen; 10 min. more will bring you to the *Bezauberte Höhle* (magic cave). Within the space of a few feet, three vistas, cut through the trees, disclose three beautiful landscapes of the Rhine, each different from the other, and having all the effect of a diorama.

At no great distance from the cave is the Rossel, an artificial ruin, perched on the very verge of the precipice, which at a great height overlooks the black pools and turbulent eddies of the Bingerloch. The ruin of Ehrenfels appears half way down, hanging as it were to the face of the rock. The view is not surpassed by any in the whole course of the Rhine. "One of the most remarkable features in it is the distinction in the stream of the river below of the waters of the Rhine in the centre (clear green), the Nahe, near the l. bank (dirty brown), and the Maine, near the rt. bank (dirty red). The Maine joins the Rhine about 20 m. above Bingen, yet the three rivers do not mix, it is said, until they reach the deep pool of the Lurlei."—*P.* From this point the path again dives into the wood, and at the end of about a mile emerges at

rt. The *Temple*, a circular building supported on pillars, planted on the brow of the hill, which commands another and quite different prospect, extending up the Rhine and across to the hills of the Bergstrasse and Odenwald. The author of Pelham calls this " one of the noblest landscapes on earth."

The agreeable shade of the beech and oak trees composing the forest of the Niederwald completely excludes the sun, and renders this excursion doubly pleasant in summer time.

To descend to Rüdesheim from the Temple will not take more than half an hour by the path leading through the vineyards which produce the famous Rüdesheim wine. Late in the autumn, when the grapes begin to ripen, the direct path is closed up, and a slight détour of an additional quarter of an hour must be made.

ASCENT OF THE RHINE CONTINUED.

rt. *Rüdesheim*. *Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Krone; Rheinstein.

The excursion to the Niederwald, which is not more than a mile distant, may be made from hence quite as well as from Assmannshausen. The traveller will generally find donkeys or mules ready saddled to convey him. Paths strike off from the Temple rt. to the Jagd Schloss, and l. to the Rossel.

At the upper end of the town rises a picturesque round tower, and at the lower extremity, close to the water's edge, stands the *Brömserburg*, a singular massive quadrangular castle of the year 1100, consisting of three vaulted stories, supported on walls varying between 8 and 14 ft. in thickness. Though a ruin, it is carefully preserved from further decay, and several rooms have been neatly fitted up in it by its present owner, Count Ingelheim. The tall square tower adjoining it is called Boosenburg. Another castle, the *Brömserhof*, near the middle of the town, was the family residence of the knightly race of Brömser, long since extinct. " Tradition says that one of these knights, Brömser of Rüdesheim, on repairing to Palestine, signalised himself by destroying a dragon, which was the terror of the Christian army. No sooner had he accomplished it than he was taken prisoner by the Saracens; and while languishing in captivity he made a vow, that, if ever he returned to his castle of Rüdesheim, he would devote his only daughter Gisela to the church. He arrived at length, a pilgrim, at his castle, and was met by his daughter, now grown into a lovely woman. Gisela loved, and was beloved by, a young knight from a neighbouring castle; and she heard with consternation her father's vow. Her tears and entreaties could not change his purpose. He threatened her with his curse if she did not obey: and, in the midst of a violent storm, she precipitated herself from the tower of the castle into the Rhine below. A fisherman found her corpse the next day in the river by the tower of Hatto: and the boatmen and vintagers at this day fancy they sometimes see the pale form of Gisela hovering about the ruined tower, and hear her voice mingling its lamentations with the mournful whistlings of the wind."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The Brömserhof is now turned into common dwelling-houses, and the antiquities it contained are partly removed to Johannisberg. They consisted of old furniture, family pictures, &c., together with the chain which bound the knight Johann Brömser while a prisoner in Palestine.

The best quality of the famed *Rüdesheim Wine* grows upon the terraces overhanging the Rhine, close to Ehrenfels. There is a tradition that Charlemagne, remarking from his residence at Ingelheim that the snow disappeared sooner from these heights than elsewhere, and perceiving how favourable such a situation would prove for vineyards, ordered vines to be brought hither from Burgundy and Orleans. The grapes are stilled called Orleans. Close behind the houses of Rüdesheim grows a very good wine, called, from the position of the vineyard, Hinterhäuser.

There is a ferry over the Rhine between Kempten and Rüdesheim. Carriages may be hired here to proceed on to Mainz or Wiesbaden, as well as job-horses. There are no post-horses between Rüdesheim and Mayence on the rt. bank of the Rhine. *Diligences* daily from Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden. A *Railway* is projected.

The shortest road, which is also the post-road, from Bingen to Mayence is by Ingelheim (Rte. 98), keeping on the l. side of the Rhine. Those who wish to visit the Brunnen of Nassau on their way cross over by the ferry above Bingen to Rüdesheim and take the more interesting road along the rt. bank of the Rhine. They should stop at Rüdesheim to see the Niederwald (if they have not visited it before); at Johannisberg to see the château and vineyard; at Hattenheim (where they may dine) to see the old convent of Eberbach, 2 m. out of the road: and they had better stipulate with the driver, before setting out, to make these halts. If they are bound to Schlangenbad (Rte. 95), they may turn to the l., away from the Rhine, at Walluf; if they are going to Wiesbaden they proceed on to Bieberich before they quit it; and if they wish to reach Castel and Mayence they continue by its side. The distance from Rüdesheim to Castel (opposite Mayence) is about 14 m. There is a schnellpost daily to Wiesbaden, but no post-horses.

Above the Niederwald and the Rochusberg the mountains subside into gentle slopes, and the taller ridges of Taunus recede to a distance from the river. Although the succeeding district appears tame in comparison with that already passed, when viewed from the river, yet, when seen from any of the heights which command the Rheingau, it will be found to possess beauties of a softer kind, combined with a richness and cheerfulness which are well calculated to draw forth admiration.

(rt.) *Geisenheim* (*Inns:* Schöne Aussicht; Stadt Frankfurt), a town of 2400 inhab., distinguished by the twin Gothic towers and spires of open work (b. 1839) of its old *Church*—in which is a monument to the Elector John Philip von Schönborn, 1675. There is another famous vineyard near this, upon the hill called the Rothenberg, which is much frequented on account of its fine view. The country seat of Baron Zwierlein contains a fine collection of stained glass from the commencement of the art to the present time.

rt. The very conspicuous white mansion on the heights, at some little distance from the river, is the *Château of Johannisberg*, the property of Prince Metternich, standing in the midst of the vineyards which produce the most famous of the Rhine wines. The house, built 1716, though seldom inhabited, has been enlarged by its present owner. It is not remarkable, but the view from the balcony and terrace is very fine. In the Schlosskirche is a marble monument to P. Metternich's tutor, Nic. Voght. It is difficult to obtain admittance to the cellars: they are very extensive. The first owners of the vineyard of Johannisberg were the monks: it was originally attached to the abbey and convent of St. John, afterwards secularised. It is still known by the name of Bischofsberg. In the beginning of the present cent. it belonged to the Prince of Orange; but before it had been in his possession 3 years Napoleon made over the vineyard as a gift to Marshal Kellermann. At the close of the war it again changed hands, and in 1816 was presented by the Empr. of Austria to Prince Metternich, who holds it as an imperial fief. The ground around is too precious as a vineyard to be laid out in gardens: no trees are allowed, as they would deprive the vines of the sun's rays; but on the N. side of the house there is a sort of wilderness planted with trees. The best wine grows close under the château, and indeed partly over the cellars. The species of vine cultivated here is the Riesling. The management of it at all seasons requires the most careful attention. The grapes are allowed to remain on the vines as long as they can hold together, and the vintage usually begins a fortnight later than anywhere else. The vine-grower is not satisfied with ripeness, the grape must verge to rottenness before it suits its purpose; and although much is lost in quantity by this delay in gathering, it is considered that the wine gains thereby in strength and body. So precious are the grapes tha those which fall are picked off the grou with a kind of fork made for the r pose. The extent of the vineyard is about 70 acres, and it is divided into small compartments, the produce of each of which is put into separate casks: even in the best years there is considerable difference in the value of different casks. Its produce amounts in good years to about 40 butts (called stücks), each of 7½ ohms, and has been valued at 80,000 fl. A cask of 1350 bottles has been valued as high as 2200 florins: the highest price ever paid was 18,000 fl. for 1350 bottles, or rather more than 1*l.* 2*s.* a bottle. The purchasers were, in moieties, George IV. and the King of Prussia. The wine is deposited in the cellars of the château in cask, but always delivered in bottle, with the prince's signet. In bad years the juice of the grape never goes into the cellars at all, but is forthwith sold off for what it may fetch.

The Rhine here attains its greatest breadth, 2000 ft., spreading itself out to about double the width which it has below Rüdesheim; at Cologne it is only 1300 ft. broad, and at Wesel only 1500 ft. In the middle of its channel are numerous small islands extending all the way up to Mayence.

rt. Winkel (Vini Cella, so called because Charlemagne's wine-cellar was situated here) and Oestrich, 2 unimportant villages. At Mittelheim, near Winkel, is a curious church, date 1140, with a nave and 2 aisles all under one roof, and with a portal built of white and grey stone, in a mixed style of Moorish and middle-Italian.

rt. Count Schönborn's château, *Reichartshausen*, a short distance below the village of *Hattenheim* (1000 inhab.), contains an interesting collection of paintings, chiefly modern. Among them are a capital work of our own *Wilkie*, called "Guess my name;" a Holy Family, by *Overbeck*, in the chapel; Telemachus and Eucharis, by *David;* the Dying Robbers, by *L. Robert;* Italian Peasants, *P. Hess;* Raphael and the Fornarina, *Picot;* &c.

rt. A little higher up the river, upon the hill of Strahlenberg, grows the famous *Markobrunner* wine, so named from a small spring or fountain close to he high road, which here runs on the ers of the river.

The nobles of the Rheingau, once so numerous, rich, and powerful, are greatly diminished in number and wealth. The chief of those ancient families still residing on its banks are the Counts Bassenheim, Ingelheim, and Schönborn; these, with Prince Metternich and the Duke of Nassau, possess the best vineyards on the Rhine.

(rt.) Erbach (*Inn*, Traube), a small village. [An excursion may be made either from Hattenheim (2½ m.) or from Erbach to the Cistercian *Convent of Eberbach*, once the most considerable monastic establishment on the Rhine. It is prettily situated at the foot of the hills, in a sheltered nook, nearly surrounded by woods, which, sweeping down the slopes, spread themselves like a mantle around it. It was founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131. It is now the property of the Duke of Nassau, and is converted into a prison and asylum for maniacs, for which it is well calculated by its vast extent. These establishments are exceedingly well managed, but they are not readily shown to strangers. More accessible and interesting to those who take pleasure in architecture are the *Churches*, very pure specimens of the Romanesque style, derived doubtless from Cologne. The oldest of these, a small building, supported by 2 rows of slender columns, is probably part of the first foundation of St. Bernard, erected 1131. It is now occupied by wine-presses, and some of the best Rhine wines are made in it. The larger Church, Kloster Kirche, was built 1186: it is of severe architecture. There are many curious monuments, especially of the Katzenelnbogen and von Stein (de Lapide); one of a knight, "amicus fidelis hujus monast." MCCC.; also of Abbots and Archbishops of Mayence, Gerlach (1371), and Adolph II. von Nassau (1474). The long *dormitory*, in the pointed Gothic of the 14th cent. imposed on round work, and the Chapter-house of the 15th, also merit notice.

The vaults under these buildings are used by the Duke of Nassau as cellars, to contain what he calls his *Cabinet of Wines*, comprising a collection of the choicest productions of the vineyards of the Rheingau.

The celebrated *Steinberg vineyard*, once the property of the monks of Eberbach, now of the Duke of Nassau, lies upon the slope of the hill, close to the convent. The wine produced from it is esteemed quite as much as Johannisberg; and the culture of it is managed with even greater care and cost than that vineyard. It consists of about 100 valuable acres, enclosed within a ring fence: the high wall is passed in going to Hattenheim or Erbach. In the spring of 1836 half of the finest wines in the Duke's cellars were sold by public auction. The cask which was considered the best, the flower, or, as the Germans call it, the *Bride* (Braut) of the cellar, being cabinet Steinberger of 1822, was purchased for the enormous sum of 6100 fl. = about 500*l*., by Prince Emile of Hesse. It contained 3½ ohms, about 600 bottles; and the price was therefore equivalent to 16*s*. 4*d*. a bottle.]

From the *Moss-house on the Boss*, a neighbouring height, a view is obtained which the author of the Bubbles calls "the finest he had witnessed in this country."

l. In the distance, on the top of the hill, nearly opposite, or on a line with Hattenheim, may be discerned Ingelheim, the favourite residence of Charlemagne, now a poor village. (Rte. 98.)

Charlemagne used to resort to the low islands in the middle of the Rhine from Ingelheim to fish. His unfortunate son Lewis, pursued by his own impious sons, ended his days (840) on one of them, a fugitive.

[rt. The large building between Erbach and Elfield is the Draiser Hof, once an appendage to the convent of Eberbach.]

rt. *Elfeld* or *Eltville* (Alta villa)—*Inns:* Hirsch (Stag); Engel—is the only town of the Rheingau. It has 2000 Inhab., is conspicuous from its situation, and picturesque from its Gothic towers. The lofty *watch-tower* surmounted by 4 turrets, at the upper end of the town, is part of the castle built in the 14th cent. Here Gunther of Schwarzburg, besieged by his rival Charles IV., resigned the crown, 1349, and died, probably of poison. Around the town are many handsome villas and country-seats of the German noblesse. In that of Graf von Elz are some good pictures—a fine *Domenichino*, Susanna in the Bath. In the pretty valley behind Eltville lies the village of *Kidrich*, with a beautiful Gothic *Chapel of St. Michael*, built 1440, conspicuous for its turret open-work. In the Ch. is curious woodwork and original galleries coeval with the building. The tower of Scharfenstein, once the residence of the bishops of Mayence, rises above Kidrich. The *Gräfenberg* wine is produced here. Schlangenbad is reached from this by a bridle-path through the woods, 6 m. long.

rt. Nieder-Walluff. At the end of the Walldaffthal, about 4 m. N.W., lies Rauenthal, famous for its wine.

rt. Schierstein is a village with more than 1300 Inhab. The Picture Gallery of *M. Habel* contains many works by the old masters. Here ends the Rheingau, "the Bacchanalian Paradise," which, bounded by the Taunus hills on one side, and by the Rhine on the other, extends along the rt. bank of the river as far down as Lorch. It was given to the Archbishops of Mainz by a Carlovingian king, and was protected by a wall and ditch, some portion of which may still be seen near Biberich. A road turns off here to Schlangenbad, 8 m. (Rte. 95.)

[rt. About 4 m. behind Schierstein is the village of *Frauenstein*, with a ruined castle and an enormous lime-tree.]

rt. *Biberich* (*Inns:* H. Bellevue; Rheinischer Hof), *the Château* of the Duke of Nassau, of red sandstone, with a circular projection in the centre, is one of the handsomest palaces on the Rhine, though now somewhat dilapidated. The interior is remarkable only for the splendour and taste with which it is fitted up, and for the exquisite prospects up and down the Rhine. The *gardens* behind are of great extent and very pretty, and are liberally thrown open to the public. They are famous for their white and red chestnuts, and contain some fine ornamental timber. In the miniature castle of Mosbach, within th circuit, on the bank of a small artificial lake, a number of Roman antiquities are preserved.

Biebrich stands on the limits of the Duchy of Nassau. Above this, the rt. as well as the l. bank of the Rhine belongs to Hesse-Darmstadt. The *Railway* from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt by Castel passes by Biberich, where there is a station. *Passengers bound for Frankfurt or Wiesbaden may disembark* here, and take the train to Wiesbaden in 10 min., and to Frankfurt in 1¼ hr., saving thereby half an hour's détour by the river and detention at Mayence. Tariff for porterage from steamer to railway station, and *vice versâ* at Biberich:—For trunks and large and heavy parcels, 6 kreutzers each; for small do., 3 kr. each. The train is drawn by horses along a short branch from Biberich to the main line. (Rte. 95.)

The red towers of Mayence (l.) now appear in sight, surrounded by fortifications, connected by a bridge of boats over the Rhine with

rt. The fortified suburb of Castel (Bahrdt's Inn, large and good, close to the railway), which forms the tête de pont.

l. MAINZ (Fr. Mayence;) *Inns:* Rheinischer Hof, best; Europäischer Hof; Hessischer Hof, good and quiet; Holländischer Hof, good; H. d'Angleterre, pretty good—all on the Quay close to the Rhine; Drei Reichs-Kronen (Three Crowns); at Castel, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, near the Railway Station, Bahrdt's Hotel. The landing-places of the steamers of the Upper and Lower Rhine are nearly a mile apart from each other. *Porterage* is very exorbitant. Florins and kreutzers here come into use (Sect. VIII.); but Prussian dollars are also current.

Mayence, the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans, belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and is the most considerable and important town in his dominions; but, as the chief and strongest fortress of the German Confederation, it is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops in nearly equal numbers, and is commanded by a governor ted alternately from either nation for a period of five years. It lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the junction of the Main. It has 36,600 inhab., and 8000 men garrison.

Upon the Quai, where the steamer stops, are 3 large red buildings—the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, or ancient *Palace of the Electors* of Mayence, now converted into a *Museum;* the Grossherzogliche Schloss, originally *Deutsches Haus* (Teutonic House). It served as a residence for Napoleon, and has now become the palace of the governor of the fortress, and the *Arsenal.*

The most remarkable objects in Mainz are—the *Cathedral,* a vast building of red sandstone, blocked up on all sides but the E. by mean houses, less interesting for any beauty of architecture (as it is built in the massive round-arched style) than for its great antiquity, having been begun in the 10th and finished in the 11th cent.; but the date of the oldest parts now remaining, viz. the E. choir, transept, and nave, may be referred to the period intervening between 978 and 1137. The building, however, has suffered so much at different times from conflagrations, from the Prussian bombardment of 1793, and afterwards (1813) from having been converted into a barrack and magazine by the French, that the only portion of the original structure remaining in a tolerably perfect state is that behind the altar at the E. end (978—1009). The octagonal tower (Pfarrthurm) at the E. end has been surmounted with a cupola of cast-iron 70 ft. high, designed by Moller. This ch., as well as those of Worms, Treves, and Spire, has a double choir and high altars both at the E. and W. ends, and 2 transepts. The W. choir dates from 1200—1239: the side chapels on the N. side were added 1291, those on the S. 1332. The most beautiful of them, that of All Saints, containing a very fine window, was built 1317. The double chapel of St. Gothard, adjoining the N.W. transept, is a particularly interesting specimen of Gothic, on account of the period at which it was built (1136). It is therefore to be regretted that, for the sake of a few paltry dollars' rent, it should be let as a leather warehouse. The interior of the cathedral is filled with *Monuments* of Episcopal Electors of Mainz; the greater number, placed upright against the piers and walls, are interesting illustrations of the progress and decay of the temporal power of the German church. The Archbishops of Mainz had the right of placing the crown on the head of the German Emperors, and are sometimes represented on their tombs in that act. That of Archbp. Peter von Asfeldt (1305—1320) bears, in addition to his own effigy rudely carved, those of the Emperors Henry VII., Louis the Bavarian, and John King of Bohemia, all of whom he had crowned; but, while his figure is on a scale as large as life, theirs are only half the size, and appear like children beside him. The Egyptians in their sculpture resorted to the same method of giving importance to their chief personages, and Sesostris appears a giant among pigmies.

The monuments best worth notice in point of art are the following, executed at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th cent.: Prince Albert of Saxony, 1484; Canon Bernhard von Breidenbach, 1497, executed with great truth of expression and most delicate finish; Archb. Berthold von Henneberg, 1504, still more pure in style; Archb. Jacob of Liebenstein (1508), and Uriel von Gemmingen. Among those of later date we may mention that of Baron Dalberg (1606), the oldest baron in Germany. Three other monuments deserve mention on account of the persons whose memories they record. One is that of Fastrada, third wife of Charlemagne (794), by the side of the *Beautiful Doorway* leading into the *cloisters*, (date 1397-1412), lately restored. She was not buried here, but in a church now destroyed, from which the monument was removed. Another is the tomb of the Minstrel or Minnesänger Frauenlob, "Praise the Ladies," so called from the complimentary character of his verse. His real name was Heinrich von Meissen. He was a canon of Mainz cathedral, and so great a favourite of the fair sex, that his bier was supported to the grave by 8 ladies, who poured over it libations of wine at the same time that they bathed it with their tears. His monument, a plain red tombstone, stands against the wall of the cloisters. It bears his portrait in low relief, copied (1783) from the original, which was destroyed by the carelessness of some workmen. A more worthy monument from *Schwanthaler's* chisel was erected in 1843 to the "Ladies' Minstrel," by the ladies of Mayence. On the l. side of the nave is a red sandstone monument, erected 1357, to *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, and first Archbp. of Mayence. He was an Englishman named Winfried, born at Crediton, in Devonshire, of noble and wealthy parents; and became a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Nutsall, near Winchester, in which, in the beginning of the 8th cent., he taught poetry, history, rhetoric, and the Holy Scriptures. He left his country, with 11 other monks, to preach the gospel to the barbarous nations of Germany; in the course of his mission he converted more than 100,000 heathens; his missionary labours, interrupted only by 3 short visits to Rome, lasted more than 30 years, and extended from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Alps to the ocean. He was created a bishop, but without a diocese, by Pope Gregory II.; archbp. and Primate of all Germany by Gregory III.; and by Pope Zachary, Archbp. of Mentz, then first constituted the metropolis of the German churches.

Observe also the *pulpit*, a modern restoration; the figures of the apostles are copied from those by Peter Vischer at Nuremberg. An ancient font of lead, formerly gilt (1328), behind the eastern altar, and the *brazen doors* opening into the Market-place (called Speise Markt), on the N. side of the cathedral, also deserve notice; they were brought from the ruined Liebfrauenkirche, and are as old as the 10th cent. In 1135 Bp. Adalbert I. caused to be engraved on the upper valves of the doors an edict, by which he conferred various important privileges upon the town in consideration of the aid which the citizens, his subjects, had afforded him, in rescuing him out of the hands of the Emperor. They procured his release fror prison by seizing on the person of t

Emperor, and detaining him as a hostage until their own sovereign was delivered up.

In the *sacristy* are preserved two very ancient chalices, probably of the 10th cent.; one, the gift of Archbp. Willigis, is a curious sample of Byzantine art.

The Elector of Mentz, who was also Archbishop, was premier prince of the German empire; he presided at Diets, and at the election of Emperor, where he exercised very powerful influence; so that one Primate, Werner, on proposing a candidate, is reported to have added, "I have others in my pocket." His dominions comprehended 146 German square miles, with a population of 400,000 souls, and a revenue of 1½ million of florins. He maintained a body-guard of 2000 men and a squadron of hussars.

The canons of the Cathedral, supported by its enormous revenues, lived a jovial life, as may be gathered from the answer they returned to the Pope, who had reproved them for their worldly and luxurious habits: "We have more wine than is needed for the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with."

St. Stephen's Ch. (in the S.W. part of the town), built 1317, has a nave and 2 aisles of nearly equal height: the cloister is of the 15th cent. It contains some old paintings on gold grounds and numerous monuments.

Museum, in the ancient Kurfürstliche Schloss (close to the Rhine, and at the end of the long street called Die grosse Bleiche). The collections consist of, 1. *Paintings*, of no great excellence. The best works are, 1. Christ and the Four Penitents, David, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and the Penitent Thief, by *Otto Vennius;* 2. A Carmelite Monk receiving the dress of his order from the Virgin, *A. Caracci.* 3. St. Francis receiving the Stigmata (five wounds), *Guercino;* 16. Virgin and Child, *Lorenzo da Credi*, the gem of the collection; 17. St. Apollonia, *Domenichino;* 8. St. Andrew and St. Ursula, by *Lucas van Leyden*, or some old German master. 20-28. The Life of the Virgin, by *M. Grünewald*, are curious: Adam and Eve, by *Albert Dürer*, but so much injured and painted over as to show few traces of the master. 2. *Antiquities*, curious, because for the most part found in the neighbourhood, such as Roman altars, votive tablets, and inscriptions in which the names of the legions stationed on this spot are commemorated. There are also several capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, in the style of Roman architecture, being, in fact, the plunder of ancient buildings in Italy; some fragments of sculpture from the venerable Kaufhaus, pulled down without cause in 1805; and a model of the double stone bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine here. The *Town Library* is a very respectable collection, where are preserved some interesting specimens of the earliest printing.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building designed by Moller, after the classical model of the theatres of the ancients, in which the outer form bears some relation to the interior.

The *Public Gardens* (die neue Anlage) outside the fortifications, on the S., beyond the Neue Thor, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Main, are highly deserving of a visit, on account of the beautiful view they command of the junction of the Main and Rhine, of the town of Mayence, the Rheingau, and the distant range of the Taunus. To add to the attractions of this spot, the excellent military bands of the Austrian and Prussian regiments play here once a-week, Friday, between 4 and 8 P.M. There is a café at one extremity of the garden, forming the favourite evening resort of the inhabitants in summer.

Another good view may be had from the top of the *Tower of Drusus*, an ancient Roman structure, believed by some to be the tomb of Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus, the founder of Mayence, whose body was brought hither after his death. From mutilation or decay, its base is now reduced to smaller dimensions than the upper part, which may have produced in it a fanciful resemblance to an acorn, and perhaps have given rise to the name *Eichelstein*, acorn, by which it is vulgarly known. All the external and well-fitted masonry has long since been stripped off, and the passage for the staircase leading to the top was drilled through the solid mass in 1689. It stands within the *Citadel*, but is readily shown by one of the soldiers. Excavations made in forming new fortifications have laid bare the foundations of the original Roman *Castellum Moguntianum* of Drusus, and show that it was an oblong square, with flanking towers, planted on the eminence overlooking the confluence of the Main.

The music of the Austrian and Prussian military bands, which may be heard on parade almost every day in the week *during summer*, is remarkably good.

Mayence has been from very early times a frontier fortress. It owes its existence to the camp which Drusus pitched here, which he immediately afterwards converted into a permanent bulwark against the Germans. It soon became the most important of that chain of fortresses which he built along the Rhine, and which were the germs of most of the large towns now existing on that river. Though reduced from its former wealth and splendour by the fortunes of war, and still showing, in its irregular streets and shattered and truncated buildings, the effects of sieges and bombardments, it ought not to be regarded merely as a dull garrison town. Europe is indebted to this city for two things which have had the greatest influence in effecting human improvement—the liberation of trade from the exactions of the feudal aristocracy, and the Printing Press. It was a citizen of Mayence, Arnold von Walboten, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of the knightly highwaymen, with whose strongholds the whole Continent was overspread at the beginning of the 13th cent., by a confederation of cities which led to the formation of the Rhenish League, 1247. This same Walboten deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every Rhine tourist; since many of the ruined castles which line its banks were reduced to their present picturesque condition at his instigation, and under the energetic rule of the Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg, as being the haunts and strongholds of tyranny and rapine.

Mainz was the cradle of the art of *Printing*, and the birthplace and residence of John Gensfleisch, called Gutenberg or Gutemberg, the discoverer or inventor of moveable types. In 1837 a *bronze statue of Gutemberg*, modelled by Thorwaldsen, a Dane, and cast at Paris by a Frenchman, was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre. The expenses (26,000 fl.) were defrayed by subscriptions from all parts of Europe. Gutemberg's house no longer exists; but upon its site stands the *Civil Casino*, a club or reading-room at the end of the Schuster Gasse, the members of which have erected a small statue of him. Gensfleisch (literally, goose-flesh) was born between 1393 and 1400, in the corner house between the Emmeran St. and the Pfandhaus St. which still exists, and his *first* printing-office, from 1443 to 1450, is the house called Hof zum Jungen, or *Färberhof*. He was buried in the ch. of St. Francis, now pulled down: it stood opposite to the Hof zum Humbrecht, and the new houses of the Schuster Gasse now occupy its site.

The *English Church service* is performed every Sunday by a clergyman licensed by the Bishop of London, in the Lycée, formerly Jesuits' College.

Near the village of Zahlbach, about a mile beyond the Gauthor, are considerable remains of a *Roman aqueduct* nearly 3000 ft. long, which conveyed water to supply the garrison; 62 pillars remain, but it is said to have originally consisted of 500. The reservoir which it fed is hardly to be detected at present, in a small pond near the Gauthor, called the Duck-puddle (Entenpfuhl).

Excellent *Hochheimer* and *Rhine wine* may be procured at the house of Hoffman. Von Zabern, bookseller, has a good collection of guide-books, maps, and prints.

A *bridge* of boats, 1666 ft. long, over the Rhine, unites Mainz to Cassel, or Castel (Castellum Drusi), a busy and flourishing faubourg, strongly fortified as a tête de pont. At the extremity of the bridge a bomb-proof block-house serves in time of peace as a barrac but in case of war the roof can be removed, and the upper platform mounted with cannon. There is a heavy toll for carriages passing the bridge.

Railway to Frankfurt in 1 hr.;—to Wiesbaden by Biebrich in 16 min.—Trains 6 times a-day. (Rte. 99.)

Eilwagen daily to Darmstadt; to Coblenz; to Worms; to Saarbruck, Metz, and Paris. (Rte. 101.)

The *excursions* to be made from Mayence are,—to Frankfurt by railway; to Wiesbaden ditto (6 m.), visiting the Château and Garden of Biebrich on the way. (Rte. 99.)

Steam-boats go from Mayence several times a day to Coblenz and Cologne, twice a day to Mannheim during summer, and daily to Strasburg (see Rte. 102).

ROUTE 39.

THE AHR VALLEY.—REMAGEN TO AHRWEILER AND ALTENAHR.

From Remagen to Altenahr, 4 Germ. m. = 19 Eng. m. There is a good carriage-road from Bonn to Altenahr, over the hill direct, 3¾ Germ. m = 17½ Eng. m.; going this road and returning to Bonn by Remagen, the excursion will occupy a long day of 8 or 10 hrs.

Schnellpost daily from Bonn to Altenahr in 4 hrs., and to Treves in 18 hrs.

The scenery of the Ahr valley is by many esteemed equal in beauty to that of the Rhine. By means of excellent roads it may be explored with the utmost ease and convenience.

A carriage may be hired at the Preussischer Hof in Remagen, with 1 horse, to Altenahr and back, for 3 thal. Passengers by the steamer may land at Linz, and, crossing the Rhine to Kripp, engage a carriage there, or start from Sinzig.

The *pedestrian* may cross the hills from Bonn to Altenahr, by the Kreuzberg, Ippendorf, Röttgen, and Meckenheim, or, landing from the steamer at Remagen, after seeing the church on the Apollinarisberg may walk over the shoulder of the hill, and join the carriage road at Heppingen. The road on the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Remagen is described p. 146.

Between Remagen and Sinzig the Ahr in summer often dries up to a mere thread, but, swelling in winter to a furious torrent, enters the Rhine. A carriage road, turning off abruptly at the bridge of Sinzig, ascends the valley along the l. bank of the stream, passing through Bodendorf and Lorsdorf; and under the basalt-capped hill of Landskrone. The ruined walls on its summit are those of a castle, built 1205 by Philip of Hohenstaufen during the war between him and Otho of Brunswick for the Imperial crown, 1198 - 1208. Hence, during these wars of Guelph and Ghibeline, his troops attacked the Archb. of Cologne, and laid waste the neighbouring towns. It was destroyed by the French 1689; only its *chapel* escaped, partially built over a cave lined with basaltic columns, which serves as sacristy. There is a good view from this hill of the winding of the Ahr. Close by the road-side, at Heppingen, there is a mineral spring. Below Ahrweiler the valley is tame and open, though rich and well cultivated.

2¼ *Ahrweiler* (12 m. from Remagen by the carriage road, 9¼ by the road over the hill. *Inns:* Kreuzberg; the host has capital Ahrbleichart;—Kaiserlicher Hof;—Stern, good), a town of 2500 inhab., whose chief occupation and wealth are derived from their vineyards, which cover the slopes of the valley. Arhweiler is the centre of the wine trade of the valley: the average annual produce is 19,000 ohms=about 74,000 English gallons. The situation of the town is pretty; it is still surrounded by walls, and is approached by 4 gates. The *church* is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with a treble choir (date 1245-74). The town was burnt by the soldiers of Turenne, 1646, and suffered again from the French in 1688. The picturesque *Calvarienberg*, on the opposite side of the Ahr, is crowned with a Franciscan convent, which has been converted into an Ursuline nunnery, and occupied by sisters from Montjoie, who keep a ladies' school. The *gate tower* at the entrance of the town from Walporzheim is an interesting object, well preserved externally.

At Walporzheim, the first village traversed by the road after leaving

Arhweiler, the Burgundy grape is cultivated, and produces a strong red wine, which is highly prized.—Ahrbleichart (*i. e.* Bleich-roth, pale-red). Here the valley contracts, and is hemmed in by rocky cliffs, and the wild and beautiful scenery, which has obtained for the valley the name of "Kleine Schweitz," begins. At Marienthal, to the rt. of the road, are the ruins of a convent. Above the road rise singularly formed, jagged precipices, 200 feet high, from which an isolated block, called *die bunte Kuh*, projects over the road. A footpath leads over the hills from behind the village of Dernau to Altenahr; "the carriage road, now continued uninterruptedly along the l. bank of the Ahr, passes in sight of the picturesque village of Rech, and under a rock crowned by the ruined castle of Saffenburg, to Maischoss. The patient toil exerted in cultivating the vine on every accessible shelf of rock up the declivities of the hills around is not surpassed in the most valuable vineyards on the Rhine. Here and at Lochmühle is the principal fishery of *Rümpchen* (minnows), the *Cyprinus phoxinus* of naturalists, which are taken in baskets (like eel pouts) placed in weirs or dams of the river. They should not exceed an inch in length, and, having been cooked in cider and water, are packed in baskets made of willow bark, which imparts to them the bitter flavour for which they are esteemed." The Ahr is also celebrated for its crawfish and trout, which, however, are taken chiefly in its tributary streams. "The rocks at Lochmühle are low and narrow, and a passage has been cut through them by which the road passes without following the windings of the river round the projecting hill, but rejoins it on the other side of the cutting. The road then makes a nearly semicircular sweep along the river-side, being supported on a wall washed by it."—*T. H.* Before reaching Altenahr a most striking scene opens out: precipices of slate rock rise round to a height of 350 ft., partly wooded, partly covered with vines, and on their highest peak are perched the ruins of the *Castle of Altenahr*, the finest object in the whole valley. A footpath strikes off to the rt. above Reimerzhofen, and leads to the *Cross*, the best point of view in the valley, whence the castle is well seen. A path on the opposite side leads up to the castle, or down into Altenahr. The traveller should send on his carriage from this to Altenahr, and walk up to the cross. The precipitous rock, crowned by the castle, seems to deny all passage up the valley; the river sweeps round its base, and forms so complete a curve, that, after a course of a mile and a half, it almost returns to the same point. A *tunnel* 192 ft. long has been cut through the rock to allow the passage of the road.

1¾ *Altenahr* (*Inns:* Ulrich's, at the entrance of the town, and Caspari's are good and clean) is a village of 400 inhab. Ascend to the ruined *Castle of Altenahr*, above the town; the view will richly reward the trouble of the ascent. The traveller should then ascend the hill on the W. side of the valley, beyond the bridge of Altenahr, in order to command a full prospect of the winding course of the Ahr; the path, however, is steep.

Travellers having come to Altenahr in a carriage, or being unable to walk, will of course retrace their steps to the Rhine. A moderately good walker may cross the hills by a bridle-road, which, by the directions given below, he can easily find without a guide, provided he can speak a little German, from the vale of the Ahr to the abbey of Laach (7 stunden = 20 miles) (Rte. 40), whence he should return to the Rhine through the pretty valley of Brohl, which ought not to be missed.

The carriage road from Altenahr up the valley proceeds by way of Altenburg, situated under a singular isolated rock, formerly crowned by a castle of the lords of the Ahr. The castle of Kreuzberg, with the village of the same name, presents a striking point of view, and the church of Pützfeld, perched up in the rocks, with a singularly high steeple, is also very picturesque. The road continues through Brück and Hönningen to Dümpelfeld, where the Adenau falls into the Ahr, and the traveller proceeding to Treves quits that river. The carriage road ceases at

2½ Adenau, a town of 1200 inhab., on one of the tributaries of the Ahr, under the mountain called Hohe Acht, 2434 ft. above the sea, and from which there is a fine view. Adenau itself contains nothing worth notice; but not far distant are the ruins of the castle of *Nürberg*, the finest and most extensive feudal stronghold in the Eifel. From hence the traveller may find his way to Mayen (p. 180), passing another old castle, *Virneburg*, whose lords in ancient days, besides other possessions, were the proprietors of 23 villages.

The traveller proceeding on foot to the Abbey of Laach from Altenahr should proceed up the valley on the road to Adenau by Altenburg and Pützfeld to Brück, and there turn to the eastward along the Hurein brook or Kesselingerthal. He need not go along the road as far as Brück; but may, if he pleases, cross the shoulder of the hill above Pützfeld into the Kesseling valley. Proceed up this valley through Kesseling (2 hrs. from Altenahr) and Staffel; a little beyond which latter place, where a brook comes down a valley and falls into the Hurein, turn to the right, i. e. the S., and, skirting along the side of the hill to the E. of the brook, proceed to Nieder-Heckenbach. At the sign-post in this village turn to the left to Ober-Heckenbach, and so on to Hannebach. In passing over the high ground between these two places there is a fine view of the seven mountains; and just after leaving Hannebach, the castle of Olbrück is seen standing out boldly on the left. From Hannebach proceed over the ridge to Engeln, thence over the high land in a S.E. direction to two crosses, or rather a broken cross, where the rt.-hand road leads to Mayen, and that on the left to Laach. About ¾ hr. further on, a sign-post at the entrance of a beech wood points with one of its arms to Laach; plunge boldly into the wood, and after a short walk the lake and abbey burst upon you.

ROUTE 40.

THE LOWER EIFEL. BROHL TO THE LAKE OF LAACH, MAYEN, AND LÜTZERATH.

The traveller may leave the Rhine at Brohl or Andernach (see p. 147). Suppose he starts for Brohl (where Nunn's inn is good), a cross-road, but calculated for light carriages, ascends the beautiful valley of Brohl, passing in succession Nippes, a hamlet named from the Dutch Nieuwe Huis, the paper-mill and trim garden of M. Fuchs, the *Trass* mills and quarries, the *Castle of Schweppenburg*, once belonging to the counts of Metternich, beneath which are many spacious halls and cavernous chambers hollowed out of the rocks. Some way higher up the valley issues forth the *spring of Tönnisstein* (1½ stunde), whose agreeable mineral water resembles those of Selters, but is more effervescent. Mixed with Rhenish wine and sugar it is very palatable. Near the spring stood an ancient Carmelite convent, almost concealed beneath cliffs of tuff-stone and slate: it was demolished, and the materials sold for their value, in 1829.

Numerous jets of carbonic gas issue out of the rocks in this neighbourhood, some of which have been ingeniously collected by the owner of a chemical manufactory, and are employed in his works. Our path here turns out of the Brohlthal, diverging to the l. into a side valley. The scenery of the pretty winding valley is very pleasing as far as ½ *Wassenach*, a small village (6 m. from Brohl), lying at the foot of the hills, whose interior includes the lake of Laach, and having an humble inn, Laacher Hof, where pike from the lake may generally be had. A continued ascent of about 1 m. from the village leads to the margin of the *Laacher See*, a very singular lake, of a nearly circular form, supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and nearly resembling the crater lake of Bolsena, in Italy. It lies 666 ft. above the Rhine, is about 1¾ m. long, and about 1½ broad, its area being 1300 acres. The depth is great, increasing towards the centre, where a plumb-line sinks to 214 ft. There is a popular notion similar to that attached to the lake Avernus, in Italy, that no bird can fly over the Laacher See, in consequence of the poisonous vapours arising from it. This belief seems to have originated from the circumstance that a jet of carbonic acid gas issues from a scarcely perceptible opening on the N. E. side of the lake. It is the only remaining symptom of the volcanic action once so powerful in this district. Bodies of birds, squirrels, bats, toads, &c., have been found in a pit near this jet, killed by the noxious vapours, which resemble those of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy. The Laacher See is fed by numerous springs below the surface, which keep its basin constantly filled. It has no natural outlet; but the superfluous waters are carried off through a subterraneous canal or *emissary*, nearly 1 m. long, cut by the monks in the 12th century, after an inundation which threatened to overwhelm the abbey. A new tunnel is projected by the proprietor, to lay dry a portion of the lake bed.

The appearance of the deep blue lake, hemmed in on all sides by a ridge of hills completely covered with luxuriant wood down to the water's edge, is exceedingly imposing as well as singular. On a near examination its banks will be found to be scattered over with masses of scoriæ, cinders, ashes, and pumice, and other volcanic products. At the opposite extremity, in a quiet secluded nook, shut out as it were from the whole world, lies the deserted (1 stunde) *Abbey of Laach*, a picturesque object, with its 5 towers. It was originally a very wealthy Benedictine Convent with more than 200 chambers. There were 52 monks at the time of its suppression by the French. Its revenue having been sequestrated at the time of the French Revolution, it was sold a few years ago, together with the lake and woods adjoining, for only 40,000 thalers. It is the property of the Präsidentinn von Delius, by whose family it is inhabited during the summer, and seems to be kept in perfect repair. A great portion of the building is now, however, used for farming purposes, and its once hospitable halls occupied by cow-stalls. The *Church*, containing several old family monuments, has been purchased and restored at the expense of the K. of Prussia. The colouring in the church and cloisters is the same as that which was discovered under the whitewash to have originally decorated the architecture. It is perhaps the most perfect and complete example known of an edifice in the round-arched style. It was built between 1093 and 1156. It is entered at the W. end through a cloister, The tomb of the founder, Pfalzgraf Henry II., stands within the ch. at the W. end, surmounted by his effigy in wood. He is represented in his princely mantle and hat, and bearing in his hand the model of the ch. There is an old chapel at a short distance from the convent, in the same style as the abbey ch., and apparently of the same date, which is now used as a granary. There is a small *Inn* in the abbey close, which will furnish refreshments, and provide 2 or 3 bed-rooms.

There is a picturesque view of the abbey and lake from the hill about ¼ mile on the road to Mayen on the first ascent from the shore of the lake.

The traveller may return to the Rhine by way of Wassenach to Andernach along a tolerably good carriage road, a drive of about 2½ h.; but if he has time, from Kloster Laach he should visit the great *Millstone quarries of Nieder-Mendig*, 2 m. S. E. of the abbey, which have been worked, it is supposed, for 2000 years. The hard porous lava, which was probably a stream from one of the neighbouring volcanoes, extending nearly 5 m. in length by 3 in breadth, has here been hollowed out by the quarriers into funnel-shaped pits, from the bottom of which spacious subterraneous caverns ramify, deserving by all means to be explored. The lava separates into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high, by natural seams or fissures, and some of them are left to support the roof. The small additional expense of torches to light up these caverns will be well repaid. Their temperature is icy co

From Mendig (where there is no good inn) the traveller may return to the banks of the Rhine at Andernach (6 m.) by a bad road. There are, however, many other objects of interest, both for the lover of the picturesque and for the geologist, in this district. About 2 m. S. W. of Laach are the cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (pierre au four) is obtained. The direct road from Mendig to Coblenz (14 m.) passes the Ch. of St. Genovefa.

A tolerable road leads from Mendig to Mayen, along the banks of the Nette, passing the interesting and well-preserved castle of Burresheim, under the Hoch Simmer, a volcanic mountain. There are many other fine old ruined castles in the Eifel, as Virneburg, Olbrück, a noble ancient fortress: its donjon measures 45 ft. by 30 at its base, and it has a tower 170 feet high. Wernerseck and Manderscheid (p. 197) are two more remarkable castles.

Mayen (*Inns:* Post; — Stern, comfortable) is a picturesque and ancient town, 6 m. from Laach, through Bell and Ettringen, with a castle surrounded by walls and gardens. There are many millstone quarries near it. *Schnellpost* daily to Coblenz.

From Mayen the traveller has the choice of the following routes:—1. By Polch to Münster-Maifeld, Schloss Elz, Treis, and Carden, where he will find himself in the most beautiful spot on the Moselle, and may ascend that river to Treves, or descend to Coblenz. Starting from Mayen very early in the morning, and proceeding through Collig to Pillig and Schloss Pyrmont in a carriage, the traveller may, after inspecting Schloss Pyrmont, walk across the country to Schloss Elz, see that, and, descending the valley of the Elz, reach Moselkern in time for the steamer descending to Coblenz. 2. The high post-road to Treves and Coblenz (Rte. 41). 3. If he take an interest in geology, he may proceed by a rough cross-road to the mountain called "Hohe Acht," near Kaleborn, 2200 feet above the sea, commanding from its summit a most extensive view. He will find a road leading thence to Lützerath and Bertrich (p. 181), to Ahrweiler (p. 176), and to the Upper Eifel (p. 196).

ROUTE 41.

COBLENZ TO TREVES—BERTRICH.

15¾ Pruss. m. = 71 Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 16 hours; with extra post the distance may be travelled easily in 12. The road, though very hilly, is good, and the country (especially in the neighbourhood of Lützerath) not unpicturesque. Within a short distance, between the road and the Moselle, there are some charming scenes. As there is no post-road along the banks of the Moselle, the best way to explore its beauties is to ascend or descend it in the steamer (p. 187).

Upon the first stage from Coblenz to Treves lie many unimportant villages; but the first of them, Metternich, gives its name to a family now known all over Europe.

[Twice a week the schnellpost, instead of passing through Polch, makes a slight détour by the little town of Mayen, 3⅛ G. m. (Rte. 40) to Kaisersesch, 1¾ m.]

3¼ Polch.

[The small town of Münster-Maifeld (*Inn:* Bey Canaris) lies on the left of the road, about 5 m. off, in a beautiful situation. By some it is said to have been the birthplace of Caligula (?) The *Ch. of St. Martin*, standing on a Roman foundation, "is handsome in the interior, though plain. It contains a marble group, nearly life-size, of the Deposition, and 2 fine sculptured Tryptychs, or folding altar-pieces, painted. The W. end is quite castellated."—*F. S.* About 3 m. distant, in the midst of one of the most picturesque of all the tributary valleys of the Moselle, stands the very interesting old *Castle of Elz*, described in Rte. 42. The castle is about 3 m. distant from the Moselle. About 3 m. higher up the valley is another castle, *Pyrmont*, in ruins, having been burnt by the Swedes in 1641; near it is a cascade.]

Halfway between Kehrig and Dungenheim the road crosses the picturesque valley of the Elz.

The traveller coming *from* Treves,

and wishing to explore the *Lower Eifel* (Rte. 40), would turn off to the left at Kehrig, towards Mayen, instead of proceeding at once to Coblenz.

2½ Kaisersesch. Cross the picturesque Martenthal.

2¼ Lützerath. *Inn:* Post; not good. A public carriage goes daily from Lützerath to Alf on the Moselle: it belongs to the postmaster, who is also postmaster at Alf. He runs another carriage to Dreis. See Rte. 44.

This is the best starting-point for an excursion to the volcanoes of the *Upper Eifel.* (Rte. 45.)

[An excellent road leads through most interesting scenery from Lützerath to Alf on the Moselle, about 10 m., passing the very retired *Baths of Bertrich,* nearly half-way. They lie in the depths of the narrow valley of the Ues, or Issbach, distinguished for its sinuosities, which present a succession of scenes, varying every few yards, and for the umbrageous foliage of the woods, which clothe its sides from top to bottom. Just before the road descends into the valley, it passes near the *Falkenlei,* a conical hill cut in two as it were, crested with basalt, in the crannies of which the *falcons* nestle. It was probably a volcanic crater, from which a stream of basalt, occupying the lower part of the valley above the slate rocks which form its sides, may have issued, though the lava current has not been absolutely traced to this source. Its gloomy crevices and grottoes, glazed with black, are *well worth* exploring. A mile farther, at the junction of a little rivulet with the Iss, another basaltic current enters the valley. It appears to have been cut through by the stream, which, falling in a small cascade, has laid open a singular grotto, the sides, roof, and floor of which consist of small basaltic columns, worn away at the joints, so as to resemble cheeses. This has obtained for the cave its common name of *cheese cellar* (Käsekeller). The junction of the clay-slate and lava is very distinctly seen in the bed of the rivulet. The *Baths of Bertrich* consist of an assemblage of inns and boarding-houses (among which Werling's Inn, the Kurhaus, is *very* good), in a romantic and retired spot, shut in by hills, and almost canopied by woods, intersected by agreeable walks. The waters are warm (90° Fahr.) and sulphurous. The season lasts till August; but Bertrich is a quiet rather than fashionable watering place, and its accommodations are homely compared with Baden or Wiesbaden. It is well situated as head-quarters for travellers intending to explore the Moselle. The steamboat from Coblenz to Treves touches daily at *Alf,* a village at the junction of the Issbach and Moselle 5 m. below the Baths (Rte. 42). A capital road leads thither. From Bertrich to Treves, a rough but picturesque road, over the mountains, falls into the high road at Wittlich (8 m.); see below.]

About 2 m. out of Lützerath the road crosses what is called the Lützerather Kehr (from *kehren,* to turn), one of the valleys peculiarly characteristic of the Eifel district, and remarkable for their wonderful windings and contortions. Every projection on the one side of it corresponds with a bay or recess on the other, so that the stream of the Ues or Issbach, which flows through it, driven from one side to the other by these advancing and retreating buttresses, is seen at one time in 7 different bends or turns, taking at every bend which it makes an exactly opposite direction to that in which it had previously flowed. It is altogether a singular scene.

2¾ Wittlich (*Inn:* Post; good), a town of 2200 Inhab. An extremely bad cross-road leads hence to Bertrich baths (8 m.). The descent into the glen on this side is very fine.

2 Hetserath.

Beyond Schweich the Moselle is crossed by a ferry, and the road proceeds by the rt. bank to Treves, passing, near the entrance of the town, the Porta Nigra, or *Black Gate* (p. 184).

2¾ TREVES (Fr. *Trèves;* Ger. *Trier*). *Inns:* Trierischer Hof, very good; Das Rothe Haus (the red house), comfortable and well situated; Luxemburger Hof.

This very ancient city stands on the rt. bank of the Moselle, in a valley of exuberant richness, surrounded by low, vine-clad hills; it has 16,000 Inhab. An inscription on the wall of the Roth

Haus (formerly the Town-hall) asserts that Treves was built before Rome—"Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC." Without giving credit to this, it may fairly be considered the oldest city in Germany. Julius Cæsar, when he first led the Roman armies into this part of Europe, found Treves (B. C. 58) the flourishing capital of a powerful nation, the Treviri, who, as allies of the Romans, rendered them great assistance in conquering the neighbouring tribes. The Empr. Augustus established here a Roman colony, under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, and bestowed on it the privileges of having a senate and magistrates of its own. It became the capital of *First* Belgic Gaul (which, it must be remembered, comprised not only Gaul, properly so called, but the whole of Spain and Britain); and in later times it was the residence of the emperors Constantius, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius, and became so eminent in commerce, manufactures, wealth, and extent, and withal so advanced in learning and the arts, that Ausonius the poet, who lived here, calls it the second metropolis of the empire. It was indeed the capital of the Roman empire N. of the Alps. Although almost annihilated during the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it arose to a height of splendour nearly equalling its former state, under the rule of the Archbishops of Treves, who were Princes and Electors of the empire. Many of them seem to have aimed more at temporal than spiritual sway. They maintained large armies, which, after the fashion of the times, they did not scruple to lead in person, clad in armour. The ambition and talents of many of these episcopal rulers increased their dominions so much as to obtain for them considerable political in influence Germany. Treves was taken by the English under Marlborough in the War of the Succession, 1702-4; and at the French Revolution suffered the usual fortune of having its churches and convents stripped of their wealth, and the buildings turned into stables or warehouses. Before that event Treves boasted of possessing more ecclesiastical buildings than any other city of the same size.

Treves is at present a decayed town, owing the chief interest it possesses for the traveller to the *Roman remains* still existing in and about it. No other city of Germany or northern Europe possesses such extensive relicts of the masters of the world. They are not, it is true, in the best style of art, and are remarkable rather for vastness than beauty; and in this respect bear no comparison with the Roman remains in the S. of France or in Italy. They have likewise suffered severely, not only from the Vandalism of the Vandals themselves, but from the prejudices of the early Christians, who believed they were doing good service to their religion by effacing all traces of Paganism from the earth. Many of the buildings have been demolished, to furnish materials for modern constructions.

In the market-place stands a *pillar of granite*, surmounted by a cross, raised to commemorate the appearance of a fiery cross in the sky, seen, according to an obscure tradition, in 958.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen is an irregular building, chiefly in the earliest Romanesque style. The semicircular terminations both of the E. and W. ends are full of Roman bricks. Indeed the nucleus of the building is supposed to have been of Roman construction, and to have been built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, who deposited in it the supposed relic, our Saviour's *Coat without seam;* which, after an interval of 34 years, was exhibited for 8 weeks in 1844 to 1,100,000 pilgrims! The first historical mention of it is in 1190; a full account has been published by Prof. Marx, of Treves. The original building of Helena is supposed to have consisted of 9 arches supported in the centre by 4 colossal pillars of granite; 3 of these still exist in their place; indeed, all the 4 Corinthian capitals are visible in the interior of the church. The fourth gave way, and, to prevent the total destruction of the building, its place was supplied by a square pier of masonry, and the others were walled up by Archbp. Poppo, who repaired the church in the 11th cent. This fractured column lies at present on the outside of the church; it must have been brought from a distance,—perhaps from the Odenwald. The E. choir was added in the latter half of the 12th cent., and is an instance of the latest and lightest Romanesque. The church was roofed and altered about 1200, at which time additions in the pointed style were introduced. Within the church are numerous monuments of Electors of Treves, including that of the warlike prelate Richard von Greifenklau, who defended the city in person against Franz of Sickingen. "A marble bas-relief, on the tomb of Archbp. Hugo, of the Adoration of the Magi, is worthy of observation."—*D. J.* The carving of the marble *pulpit* is good, as far as the mutilations caused by the French leave the means of judging. The seats of the choir are singularly inlaid with ivory and wooden mosaic (marqueterie). A portion of the large funds derived from the exhibition of the Holy Coat are being applied to the restoration of the Cathedral, which is carried into effect by painting over the marble and wood carving, and whitewashing the stonework. The cloisters date from a very early period.

Adjoining the cathedral stands the far more graceful Church of our Lady (*Liebfrauenkirche*), built in the most elegant Pointed style, between 1227 and 1243; and being one of the earliest specimens of pure Gothic, to be compared with the similar and contemporaneous churches of Marburg in Hesse, Altenberg near Cologne, and the cathedrals of Amiens, Salisbury, and Cologne. The semicircular portal is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the interior, in the shape of a Greek cross, is supported by 12 pillars, each bearing the picture of an apostle. A little black stone in the pavement near the door is the only spot whence all these can be seen at once. The monument of Archbp. Jacob von Sirk is a fine work of an unknown sculptor. A doorway in the N. transept also is well worth attention. The portal of the *Jesuits' Church* is very good.

The Palace of the Electors and Bishops, a very handsome and extensive building, is now a barrack. The principal staircase displays much rich and elaborate carving. This palace stands partly upon the site of an enormous Roman edifice, only a fragment of which remains; the larger portion having been demolished to make way for the episcopal edifice, erected in 1614. This colossal fragment has been included in the palace, and goes with the vulgar by the name of the *Heathens' Tower* (*Heidenthurm*). It was probably the *Basilica* or imperial hall attached to the Palace, the semicircular termination or apse at the E. end having been the tribunal; and the whole perhaps at one time turned into a church; as was the case with similar halls in Rome. Be this as it may, the gigantic proportions of this Roman edifice, whose walls are more than 90 ft. high, and 10 ft. thick, give a very good idea of the vast dimensions of the whole when entire. It is at the same time a masterpiece of architecture; as the bricks and tiles of which it is wholly composed remain to this day perfectly smooth on the surface, solid, and compact, and the walls, after the lapse of ages, are without a crack or seam; but the King of Prussia has caused it to be cleared out and restored in its original condition, and to its former use as a ch. Additional interest attaches to these old walls, if we consider them as the favourite residence of Constantine, and that out of them issued the decrees which governed at the same time Rome, Constantinople, and Britain.

In front of this building extends an open space of ground, now used for drilling troops; at its further extremity stand the shattered remains of the *Baths*, Thermæ (*Bäder-Palast*). Until within a few years they were included in the S. E. angle of the fortifications of the town, and were half buried in the earth; so that the windows on the first story, being on a level with the ground, served as an entrance into the town, and were barbarously broken away at the sides, in order to admit the market-carts of the peasantry: from this the building got the name of the *White Gate*. Under the direction of

Prussian government these ruins have been laid bare. They resemble, on a small scale, the Thermæ of Caracalla and Domitian at Rome. Vaulted rooms, reservoirs, remains of a hypocaust, earthen pipes, and channels for the passage of hot as well as cold water, have been brought to light, and seem to explain the original destination of the building. The massiveness of the well-turned arches, and the thickness of the walls, will excite admiration at the skill of the builders who raised them, and surprise at the violence which has reduced them to so utter a state of dilapidation.

About ¼ m. to the E. of the baths, outside the walls, on the road to Olewig, is the *Roman Amphitheatre.* It comes unexpectedly into sight, being scooped out of the side of the Marsberg, a hill covered with vineyards, which but a few years ago extended over the arena itself. The late King of Prussia purchased the ground, and cleared away the earth which covered it to the depth of 20 ft. It is interesting in an historical as well as an antiquarian point of view, as it was upon this spot that Constantine entertained his subjects with a spectacle which he called Frankish sports (Ludi Francici), and which consisted in exposing many thousand unarmed Frankish prisoners to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. He twice exhibited these diversions (A. D. 306 and 313), and the fawning chroniclers of the time have not scrupled to call it a magnificent sight, "magnificum spectaculum,—famosa supplicia." So great was the number of victims, that the savage beasts desisted of their own accord from their work of destruction, and left many alive, fatigued with slaughtering. Those who survived were made to fight as gladiators against one another but they are said to have spoilt the amusement of the hard-hearted spectators, by voluntarily falling on each other's swords, instead of contending for life. The arena itself, excavated out of the solid rock, and carefully levelled, is 234 ft. long, and 155 broad: deep channels for water run round and through the centre: they were supplied by an aqueduct from the stream of the Ruwer. Horns, tusks, and bones of various wild animals have been discovered in digging, and one or two cave-like vaults in the side walls were, it is supposed, the dens in which they were confined previously to exhibition. This Amphitheatre, capable of holding about 6000 persons, was of humble pretensions in comparison with those of Nismes, Verona, or the Coliseum, as, instead of being surrounded by several ranges of vaulted arcades of masonry, the sloping banks of earth, thrown up in excavating the arena, served to support the seats for the spectators. All traces of these have disappeared. The stones were probably used for building houses, as the amphitheatre was long regarded no otherwise than as a quarry. Archways of solid masonry flanked by towers (no part of which now remain) formed the main entrances to the arena at the N. and S. E. extremity; in addition to which, 2 vaulted passages (vomitoria), bored through the hill, led into the arena from the side of Treves, and still remain in tolerable preservation. One of them has been converted into a cellar, and contains the wine which grows immediately over it. It is commonly called the *Kaiserkeller* (Cæsar's cellar), because it is supposed to have led to the Roman Emperor's private box. The other is not yet cleared out. The *Roman Aqueduct,* which conveyed water to Treves from the Ruwer, still exists in those places where it passed under ground; it was 3 or 4 ft. broad, and nearly 6 ft. high. The part which was supported upon pillars across the valleys had entirely disappeared.

The BLACK GATE, *Porta Nigra* (Schwarzes Thor), called also Porta Martis, is the most interesting monument of antiquity in Treves; and has all the massive simplicity of the Roman style. Neither its age nor use has been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is reputed (with much probability) to have been built in the days of Constantine the Great, between 314 and 322. Kugler, indeed, regards it as a work of the Franks, dating not from classic times, but from the middle ages. Its front is decorated with rows of Tuscan columns, its lower story is very massive, and it may have originally been the entrance gate on the N. line of the city wall.

Some have fixed the date of the building prior to the arrival of the Romans, and have called it the Forum, Capitol, or Council-house, of the Belgæ; but the style of architecture favours the belief that it was a work of the Lower Empire.

In the 11th cent. an anchorite named Simeon of Syracuse, who had been a monk in the convent of Mount Sinai, on his return from the Holy Land posted himself on the top of the building, in imitation of his namesake Simeon the Stylite. His ascetic and eccentric life gained for him the reputation of sanctity; and in consequence he was enrolled in the calendar. Not long after his death the building was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon by Archbp. Poppo. To fit it for the service of religion, he added a semicircular apsis to one end, which still remains a curious specimen of architecture, and formed 3 churches in it, one above the other, in which service was regularly performed down to the beginning of the present century. Like most ancient structures, the lower part of it, as far as the tops of the gateways, had become buried beneath earth and rubbish, so that the entrance to it was by a long flight of steps, leading to the first floor. In this state Napoleon found it on his arrival at Treves. It is insinuated that a want of ammunition, as much as a taste for art, induced him to free the building from its incumbrances, as he went no further than tearing off the thick lead from the roof, which he melted into bullets. The work of improvement has been executed by the Prussian government; the building has been divested of its ecclesiastical character, and restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, the earth having been cleared from its base. It exhibits various marks of the dilapidations of barbarous ages and people. The masonry, of vast blocks of sandstone, averaging 4 or 5 ft., but in some instances 8 or 9 ft. long, rough on the outside, was originally so neatly fitted together, without the aid of cement, that the joints of the stones could scarcely be discerned; but they have been chipped and mutilated at their angles, in order to extract the metal clamps which united them, and now seem to hang together by their corners. The interior serves to hold a few shattered fragments of antiquity, of no great interest, dug up in the neighbourhood: the most curious pieces are, a bas-relief of gladiators found in the amphitheatre, a mermaid with 2 tails, several earthenware pipes from the baths, and 2 Roman milestones from Bitburg.

Besides the Roman remains already enumerated, there is within the town (in the Dietrichs Strasse, not far from the Rothe Haus), a *Tower* or Propugnaculum, in an excellent state of preservation.

The *Bridge over the Moselle* is most probably the oldest Roman monument in Treves, and founded in the time of Augustus; it is mentioned by Tacitus, and the date of its construction has been fixed by a learned antiquary about 28 years B.C. It originally stood near the middle of the town, which has gradually dwindled away till it has left the bridge at one extremity. Having resisted the storms of barbaric invasion, and the wild times of the middle ages, it was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV.! In consequence, the only ancient parts remaining are the piers of large stones, brought from the lava quarries at Mendig, near the lake of Laach. Many single blocks are from 6 to 9 ft. long, 3 broad and 3 thick.

There were anciently 4 abbeys at Treves, celebrated for their riches and extent all over Germany; but of their wealth nothing now remains, and even the original edifices, destroyed by fires and violence, are replaced by modern structures. They are — *St. Matthias*, about a mile above the town, now converted into a school. The ch. (partly ancient) is actually visited by many thousand pilgrims. *St. Maximin*, at one time perhaps the richest Benedictine monastery in Germany, is now used as a barrack; it occupies the site of a palace of Constantine, but possesses no other interest. *St. Martin's* on th

Moselle is a china manufactory. *St. Mary of the Four Martyrs*, below the town, stands where the residence of the Roman Prefect stood, and where 4 soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom, according to the tradition.

In the *Gymnasiums Gebäude* (formerly a University, now removed) is the *Town Library* of 94,000 vols., containing many literary curiosities, the chief of them being the famous *Codex Aureus*, a MS. of the four Gospels written in golden letters, formerly in the abbey of St. Maximin, to which it was given by Ada, sister of Charlemagne. It is bound in plates of silver gilt, on which are embossed figures in high relief, interspersed with precious stones; and in the centre is a splendid cameo, said to represent Augustus and his family. There is also here Archbishop Egbert's copy of the Gospels, as well as other MSS., and many printed books of great value; among them Gutemberg's first Bible. There is also a large collection of ancient coins and medals, and Roman remains, principally found at Treves.

The *Fathers of the Church*, St. Ambrose was born here, and St. Jerome studied here.

The *Environs* abound in delightful points of excursion, fine views, &c. *Pallien*, a village on the l. bank of the Moselle, at the mouth of a ravine up which the road to Aix-la-Chapelle is carried, is worth visiting on account of the picturesque character of the rocky dell, of the water-mills enclosed between its cliffs, and of its brick bridge of a single arch thrown over the ravine by Napoleon. (Rte. 43.) On the height above Pallien stands a pretty villa, called the *White House:* it commands a good general view of the valley of the Moselle and of the town of Treves.

IGEL, a small village, with an inn, about 6 m. from Treves, on the high road to Luxemburg, and upon the ancient Roman highway, is particularly deserving of a visit from all who take an interest in remains of antiquity, on account of the *Igel Säule* (monument of Igel), a beautiful Roman structure, standing in the midst of it, close to the road. It is a four-sided obelisk of sandstone, more than 70 ft. high, bearing carvings, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, but so mutilated in parts, that neither its age nor destination has yet been precisely ascertained. 4 or 5 different explanations have been given of it, and at least as many readings of the inscriptions by the antiquaries. One states it to have been raised to commemorate the marriage of Constantine and Helena; another, that it records the birth of Cal*igula*, tracing some resemblance between his name and that of the place, Igel. A third considers it to allude to the apotheosis of some person of imperial rank. The plain matter of fact seems to be, that it was set up by two brothers named Secundinus; partly as a funeral monument to their deceased relatives; partly to celebrate their sister's marriage, which is represented on one of the bas-reliefs by the figures of a man and woman joining hands. The Secundini were a rich and powerful family, who, it appears from the inscription, in addition to other offices, held those of postmaster and chief of the commissariat, and supplied the Roman army with food, accoutrements, and carriages, which is further denoted by the figure of a chariot, filled with armour, &c., the subject of another bas-relief. From the style of the architecture and carvings, the monument has been referred to the time of the Antonines: some imagine it to belong to the era of Constantine. Malte Brun says, "the end of the 4th century." "It has great excellence as a work of art, and as a successful example of the combination of monumental architecture with sculptural decoration; as a whole, its preservation is also remarkable."—*G. C. L.*

Schnellposts daily from Treves to Coblenz in 14 hours, to Luxemburg in 6 hours, to Metz in 15:—to Bingen (Rte. 46); and to Aix-la-Chapelle in 19 hrs. (Rte. 43.)

Steamboats on the Upper Moselle between Treves, Thionville, and Metz during the summer. See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE. Daily between Treves and Coblenz. (Rte. 42.)

ROUTE 42.

THE MOSELLE.—FROM TREVES TO COBLENZ.

Distance, about 150 Eng. m.:—more than double that of the land journey, owing to the windings of the river. Well-appointed *steamers* daily:—*up* to Treves in 1½ day, starting from Coblenz at 6 A.M. for Berncastel, and proceeding on the following day to Treves; *down* in 12 hrs., starting from Treves at 5 A.M. They take carriages. *Row-boats* may be hired at every village to cross or drop down the river for short distances.

Becker's "Map of the Course of the Moselle," and Delkescamp's "Panorama," may be useful.

The voyage up or down the Moselle is a most interesting excursion; 3 or 4 days may be very agreeably spent on its banks. This river offers a new and pleasing route to travellers visiting the Rhine, who have hitherto been content to go and return by Cologne, thus retracing their steps over ground they have seen before. The route by the Moselle is equally accessible; by taking it, they will add variety to their journey, and make a better use of their time. An agreeable way of seeing the lower part of the Moselle in detail in one day is to take the steamer from Coblenz up the river to any given spot of interest where it stops, just far enough to allow the traveller to visit the glens and ruins on each side, making use of a boat occasionally, and working downwards, taking care to stop at some village where the down steamer will put in to take up passengers. Thus he may go up to Carden, Alken, take a walk to Ehrenburg, cross to Gondorf, go up to Cobern, cross back to Niederfell in time for the evening boat, and so return to Coblenz.

The Prussian government has devoted a considerable sum to the improvement of the bed of the Moselle between Coblenz and Treves.

In order fully to appreciate the beauties of the Moselle, it is necessary to land at certain points indicated in the following route, and view it from its high banks.

The Pedestrian alone can reach by by-paths and cross-roads, not passable for carriages, the finest points of view; at one time creeping along the margin of the river, at another surveying it from the heights above. In every village he may find a boat in which he may embark when tired, and may thus shift about from one side of the river to the other. By crossing the narrow necks of land he may often save 6 or 8 miles, and reach in ½ hour a spot that a boat would require 3 or 4 to arrive at. In making these short cuts, however, he may sometimes miss fine scenes on the river.

The *Inns* upon the Moselle are improved, but many of them will by no means satisfy fastidious travellers. Those at Berncastel, Alf, and Carden are capital; at Zeltingen tolerable. The usual *Charges* at the Inns, seen and confirmed annually by the magistrates, are, for dinner 15 S. gr., tea or coffee 5, supper 10, a bottle of wine from 5 S. gr. to 1 Th., a bed 8 to 15 S. gr., bottle of Seltzer water 5 S. gr.

The banks of the Moselle, though on the whole inferior in beauty to those of the Rhine, by no means present a repetition of the same kind of scenery. It is generally of a less wild and barren character; instead of black bare ravines and abrupt precipices, it is bordered by round and undulating hills, covered not merely with vines, but often clothed in rich woods, such as the Rhine cannot boast of. It is much enlivened with picturesque towns and villages, of which there are more than 100 between Coblenz and Treves, while ruins of old castles, watch-towers, and Gothic church steeples are not wanting to give a religious or romantic tone to the landscape. The Moselle is particularly remarkable for its very complicated windings, which in several parts of its course form projecting promontories, almost isolated by the river. Some of the side valleys, too, which merge into the Moselle, are in the highest degree picturesque; and the view of the extraordinary windings of the river, from the heights above it, are as singular as they are enchanting. The Moselle is not deficient in classical associations it is even the subject of a poem by Ausonius, written probably during his residence at Treves; and traces of the Romans may be discovered in almost every village along its banks, if not above ground, at least wherever the soil is turned by the spade.

The first part of the voyage from Treves to Berncastel presents nothing of great interest: and it is not worth while to enumerate names of unimportant villages.

l. The tall chimneys in the recess of a valley, and the wreaths of smoke proceeding therefrom, proclaim the iron-works of Quint.

rt. Neumagen is the Roman Noviomagus, where Constantine had a palace, the "inclyta castra Constantini" of Ausonius, of which few fragments now remain. The Church was built 1190, partly with the materials of the Roman palace.

l. Pisport (Pisonis Porta), Hain's Inn. One of the most famous vineyards on the Moselle.

rt. Opposite Dusemond is another vineyard, producing the capital wine called *Brauneberger*.

rt. Mühlheim. Here the scenery improves in beauty.

rt. Berncastel (*Inns:* Drei Könige, clean and good fare, most comfortable; the landlady speaks English;—Niederehe;—the Post, not bad), a dirty town of 2000 Inhab., on the way from Bingen to Treves (Rte. 46), picturesquely situated under a ruined castle perched on a ledge of the Hundsrück mountains, which here approach close to the Moselle. There is a ferry here. Travellers tired of a boat should by all means cross the hills to Trarbach, an agreeable walk of an hour from Berncastel. The distance by land is about 3 miles, by water 15. The inn at Trarbach is bad.

l. Directly opposite Berncastel lies Cus. The *Hospital* was founded by Cardinal Cusanus, who was born here, the son of a poor fisherman, and raised himself to that dignity by his talents. Attached to it is a Gothic chapel containing the very fine monument of John of Neuberg (1569). The rt. bank of the Moselle is here draped with vineyards from top to bottom. (rt.) A little below Graach is the Priory of Martinshof, now secularized.

rt. Zeltingen.—Huber's Inn, tolerably comfortable and moderate. This may be said to be the centre of the wine district of the Moselle, in which all the best sorts are produced.

l. Uerzig. Below this village, in the face of a tall red cliff called Michaelslei, a castellated wall is visible. It covers the mouth of a cave which once served to harbour a band of robber-knights, and afterwards to shelter a hermit. It was accessible only by means of high ladders.

rt. *Trarbach* (the derivation of the name, from "Thronus Bacchi," is probably fanciful).—*Inns:* Brauneberg, and Gräfinburg. The best red wine of the Moselle may be had here. The situation of this highly picturesque but most dirty little town, of 1300 inhab., is very beautiful; it lies in the mouth of a side valley, opening upon the Moselle: but it is not otherwise interesting, and its narrow and dirty streets offer no temptation to penetrate within its gates. A neat *Townhall*, in modern Gothic style, has been built. The castle above it, called *Gräfinburg*, was one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz, commanding entirely the passage of the Moselle. It was the family residence of the noble Counts of Sponheim, and was built in the 14th cent. (1338) with an Archbishop's ransom. A long and deadly feud had existed between the Archbishops of Treves and the Counts of Sponheim, when, in 1325, the death of Count Henry held out to the reigning Archbishop, Baldwin, the prospect of enriching himself at the expense of the widowed Countess; taking advantage, therefore, of her unprotected position, he made inroads into her domain, plundering her subjects, and laying waste her lands. The Countess Loretta, however, was gifted with a manly spirit, and was not a person to submit tamely to such insults and injury: so, calling together her vassals, she boldly expelled the intruders with loss and disgrace; equally to the surprise and indignation of Baldwin, who little expected such opposition from a female. The very same year, as the bishop was quietly and unsuspectingly sailing down the Moselle to Coblenz, with a small retinue, his barge was suddenly arrested nearly abreast of the Castle of Starkenburg, by a chain stretched across the river below the surface; and before he had time to recover from his surprise, armed boats put off from the shore, and he was led a prisoner into the Castle of the Countess. She treated her persecutor with courtesy, but kept him fast within her walls until he agreed to abandon a fort which he had begun to build on her territory, and paid down a large ransom.

The finest scenery of the Moselle lies between Trarbach and Cobern.

l. Traben.—*Inn*, Hotel Claus, unpretending, but clean and moderate. Opposite Trarbach rises a high hill, converted into a promontory by the windings of the Moselle. On the summit of it Vauban constructed for Louis XIV. (1681), in the time of peace, and upon German territory, a strong fortress, completely commanding the river up and down. The pretext for this proceeding was the unjust claim urged by Louis to the domains of the Counts of Sponheim. After 8000 men had been employed in constructing it, and an expenditure of many millions of francs had been incurred, it was rased to the ground, in conformity with the treaty of Ryswick, 16 years after it was built, and a few broken walls and shattered casemates alone mark the site of *Fort Montroyal.* The view from it is grand.

rt. Starkenburg, a village on an eminence, which once bore a castle of the same name, belonging to the Counts of Sponheim, and mentioned above. Its outworks extended down to the waterside, and some towers and walls still remain.

rt. Enkirch, a village of 2000 inhab.; near it are fragments of shafts of pillars, which go by the name of the Temple, and are perhaps Roman.

On approaching (rt.) the village of Pünderich, the ruins of (l.) *Marienburg*, alternately a nunnery and a fortress, appear in sight; and from their position, on the summit of a high dorsal ridge, which the Moselle by its windings converts into a promontory, remain long in view. The distance to Alf, from (l.) the village of Reil, near which a steep footpath (Rothenpfad, from the red colour of the soil) strikes upwards through the vineyards across the Isthmus, is under 3 m.; by the winding Moselle it is a voyage in ascending of 1½ hour. Travellers should on no account omit to land here, opposite Pünderich, and walk across the neck to Marienburg and Alf, which may be done in an hour. *The view* from the eminence a little to the W. of Marienburg, called *Prinzenskö̈pfchen*, is the most surprising and pleasing that the whole course of the Moselle presents. It is a little like that from Symon's Yat on the Wye, but is on a much grander scale. Owing to the excessive sinuosities of the river, 4 different reaches appear in view at once, radiating as it were from the foot of the rock on which you stand. A waving amphitheatre of hills, covered with dark forest, occupies the horizon, and nearer at hand vineclad slopes, villages at the water-side, and old castles, with the Fort Arras on the Issbach, to the W., are the accessories of this beautiful panorama. There is a little inn within the ruins of Marienburg, where you may breakfast or dine.

rt. Zell (Koch's Inn, not bad) is a little town of 1800 inhab. opposite the point of the promontory on which Marienburg stands, overlooked by a guardian watch-tower.

l. Alf. (*Inn*, Bei Theissen, excellent.) Alf, a good halting-place for the traveller on the Moselle, is a village prettily situated at the mouth of the winding valley of the Issbach; above it stands the church, and farther up the valley rises the picturesque hill fort of Arras, which stood out for a long time, in 1138, against Adalbert, Archbishop of Treves, who swore not to shave till he had taken it, and kept his word. 2 m. up the valley are the extensive iron forges and furnaces of M. Remy, constructed according to the most improved English method. The iron is brought from Bendorf on the Rhine, the coal from the mines of Saarbruck. About 6 m. up this sylvan valley are the retired Baths of Bertrich (p. 181); an excellent new carriage road leads to them from Alf, where vehicles may usually be procured. No one should quit Alf without enjoying the very extraordinary prospect from the Prinzensköpfchen near the Marienburg mentioned above—half an hour's walk.

Soon after leaving Alf there is a very remarkable echo.

l. Bremm, a wide and solitary spot, enclosed by huge dark hills. It is difficult to guess how the river finds its way out; indeed it has very much the appearance of the head of a lake. The steep slopes behind the village resemble somewhat the cliff of the Lurlei in boldness, but they are covered with vines to the very top.

rt. On the pretty green meadow opposite stood, until the time of the French Revolution, the nunnery of Stuben; the massive wall of a ruined chapel, pierced with pointed windows, still remains.

l. There is a path from the village of Eller over the hills to Cochem, only 4 m. long. The windings of the river between these two places cannot be less than 12 m., but those who avail themselves of this short cut will lose some of the prettiest scenery on the river.

l. Ediger is charmingly situated.

l. Senhals. Heinrich's Inn. Little else than vines visible hereabouts. (rt.) Senheim at a little distance from the river.

rt. Beilstein. Inn execrable. Travellers should on no account think of stopping here. One of the most picturesque ruined castles on the Moselle, surmounted by a square donjon-keep, overlooks Beilstein. It belonged to the Electors of Treves, who deputed their noble vassals, the Metternichs and Winneburgs, to hold it for them. The small village nestles at the foot of the rock on which it stands.

l. Cochem.—*Inns:* H. de l'Union; Cornreichs; Römischer König. The distant view of this ancient town of 2500 Inhab., guarded as it were by the 2 picturesque castles aloft upon the hills behind, is most romantic and attractive. But let the stranger be satisfied with admiring it at a distance, since, within, it surpasses in the filth and closeness of its streets all other towns on the Moselle. The Castle at the upper end was an imperial fortress; in 1689 it held out, together with the town, for a long time against the forces of Louis XIV., but being at last, after 4 separate assaults, taken by storm, the greater portion of the garrison, consisting of 1600 Brandenburgers, and many of the citizens, were inhumanly put to the sword, and the houses and castle burnt. This atrocious act was ordered by the French Marshal Boufflers, and executed by his subordinate officer, M. de Grignan, the son-in-law of Madame de Sévigné.

The lower castle of Winneburg is lost from view as you draw near the town, being situated some way up the glen of the Endertbach. It is the most ancient family seat of the Metternichs; the head of the house at present being the late Austrian Prime Minister, who has repaired it and fitted it up.

The large building seen above the spire of the church, near the lower end of the town of Cochem, was originally a Capuchin convent, and is now a school.

l. Clotten, a small village, with a church on an eminence, in the gap of a valley overlooked by a ruined castle. Monotonous hills intervene for a considerable distance between Clotten and

rt. Treis, situated within a little amphitheatre of hills, from which, at a short distance from the river, 2 castles look down: one of them, Wildburg, was won in hard fight by an Archbishop of Treves, in the 12th cent. An elegant modern church has been erected at Treis.

l. Carden (Spikerman's inn, good and clean. N.B. No good inn between this and Coblenz) is a picturesque old village, in one of the most lively situations on the Moselle. *The Church*, conspicuous with its 3 towers, was built in the 12th cent., in honour of St. Castor, whose body was buried here, and afterwards removed to Coblenz. The exterior and E. end are in the Romanesque style of architecture. Within, there is a curious antique font, and a representation of the Entombment; the figures are of stone, as large as life. At the lower end of the town, by the water-side, stands a picturesque castellated building, with projecting turrets, surrounded by a red fringe-like ornament, and surmounted by peaked roofs; but of its history nothing is known. "Behind it is a Romanesque dwelling-house, of the 12th or 13th cent., free from alterations and interpolations, which has been unaccountably neglected by draughtsmen and antiquaries."—*F. P.*

[A road runs from Carden to the very interesting old *Castle of Elz*, the beau-ideal of a feudal fortress of the middle ages; but the walk to it is still further shortened by landing at the village of

l. Müden, from which it is not more than 2 m. distant, but the way is not easy to find. A steep path ascends the hill, behind the village; then, striking through fields and orchards to a farm-house, reaches a pretty green meadow, from which the winding vale of the Elz is visible, and out of which peer the singular peaked turrets of its castle, which no traveller should pass without visiting.

The little stream of the Elz, remarkable for its excessive windings, almost encircles the tall bold rock on which the castle stands. A narrow isthmus of rock prevents its being an island, but this has been cut through, and over the ditch thus formed a bridge is thrown, forming the only approach. The banks of the river are thickly grown over with trees and brushwood; and a second and rival castle, rising opposite to Schloss Elz, and within bow-shot of it, contributes to the beauty of this romantic valley. The Castle of Elz is a singularly irregular building, or group of buildings, adapted to the form of the rock on which it stands. The whole pile rises so abruptly from the precipitous sides of the rock that its pedestal appears scarcely large enough to hold it. The path leading up to the main entrance is cut in the rock, and is steep and slippery. It is the cradle of one of the most ancient and noble families in this part of Germany, and is an almost solitary example of a feudal residence spared by fire, war, and time, and remaining in nearly the same condition that it was 2 or 3 centuries ago. It has lately been repaired, and is inhabited. The interior is a labyrinth of passages, turret-stairs, and chambers, many of which are of irregular shapes. Many of the apartments are hung round with family portraits, having the same degree of merit which similar subjects in English country houses usually exhibit. There are curious ornamented fireplaces (not stoves), and some rooms are paved with monastic-looking tiles, with patterns impressed, not coloured. In one room there are a few pieces of armour, and one or two morsels of painted glass. These relics, and old furniture, tapestry, &c., are interesting, as illustrating the mode of life of generations long passed away. The stream of the Elz is seen from the projecting turrets, flowing in its snake-like course in the depth of the wooded gorge 80 or 100 ft. below. The rival castle before alluded to, *Trutz-Elz*, on the opposite rock, was built to defy the Lords of Elz, by Baldwin Bishop of Treves, who besieged them for many months, and cutting off, by this counter castle, the approaches to their stronghold, at length compelled them to surrender. They afterwards held this castle also as a fief from the Bishop, whose vassals they became.

About 3 m. higher up the valley stands another castle, *Schloss Pyrmont*, burnt by the Swedes in 1641; and near it is a cascade. About 3 m. N. of Elz lies Münster-Maifeld. (Rte. 41.)

The Elz falls into the Moselle at Moselkern, about 4 m. below the Castle, but the path down the picturesque valley is very bad, fording the stream, or crossing it on stepping stones, 12 or 13 times in that short distance. The easier way to Moselkern is to cross the hill, or follow the heights along the brink of the glen, which command noble views.]

l. Moselkern (Inn enlarged), a village at the mouth of the picturesque vale of Elz.

l. The Castle of Bischofsstein was a stronghold belonging to the Archbishops of Treves. Its tall cylindrical donjon tower is girt round with a white streak, and a ruined chapel adjoins it. It was built 1270.

l. Hatzenport. Moritz's Inn.

rt. Brodenbach stands near the mouth of the Ehrenbach. The ravine out which it issues should by all means be explored. At first gloomy and dark, it in a short while opens out, and discloses a lovely valley with green meadows, vineyards, and water-mills closed up in front by a rocky height, on the summit of which, only 2 m. distant from the Moselle, stands the *castle of Ehrenberg*, towering above the tree tops. It is a splendid monument of old times, still in a tolerable state of preservation; as it owes its decay to time and neglect, not to violence. It may be said to surpass in beauty any individual castle on the Rhine, and is well worth visiting. It now belongs to the v. Stein family.

rt. Alken, an ancient town, connected by a chain of towers with *Schloss Thuron*, one of the most picturesque castles on the Moselle, on the height above. It has two circular keeps, and the green ivy creeps along its walls. It was built in 1209, and was held in 1246 by a robber knight, the Pfalzgrave Zorn. Having committed depredations in the territory of his neighbours, the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, he was besieged for 2 years by their combined forces, who, during that time, emptied 3000 butts of wine. The garrison, having consumed all their provisions, surrendered the castle; but Zorn cut his way through the enemy.

l. The village of Catenes is said to derive its name from a chain (catena) formerly stretched across the river at this point, to arrest boats and compel them to pay toll.

l. Gondorf. The conspicuous building at the upper end of this village, by the water-side, is the family mansion of the Counts von der Leyen, another of the oldest and most noble races on the Moselle; which numbers among its members many generals in the Imperial armies, and 3 Electors of Treves and Cologne. The building was repaired in 1814, and has since passed out of the possession of the Leyens.

At the lower end of the village stands a gable-faced house, connected with a tall tower of defence, built 1350, and said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

A large quantity of potters' and pipe clay, obtained from pits 3 m. off, at Dreschenich, is here embarked, and sent to Holland, to form pipes for the Dutchmen. It is quite white, and of good quality; it is dug out from beneath a bed of gravel.

l. Cobern. The heights behind this little town are crowned by 2 ruined castles—the lower, or *Niederburg*, and the *Oberburg*. Within the enclosure of the upper castle stands the very remarkable *Chapel of St. Matthias*. The way to it passes the new church, and the house of the pastor, who keeps the keys of the chapel, and will lend them to discreet persons. A steep footpath strikes up from a mill, through the vineyards, and behind the lower castle, which it leaves on the right. The view from the top is fine, and it takes about 20 min. to reach it. *St. Matthias's Chapel* is an elegant little Gothic structure, in the form of a hexagon, supported within upon 6 clusters of columns, each formed of 5 detached marble pillars. The exact date of the building is unknown, but the style of the architecture is that of the first half of the 13th cent., and its founders are supposed to have been Crusaders, who caused it to be erected on their return from the Holy Land. This may account for the somewhat Saracenic aspect of its interior. All the arches are rounded, except those which support the central tower, which are pointed and slightly horse-shoed; the lower windows are in shape like the ace of clubs. The effect of the interior is extremely light and graceful, and this chapel deserves to be visited by all who interest themselves in architecture. It has been repaired by the architect Lassaulx.

rt. Diebelich (*quasi* Diabolich) is famous for witches, who in the middle ages were believed to haunt peculiarly this spot, and to hold meetings for midnight revelry on the top of a neighbouring mountain. At the end of the 15th century, a bishop, who had written a book upon witchcraft, caused 25 persons to be burned here for that *crime!* This is a pretty spot, surrounded by orchards and walnuts, with fine wooded banks opposite.

l. Winningen is a Protestant village,

though all around are Popish. A neat modern school-house faces the river.

rt. Ley. At the breaking up of the frost in the Moselle in 1830 this village was buried nearly 30 feet deep in ice, which broke the timber framework of many of the houses, and entirely swept away several; overspreading all the lower vineyards. (See p. 151.)

l. Güls, distinguished by its modern twin spires, is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities for exportation to Holland. A very narrow and dangerous carriage-road has been completed along the rt. bank of the Moselle, from Moselweiss to Niederfell. When improved and extended farther upwords, it will become equally conducive to the convenience of the tourist, and to the prosperity of the valley.

l. The spire of the Ch. of Metternich is seen above the trees.

rt. Moselweiss, a small village supposed to be the Vicus Ambitianus of the Romans, and the spot where Agrippina gave birth to Caligula. The tower of the church is of great antiquity, and is mentioned in records of the year 1209. Above Moselweiss rise the fortifications of Fort Alexander, one of the outworks of Coblenz, situated between the Moselle and the Rhine.

rt. COBLENZ (p. 151).

Some of the finest scenery on the Moselle may be explored in 2 *days*, from Coblenz, thus: Take the steamer as far as Alf, and put up at the good inn there (p. 189); proceed thence in a post-chaise to the Baths of Bertrich, 3 m. off, where the Kurhaus affords good quarters: here dine; and if time can be spared, proceed after dinner to the Falkenlei, and return to Alf to sleep. Next morning rise early, and ascend the hill called Prinzenskӧpfchen; then take the descending steamer and return to Coblenz, or, if time will allow, stop at Carden, and walk or drive to Schloss Elz and Münster-Maifeld, returning to Carden to sleep. Next morning hire a row-boat to Alken, and walk thence in 2 h. up a side valley to the interesting castle of Ehrenburg, returning in time for the steamer to Coblenz, or proceeding thither by the carriage road down the rt. bank of the Moselle. A shorter excursion may be made by taking the *up* steamer as far as Treis, in the morning, returning by the *down* boat in the afternoon.

ROUTE 43.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO TREVES.

20 Pruss. m. = 93½ Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 21 hrs. The accommodation for travellers is on a very low scale. The only tolerable sleeping quarters are at Prüm, but they are indifferent.

This excellent macadamised road was completed in 1836, by the Prussian government, to open a communication along the Belgian frontier; its design seems rather military than commercial. It lies through a country wild and dreary in parts, in others very beautiful; in all most interesting to an English botanist, who will find in the wild heath between Treves and Montjoie, and in the latter town itself, some of the rarest plants of his own country.

The road on leaving Aix-la-Chapelle is carried under the Cologne railway, and past the picturesque fragment of a ruined castle, *Schӧnforst*, near which is a very large lime-tree. About 7 m. from Aix is the village of Corneli-Münster, with 750 inhab. The extensive remains of its ancient convent, founded 815, by Lewis the Pious, are turned into a cloth manufactury.

2¼ Königsberg.

2¼ Montjoie, a small town of 3000 inhab., on the Roer, manufactures much cloth. [Bauer's Inn is the best.] Its fine and nearly perfect *Castle* was almost entirely pulled down 1836. There are slate-quarries outside the town.

The village of Kaltenherberg (1370 inhab.) lies at the foot of the mountain range called Hohe Veen (Fr. Hautes Fanges, The High Fen). Their highest summit is 2200 ft. above the sea: this is a wild and sterile district, abounding in bogs and marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons.

2¼ Bütgenbach (*Inn*, Poste), a village of 500 souls. A cross road hence to Spa, by Malmédi (Rte. 44).

This stage lies over a wild dreary track, part heath, part forest, which is burnt for charcoal, to

2 Losheim, a small village. Its *Church* contains some relics: the cloth with which our Saviour girt himself and dried the apostles' feet—a part of his winding-sheet — fragments of the skull of St. Cornelius!! Near this a good cross road, on the l., leads from Losheim to Hillesheim, in the Eifel (p. 196).

Here begins the chain of hills called Schneifel, Schnee Eifel (Snow Eifel).

2¾ *Prüm—Inn*, Goldner Stern; the best sleeping quarters between Aix and Treves, but indifferent.—*D. G.* Cheap and dirty. Bed, 15 S. gr.; tea, 8 S. gr.; breakfast, 8 S. gr. This small town lies at the S. extremity of the Schneifel, immediately beneath a beautifully wooded hill, and has 2100 Inhab. Early in the 7th cent. the Benedictine monks fixed upon this agreeable valley, sheltered by hills and shrouded in woods, to build a monastery, which in course of time became one of the most wealthy near the Rhine. Its abbots had the rank of princes, and their estates lay not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but in Picardy, Zutphen, Gueldres, &c. Arnheim and St. Goar were possessions of the convent. Charlemagne bestowed large grants upon it. His natural son, Pepin, became a monk here after incurring his father's displeasure by his disobedience. The Empr. Lothaire retired hither, and also took the cowl. He converted his crown into a crucifix, which was preserved down to the time of the French Revolution, when all the property of the monastery was confiscated. A portion of the old convent alone survives, and is now converted into a school. The church near it, in the Italian style, and uninteresting, replaces the magnificent original church of the Abbey Sancti Benedicti *ad Pratum* (whence the modern name Prüm), of which no vestige now remains. In the *burial-ground*, outside the town, a *stone cross* is planted on the spot where the high altar stood. The walls of this edifice were pulled down to furnish materials for rebuilding the houses of the town after it had been destroyed by fire in 1769. The excursion to the *Upper Eifel* (Rte. 45) may be made from Prüm. There is some difficulty in obtaining a carriage here, except from the postmaster. In 1837 one with 2 horses was hired here for 3 dollars a day. The distance to Gerolstein is about 12 m. The road is practicable only for light carriages.

Hereabouts the modern road falls in with the *great Roman highway* from Treves to Cologne. It is proved, by an inscription found at Marmagen, that Agrippa was the director of this, the greatest work of the Romans in their Rhenish provinces. It was carried through a country still wild and unpeopled, but in their days as little trodden as the backwoods of America are now. It appears by the Roman Itinerary, that, besides numerous post-houses (*mutationes*, for changing horses), there were 6 *mansiones* along this line of road, serving at the same time as military posts, garrisoned with troops; as hotels, in which the emperors themselves were accommodated on their journeys; and as stations of relays of horses for couriers. The first of these was at Tolbiacum (Zulpich, the spot where Clovis and the Franks defeated the Alemanni), the last at Bædæ Vicus (Bitburg). Accounts have been published of a vast subterraneous aqueduct, extending all the way from Cologne to Treves, nearly parallel with the high road; and it is certain that remains of such a structure are still visible at 10 or 12 different places between the two cities. Considering that both these cities were situated on great rivers, well furnished with water, it is difficult to comprehend the use of so extensive a conduit. The writers of the middle ages, indeed, have not scrupled to affirm that it was intended to convey a stream of wine between them! The most probable explanation of it is, that, instead of being one continuous water-course, it is nothing more than a number of small unconnected aqueducts built at the same time, and probably with similar materials, to supply different stations on the Roman road with water.

4½ m. beyond Prüm is Schönecken, a small village of 1538 Inhab. The ruins of the ancient castle stand upon a commanding height. It originally belonged to the family of the Counts of Vianden, who possessed the advowson of the abbey of Prüm. It was destroyed by the French in 1802 and sold by them for building materials.

2½ Balesfeld. Between this and Bitburg the road does not pass a single village. The country is a tract of high land, with a rough climate and a barren soil, but abounding in woods, and frequently opening into beautiful views. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, their houses and persons alike slovenly, in proportion as the land they inhabit is wild and remote. They are also ignorant and superstitious; and, not contented with keeping the usual holidays and festivals of the church, almost every village has a pâtron saint of its own, in whose honour festivals are celebrated. Each saint is supposed to have a peculiar province and to preside over some particular class of diseases. Thus St. Apollonia is invoked in cases of toothache; St. Blaize, to avert sore throats; St. Lambert, to cure epilepsy; St. Odilia, for sore eyes; St. Lucia, for other complaints; St. Gertrude is engaged to drive away rats; and St. Wendelin is looked upon as the protector of cattle. On their anniversaries the people flock in crowds to the churches dedicated to these medical saints so rich in remedies, bringing offerings not only of money, but also of butter, eggs, pigs' heads, &c., which give the church the appearance of a market-place rather than a place of worship. Upon those days no work is done, and the evening concludes usually in drinking and gambling.

2 Bitburg (*Inn*, Poste, not good), a town of 1700 inhab., anciently a Roman station, Bædæ Vicus.

[About 10 m. W. of Bitburg, within the frontier of Luxemburg, but scarcely accessible by roads, stands *Vianden*, a *castle* exceeding in extent almost any on the Rhine, an ancient possession of the house of Nassau, seated on a rock above the river l'Our. It was in good preservation until within a few years, when it was put up for sale and unroofed. It has a remarkable chapel in the form of a decagon. 17 m. S. W. of Bitburg is the ancient convent of *Echternach*, also in Luxemburg. Its *Church* of St. Willibrod is a basilica of great antiquity. Its pillars, decorated with Corinthian capitals, may be relics of some Roman edifice.]

At Fliessem, about 3 m. from Bitburg, on the road to Prüm, and not more than ½ a m. from the road, is a Roman villa. It contains very perfect and beautiful mosaics and a hypocaust in excellent preservation, curiously illustrating the mode of heating buildings and apartments by the Romans. Two Roman milestones were dug up in a wood' near Bitburg; they stood on the ancient high road, a short distance from the new post-road. They bear the name of the Empr. Hadrian, in whose reign they were set up, and the distance marked upon them was 22,000 paces (M. P. XXII.) from Treves. Between Bitburg and

1¾ Helenenberg there is not a single village; but traces of the Roman road appear in sight from time to time. The very beautiful *church* at Helenenberg (called also the hospital) is now turned into a barn. Near *Pallien*, a village whose inhabitants live partly in caves cut out of the rocks, the road is carried over a deep ravine upon a bridge of a single arch, built by Napoleon (p. 186); and a passage has been hewn for the road itself in the solid rock, for a considerable distance, until it reaches the bank of the Moselle, immediately opposite the city of

2¼ TREVES (see Rte. 41). The view of Treves in descending is very striking.

ROUTE 44.

SPA TO COBLENZ.

20¼ Pruss. m. = 93¾ Eng. m.

Two easy days by post—to Hillesheim the 1st day. The engineering and making of the road is very good, and, passing through a volcanic country, it is chiefly formed with an excellent material—basalt. Though carried through a hilly country, the road is so well laid out, that 8 m. an hour on an average may be made. The country offer very varied scenery—hill and va beech forests, heaths, corn, and grass-lands.

A gradual ascent of nearly 4 m., shaded by an agreeable avenue of trees, leads out of the valley of Spa, passing first the abandoned gaming-house and afterwards the mineral spring of Sauvenière, situated in a clump of trees. Beyond this lies a high, level, and bare district of barren heath, resembling Dartmoor. At the village of Francourchamps the road to Malmédi, turning to the l., leaves that to *Stavelot*, in whose church is preserved the very curious *Shrine* (Chasse) *of St. Remacle*. It is of copper gilt, ornamented with precious stones, mosaics, and statuettes of the Saint, the *Virgin*, and twelve Apostles, of silver gilt. It is probably a work of the 11th cent.

About 1½ m. further runs the Prussian frontier, where baggage is slightly examined (§ 47). A fine view is gained on winding down the steep hill, of red sandstone, from the table-land into Malmédi.

2½ Malmédi (*Inn*, Cheval Blanc, an humble inn), a small town of 4000 inhab., famous for the manufacture of sole leather for shoes, there being 50 tanneries here in active work. The hides are derived from South America. The Ardennes forest furnishes the best bark. The greater part of Germany is supplied from Malmédi and Stavelot, and many of the tanners are very wealthy. The fantastic houses and gardens, in and around the town, chiefly their property, are somewhat in the Dutch style. The most remarkable of them, Montbijou, lies on our road a little way out of the town.

The road enters the great highway from Aix to Treves (Rte. 43), about 8 m. from Malmédi, a little beyond

2 Bütgenbach (Rte. 43).

2 Losheim, in p. 194. Here a road branches off to the E., passing under the ruined castle Kronenburg, to

1¾ Stadtkyll (*Inn*, Post), on the road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Coblenz by Mayence, which is traversed daily by a schnellpost.

2 Hillesheim (*Inn*, Post; comfortable, with civil people, who make high charges), a curious old town, surrounded by walls from which there are fine views. From a hill near it a fine view is obtained of the Eifel.

The country hence to Kellberg and Mayen presents fine forests and patches of beech, and some oak, with hills of volcanic forms in all directions.

3 Kellberg.—*Inn*, Post. A public carriage runs between the Ahr valley and Kellberg, meeting that between Coblenz and Losheim. Views of the castle of Nurberg. Through an interesting country, passing many dome-topped hills—from whose egg-shape perhaps the district is called Ei-fel (?)—and near to the picturesque castle Virneberg, to

3½ Mayen (see Rte. 41 and 40), on the post-road to

3½ *Coblenz* (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 45.

THE UPPER EIFEL—PRÜM TO GEROLSTEIN, DAUN, AND LÜTZERATH.

The country of the Eifel Gebirge is particularly interesting to the geologist, from the decided traces of volcanic agency which it exhibits in its lava currents, and numerous extinct craters, many of them now filled with lakes or tarns. Apart from this consideration, the scenery of the Eifel has many features of no inconsiderable beauty and interest to induce the ordinary traveller to visit it. "The high ground constituting this tract of country is much diversified with finely formed eminences, which are often conical or crater-shaped, and frequently wooded; the valleys are remarkable sometimes for their bold and rocky sides, frequently capped with old castles, and contracting into narrow glens; sometimes for their softer or wooded and verdant character; above all, the great peculiarity of the district is the secluded, often much concealed, and singular 'MAARS' or *crater-lakes*."—*T. T.* Meres in English.

The region of the Eifel is still the haunt of wolves and wild boars; the former not unfrequently approach human habitations in the winter, and commit depredations on the flocks.

The traveller visiting the Eifel from

Aix-la-Chapelle or Spa will proceed by the roads described in Rtes. 43 or 44 as far as Prüm (Rte. 43). A post-road runs hence to Bonn and Cologne. At Prüm we may turn aside to enter upon the district of the Eifel. The roads throughout it are almost invariably bad, especially in wet weather, and the country hilly.

Gerolstein, where the tour of the Eifel properly begins, is about 10 m. from Prüm. It has a tolerable inn, with good beds, kept by the Bürgermeister (Schreiber). It is a picturesque town on the Kyll, in a valley running between cliffs of limestone and dolomite, which, more particularly on the N. side, often present precipitous and striking escarpments, and peculiarly formed, and sometimes isolated, rocky eminences. Above the town are the ruins of a *Castle*. An interesting excursion, and one that may easily be accomplished in a forenoon, is to start by the footpath leading to the clear carbonated spring at the bottom of the valley, to cross the river Kyll, and ascend the hill opposite (to the N. of the town). On the summit is a perfectly formed dry crater called the Pfaffenkaule. The surface of the hollow is now cultivated, but traces of volcanic action are everywhere apparent. A little to the W. is a stream of lava which divides into 2 branches, and includes a hollow space termed the Hagelskaule. Near it, to the S., there is a considerable cavern, situated in the cliffs termed the Buchenloch, formed by one of the numerous fissures in the strata, but probably enlarged by art. Thence the field may be crossed to the *Ice grotto* of Roth, in order to see which lights and a guide may be procured at a farm-house and inn near the ch. of Roth. In this cavern, which is a sort of natural ice-house, ice is always to be found during the summer, but it is said to disappear in winter. In returning to Gerolstein, the road may be varied by crossing the base of the Auberg, where innumerable fossil shells, corals, &c., are found strewed over the surface of the fields. Several persons in Gerolstein form collections of them for sale.—*T. T.* One of the curiosities of the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, called Brudeldreis, opposite Birresborn, on a hill within the Gerolstein wald. In the summer it dries up; but if a cupful of water be thrown into the basin of rock from which it issues, a rattling is heard, and a jet of water spirted out. Dead bodies of birds and other small animals are often found near it, destroyed by having alighted within the range of the noxious vapour issuing from it (carbonic acid gas), but it is a fable that birds are killed in flying over it. Peasants stooping down to drink are repulsed by the suffocating vapour, which, being heavier than the air, lies along the surface of the water, in a stratum more or less deep as the atmosphere is agitated or calm.

The road from Gerolstein to Kirchweiler (3 m.) passes the Casselburg, a picturesque stronghold, surmounting a mass of basaltic rock. Dochweiler, 3 m. farther, is a village built of lava. Near it, to the N.W., is a large basin-shaped crater, called Dreiser-Weiher, which, though now a meadow, was evidently at a former period filled with water, and is still remarkable for its numerous mineral springs. Dreis, in the dialect of the Eifel, means a mineral spring. Olivine, a comparatively rare mineral, is found at the S. side of the crater, sometimes in masses 18 in. in diameter, and augite is also met with. Glassy felspar is found at Hohenfels, near this. Some of the highest hills in the Eifel surround the Dreiser-Weiher.

5 m. from Dochweiler lies *Daun;* where Hölzer's inn is good. The castle was the family residence and the birthplace of the Marshal who led the Austrian armies in the Seven Years' War, and defeated Frederick the Great at Kolin. On the summit of a steep acclivity near this lie 3 crater lakes, separated from each other by a narrow partition of slaty rock. The principal one, the *Gmunden-Maar*, is very beautiful. From Daun, a détour should be made by Stadfeld to *Manderscheid*, in order to see its old castle and the Meerfelder Maar, another considerable crater-lake in a perfectly circular basin 100 fathoms deep; the water does n

occupy the whole of it. Close to it rises the hill of Mosenberg, remarkable for its 4 volcanic cones of slag; 3 of them are perfect; 1 is broken down on the S.; from one of them a current of basaltic lava descends into the valley.

Gillenfeld (Bürgermeister Zilchen's Inn), on the road to Lützerath, passing Hedersdorf, is the next point of interest. Here is situated the Pulvermaar, one of the largest and most beautiful crater-lakes of the Eifel, 330 ft. deep. On the way from Gillenfeld to Lützerath is the village of Strötzbusch, built in the hollow of a crater-lake, and near it there are remains of another crater, formerly perhaps a lake.

There is a post-road from Lützerath to Daun, 2½ Germ. m., but it does not pass through Gillenfeld or Strötzbusch; and from Daun through Dochweiler to Hillesheim, 2½ Germ. m. Lützerath is distant from Daun, by the direct road, about 12 Eng. m. We have now entered upon Route 41.

ROUTE 46.

BINGEN TO TREVES.

16½ Pruss. m. = 76 Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 14½ h. It sets out from the post-house on the l. bank of the Nahe, close to Bingen bridge. The chief part of this road is excellent, though hilly; it is carried out of the valley of the Nahe by well-constructed zigzags, and at one point, where seats have been erected, commands a charming view.

There is considerable beauty in the gorge leading down to the village of

1¼ Stromberg, with the ruins of Castle *Goldenfels*, which was bravely defended against the French, 1793, by the Prussian Lieut. v. Gauvain, with 35 men. A monument commemorates the event.

3 Simmern (*Inn*, Post), on the Hundsrück, or Hunsrück.

We follow the line of the old Roman road as far as Kirchberg.

2¾ Büchenbeuern. From this to Berncastel the road is very hilly, running over the high table-land of the Hundsrück (Dog's Back) which extends between the Rhine, Moselle, and Nahe. For a considerable distance neither house nor human being is to be seen. The country is a bleak uncultivated waste of moor and moss, with forest interspersed. Here and there a distant view over hills and valleys appears. We again follow the line of the old Roman road, called in the country Steinstrasse. By the side of it is seen a small truncated tower (Stumpfer Thurm), said to be (?) a Roman work. It is supposed indeed, that the Roman station Belginum, or Tabernæ, may have stood upon this spot. A little farther on, the road descends through a narrow and winding ravine (the Tiefenbacherthal), whose sides, formed of ragged slate rocks, are exceedingly picturesque, in many places overhanging the road, and sprinkled over with trees and underwood. Considerable mines have been driven into these rocks, and roofing slate is obtained from them. Many of the entrances to them open close upon the road-side. At the bottom of this steep descent lies

3¼ *Berncastel*, on the Moselle.—*Inn*, Three Kings. Page 188.

The Moselle is here passed by a ferry-boat; a good road leads to

3¼ Hetzerath, on the high road from Coblenz to Treves.

2¾ TREVES. Route 41.

ROUTE 47.

COLOGNE TO FRANKFURT A. M., BY SIEGBURG AND LIMBURG.

23¾ Germ. m. = 105 Eng. m.

A macadamised post-road, 1¼ Germ. m. shorter than that by Coblenz. In wet or foggy weather it is preferable to that by the Rhine; no inn between Siegburg and Limburg. *Schnellpost* daily in 23 hrs.

3½ Siegburg (*Inn*, Star, tolerable), a town of 2500 inhab., on the Sieg, about 4 m. above its junction with the Rhine. Upon the rock of St. Michael, in a singularly beautiful situation, immediately overhanging the town, stands the ancient *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1060 by Archbishop Hanno, who is buried within the fine *Church*. It is now a Lunatic Asylum. A new road runs to Bonn, crossing the Sieg by a ferry some way below Siegburg, and the Rhine by the flying bridge.

2 Uckerath.

1¾ Weyerbusch.

1 Altenkirchen. Here the brave French General Marceau (the Bayard of the republic) received his death wound in an action with the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. See p. 150.

1 Wahlerod or Wahlroth, the first station in the territory of Nassau.

2 Freilingen. } Country high and
2 Wallmeroth. } woody (the skirt of the Westerwald) as you approach the Lahn.

2 Limburg (*Inn*, Post), in Rte. 96.

Nieder-Selters, whence the celebrated water is obtained, is passed on this stage; it is described under the head Schwalbach, in Rte. 95.

3 Würges.

3 Königstein, Rte. 97.

2½ FRANKFURT A. M., Rte. 95.

SECTION III.

THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO STRASBURG AND BASLE. — NASSAU. — FRANKFURT. — HESSE-DARMSTADT. — RHENISH BAVARIA. — BADEN.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.—54. *Money.*—55. *Posting.*

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§ 54. MONEY.

In Nassau, Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin (= 1*s.* 8*d.*), contains 60 kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1*d.*

Gold Coins (*rare*).		*Fl.*	*kr.*
Caroline (or French Louis d'Or)	=	11	6 to 12.
Ducat	=	5	24 to 36.

The States of Southern and Western Germany, including Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Frankfurt, have recently combined to issue a uniform coinage. (See § 32.)

New Silver Coinage.

Vereins Thaler = 3 florins 30 kr. = 2 Prussian dollars.

		kr.		
Florin . .	=	60	=	1*s.* 8*d.* = 2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
½ Florin . .	=	30	=	10*d.*
¼ Florin . .	=	15	=	5*d.*

Pieces of 6 kr., 3 kr. or groschen, and 1 kr.

Old Silver Coins.

		Fl.	*kr.*		
Crown, Kronthaler, or Brabant Thaler	=	2	42	=	4*s.* 1½*d.*
Pieces of two and one florin .				=	3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*
Zwanziger	=	0	24	=	0*s.* 8*d.*
(N.B. 2½ zwanzigers make 1 florin.)					
½ Zwanziger	=	0	12	=	0*s.* 4*d.*
¼ Zwanziger	=	0	6	=	0*s.* 2*d.*

Formerly the florin was an imaginary coin, and did not exist as a piece of money. The name *zwanziger* properly applies to Austria alone, where this coin goes for 20 kreutzers, and bears upon it the figure 20, the ½ zwanziger or zehner passes for 10, and the ¼ for 5 kreutzers; while in Bavaria and Würtemberg the same coins pass respectively for 24, 12, and 6 kr.

Value of foreign coins in florins and kreutzers :—

		Fl.	*kr.*			*Fl.*	*kr.*
French Louis d'or	=	11	6 to 12	Conventions Thaler	=	2	24
Napoleon	=	9	30 to 20	Prussian Frederic d'or	=	9	48
English Sovereign	=	11	45 to 36	Thaler	=	1	45
Dutch 10-guilder piece	=	9	54 to 10 fl.	French 5-franc piece	=	2	20
½ Kron or Brab. Thaler	=	1	20	1-franc	=	0	28

Brabant dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the Low Countries) are a very common coin, current without loss throughout S. Germany. The table (A) at the beginning of this volume for reducing them into florins and kreutzers may be found useful.

§ 55. POSTING.

Tariff per post of 2 Germ. m.	*Each Horse.*		*Postilion.*		
	Fl.	*kr.*	2	3	4 horses.
Frankfurt-A.-M.	1	30	40 kr.	50 kr.	1 fl.
Nassau . .	1	15	40	50	1
Darmstadt .	1	30	45	55	1 5 kr.
Baden . .	1	30	36	45	1 10

The postmaster in Mayence is authorised to charge 52½ kr. for each horse per post.

The charges for horses vary from time to time with the price of forage.

The charge for barriers ceases on entering this duchy. The usual rate of travelling is a post in 1¼ to 1½ h. when the road is not very hilly. The distances to all the adjoining post stations are hung up in front of every post-house.

Travellers usually pay the postilion 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which is quite enough. On some roads 1 fl. 12 kr. (3 zwanzigers) is given, which is high pay.

N.B. An extra charge of 30 kr. per post is made by the postmaster when a postboy, driving only 2 horses, is obliged to ride, and cannot sit on the box of the carriage.

A light open carriage, holding 4 without heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person.

A postchaise or calèche costs from 50 kr. to 1 fl. a post.

The Wagenmeister, when entitled to be paid separately, usually receives 12 kr., and 12 more when he greases the wheels.

Charges at Inns:—Rooms on 1st floor, 1 fl. to 1 fl. 12 kr.; 2nd or 3rd floor, 36 kr.; table-d'hôte, 48 kr. to 1 fl. 12 kr.; ½ bottle of wine, 18 kr.; breakfast (coffee or tea, with bread and butter), 20 kr.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 95.

THE BATHS AND BRUNNEN OF NASSAU. COBLENZ TO FRANKFURT-ON-THE MAIN, BY EMS, SCHWALBACH, SCHLANGENBAD, AND WIESBADEN.

14 Germ. m. = 64 Eng. m.

Schnellpost, as far as Wiesbaden (whence a railroad runs to Frankfurt), every day, in 8 hrs. To Ems, omnibus 4 or 5 times a-day in the season.

The new road from Coblenz to Ems avoids the high hills, laboriously surmounted by the old road, and follows the rt. bank of the Rhine, passing orchards and vineyards, to Nieder-Lahnstein (p. 157), at the mouth of the Lahn; and thence up its rt. bank through the village of Nievern, Ahl, and the iron-works of Hohenrain. The distance is nearly 12 m., a most agreeable drive of 2 hrs. through varied and beautiful scenery.

There is a footpath over the hills by Arxheim and Fachbach, a walk of 2 hrs. —difficult to find without a guide.

2 EMS. —*Inns and lodging-houses:* The Alte Kurhaus, a huge rambling château, formerly the residence of the Duke, consisting of several compartments, called the oberer and unterer Flügelbau, the Mittelbau, and the Lahnbau, contains nearly 300 chambers, which are let, according to their size and situation, at from 48 kr. to 8 fl. a day. A good room may be had for 1 fl. 30 kr.: the price of every room is painted on the door. There is a restaurateur attached to the house, and a daily table-d'hôte at 1, which, however, is not so good as that at some other inns. Those who intend to take up their lodgings in the Bath-house apply on their arrival to the Bad-, or Haus-meister, a species of steward, who has the charge of the establishment, and of the letting of the rooms, and who gives every information respecting vacancies and prices. The rent of the rooms returns a considerable annual revenue to the Duke of Nassau.—H. d'Angleterre, a very comfortable house for families, but dear; table-d'hôte at 1, 54 kr.; at 3, 1 fl. 30 kr. H. de Russie; good. Darmstädter Hof (Post). — Fürstenhof. — Baierischer Hof, in the Obere Allée, remote from the bustle, and recommended as a lodging-house.—*H. T.* There is a *table-d'hôte* at 1 in all the hotels, in the Kurhaus and Kursaal, and also one at 4 P.M. at the Kursaal and H. d'Angleterre and de Russie, chiefly for the English, and more expensive in consequence. — Britannia, formerly Mainzer Haus, on the l. bank of the Lahn, a *quiet lodging-house.* — Die Vier Thürme (Four Towers); same landlord as H. d'Angleterre. — Die Vier Jahrszeiten — Panorama, new

and good, on the S. side of the river, and therefore preferable in hot weather. The Burg Nassau, next door to the H. d'Angleterre, is recommended as a lodging-house. The houses on the l. bank of the Lahn are cheaper and quieter than those on the rt.

The watering-place (§ 41) Ems is very prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Lahn, hemmed in between it and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, which recede from the water's edge only far enough to allow room for a row of houses. It is neither town nor village, but a collection of lodging-houses, with the Kurhaus in the midst. In front of them runs the high road, and between it and the river a long narrow strip of garden, forming a sort of terrace by the river-side, and serving as a promenade for the guests. A band of Bohemian musicians, who repair hither every year, plays here during the season from 7 to 8½ A.M., and from 6 to 8 P.M., to the tune of whose instruments the guests digest their potations of spa-water. Six o'clock in the afternoon is the hour at which Ems appears in full glory: all the world is then abroad, the promenade is crowded with visitors of all nations, and some of the highest rank, in the gayest costume. Those who are ambitious to extend their walks beyond this, unless they confine themselves to the borders of the beautiful Lahn, must begin immediately to ascend, so near at hand are the hills.

Close to the little bridge of boats, and along both sides of the river, squadrons of *donkeys* are posted with their drivers, ever on the alert for employers. By their assistance every visitor, male or female, however feeble and lazy, has the means of scaling the wooded and vine-clad heights, and of exploring the really beautiful scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds. Every donkey is numbered; and on fine afternoons the asses of reputation, strength, and beauty, being in great request, are usually engaged beforehand, and quickly marched off the field. Many persons, therefore, retain a particular number, which they know to be good, for the period of their stay at the baths. The hire of a donkey is 40 kr. an hour; but it is better to engage the animal for the excursion according to the terms of a *printed tariff* hung up in the lower hall of the Alte Kurhaus, which fixes the charges for all the usual excursions around Ems, whether made on horses or asses, or in carriages.

Ems is hot in summer, from being so shut in with hills; but the woods around afford shade, and in a quarter of an hour the tops of the hills may be scaled, whence the rambler may enjoy the purest breezes and the most expanded views over the Rheinland. The rich woods which cover the sides of the vale of the Lahn, and the verdant pastures which form its banks, give Ems a more pleasing aspect than Schwalbach, which is surrounded by naked round-backed hills, with few trees upon them. Ems, it is true, cannot compete with Wiesbaden in gaiety, in the splendour of its assembly-rooms, and the extent of its public walks; but the very splendid *New Kursaal*, built by the Grand Duke, at the side of the Lahn, contains a café; gambling-rooms, provided with hazard-tables, open from 11 to 1, and 3 to 10; and a ball-room, supported on marble columns, in which weekly balls are given. It is open at all times, gratuitously to strangers, and 75,000 fl. are lost here annually *by play!* The interior, though gorgeous, is in very bad taste.

Immediately under the Old Kurhaus rise 2 of the principal *Springs*, the waters of which are used for drinking, and likewise supply the baths. The ground-floor of the building is a large vaulted gloomy hall, which serves at the same time as pump-room and place of promenade for the guests in wet weather. The chief source is the Kesselbrunnen (116° Fahr.), and within a space railed off around it stand young girls (Brunnen Mädchen) to distribute the water to the drinkers, giving to each one his or her own peculiar glass. During the season both sides are occupied by itinerant shopkeepers from all parts of the Continent, who here display their wares in a sort of bazaar. There are hardly any other shops in the place.

In the lower story of this building are also situated the *Baths*—price

18 kr. for the common (Rondel), 36 kr., 1 fl., to 1 fl. 30 kr. for the better class. *Douche Baths* (*i. e.* a stream of water descending from a height upon some part of the body), 48 kr. The attendants are entitled by the tariff to 6 kr. trinkgeld for each bath, but this sum is now added on to the price of the bath. The Douchemeister gets 12 kr. Tickets for a certain number of baths are purchased beforehand from the Badmeister, who fixes the hour for taking them, which should be punctually kept, or the bather may lose his turn. (*H. T.*) The attendants are not permitted to receive the money for the bath, nor to allow any one to bathe without a ticket. There are other baths in the Steinerne Haus and Vier Thürme.

The waters of Ems were known as early as the time of the Romans, who called the place *Embasis*. They are warm, and are furnished by 2 springs, having respectively a temperature of 23° and 37° Réaumur. They are agreeable to the palate and easy of digestion. The springs rise out of the grauwacke rock, which forms the substratum of the surrounding hill. There are many other springs here besides those which supply the baths; some on the l. bank of the Lahn, and others rising up in the middle of the Lahn itself, which at these places is used as a horse-bath. Many jets of gas also emanate out of the bed of the stream; and one of them is so copious in carbonic vapours as to destroy life in animals held over it, in the same manner as the famous Grotto del Cane in Italy.

The waters are taken in the morning before breakfast, and after dinner. From 3 to 6 goblets in the early part of the day, and 1 or 2 in the afternoon, are the usual allowance.

Nearly everybody, high or low, dines here at the table-d'hôte; the dinner hour is 1 o'clock; after which the company adjourn and take coffee on the walks, listening to the music, or amusing themselves in walking or riding. There is music for 1 h. morning and evening—the time varies according to the season.

Ems seems essentially a ladies' watering-place: it is much frequented by the fair sex, and its waters are considered peculiarly efficacious in the complaints of females. It is on the whole a quiet place; little or no raking goes on here; but dear. The public gaming-tables are not much frequented.

Another of the amusements which this place affords is the sport of roebuck-shooting in the Duke's preserves; it is easy to purchase a permission from parties who rent a portion of them.

The society at Ems is usually considered more select than that at Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, or even Baden-Baden. The season begins in May, and is generally over by the middle of September. There were 4500 visitors here in 1845, while 17 years before there were but 1560.

Dr. Vogler is highly spoken of by those whom he has attended. Dr. Soest, a physician of considerable practice at Coblenz, who speaks English, comes over to Ems 2 days in every week to see patients. (§ 41.)

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday mornings at the Lutheran Ch.

The *walks* over and among the hills near Ems, for instance, up the *Bäderlei*, to the *Forsthaus*, to the *Lindenbach Valley*, by the silver-smelting furnace, to the ruined castle of *Sporkenburg*, to *Balduinstein*, and in general up and down *the Lahn*, are very agreeable, and afford many unrivalled prospects. For *short walks*, you may choose the *Marien-Weg*, on the further side of the Lahn, or the *Henrietten-Weg*, and *Mooshut*, overlooking Ems, whence there is a fine view.

Kemmenau is a fine point of view at the top of the mountain behind Ems. The Roman rampart called *Pfahlgraben* (described at p. 213) passes along the crest of the hills above Kemmenau, and, descending into the valley of the Lahn, crosses that river near Ems, and proceeds towards Heinrichshof.

Braubach, and the *Castle of Marksburg*, on the Rhine, distant about 7 m., will form a pleasant day's excursion. (See p. 157. The carriage-road runs past the Forsthaus; a footpath at the back of Heinrichsbad leads through the wood to Becheln. The return to Ems may be varied by descending the Rhine to Lahnstein by a boat, or along the rt. bank, and ascending the valley by the side of the Lahn to Ems.

A visit to the castles of *Nassau* and *Stein*, 6 m. higher up the Lahn valley, on the high road to Frankfurt, is another particularly agreeable excursion. These ruins serve as the rendezvous of many a picnic party. *The Convent of Arnstein*, and the *Chapel of Winden*, both commanding beautiful views, and only 3 m. above Nassau, may be visited on the same day from Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

After leaving Ems on the way to Nassau and Schwalbach, the road passes the old walled town of Dausenau, behind which runs a footpath leading up the ravine and over the hills to Ems, descending at the back of the Kurhaus, commanding fine views. The high road follows the windings of the Lahn through a beautiful valley as far as

Nassau.—Inn: Krone. 5 m. from Ems. A chain bridge has been erected here over the Lahn, on the l. bank of which rises the old and picturesque *Castle of Nassau*, the cradle (Stammschloss) of the families of Nassau and Orange. It was built by a Count of Laurenburg in 1101. In the 13th cent. the family divided into 2 branches, from the elder of which springs the present Duke of Nassau, while the younger is represented by the King of Holland. The castle stands on the summit of a conical rock, and a little lower down is the less extensive ruin of the *Castle of Stein*, the baronial seat of another very ancient family, who have held for 500 years their estates and castle on the banks of the Lahn as a fief from the Emperor of Germany. The present owner, the Gräfin von Giech, is still of the same race, and resides in the modern *château* situated in the valley hard by, which is also shown to strangers, and contains ancient armour, trophies of the war, and other curiosities. She is the daughter of the enlightened and patriotic Prussian minister, whom Napoleon contemptuously designated "Un nommé Stein." He had the merit of introducing into the Prussian government those reforms which have contributed largely to raise that country to its present eminence. The minister v. Stein, the last male of his family, is buried at the village of Frücht, 3 m. S.W. of Ems.

Agreeable and easy paths have been cut through the woods leading to and around these 2 ruins. The views from them, and from the Gothic tower erected by the Baron von Stein on a commanding point, are as pleasing as the ruins themselves are picturesque. Strangers are freely permitted to roam about and enjoy themselves in these grounds. In short, a day devoted to a visit to Nassau from Ems will assuredly not be considered misspent.

There is a very agreeable walk from Nassau to Ems up the valley of Dienethal, and by Sulzbach, on the S. side of the Lahn.

The beauties of the Lahn valley continue upwards beyond Arnstein (3 m.) and Limburg (Rte. 96), along banks decorated with picturesque castles in ruins, and smiling industrious villages.

Beyond Nassau our road ascends by a steep hill, and quits the valley of the Lahn. The view from the height, looking down upon it and its castles, is most beautiful; but after that, adieu to picturesque scenes. The road passes over a bleak tract of high land, very scantily peopled, the villages and habitations in general being snuggly nestled in the narrow and steep ravines which intersect in all directions this upper country. There is some fine wooded country near

2 Singhofen.

1½ Holzhausen.

Schwalbach, from its peculiar situation, sunk as it were between hills, is scarcely seen until it is entered. This little town, though not devoid of beauty in its position and environs, commonly does not strike the stranger with the full admiration he had anticipated from the perusal of the "Bubbles." Not that the author's descriptions are inexact, or even exaggerated, but that it requires a turn of mind similar to his own to elicit that pleasure which he derived from the objects themselves, and which his readers enjoy fro his attractive and quaint account of them.

2 *Langen-Schwalbach.—Inns:* Allée Saal (H. du Promenade), largest and best situated, named from a shady avenue of trees close beside it; daily table-d'hôte at 1; in the evening the rooms serve for dancing on Sundays, as well as for music—in fact, become the Assembly-rooms. Nassauer Hof, good and moderate; table-d'hôte at 1. H. de l'Europe. H. au Duc de Nassau, clean and good; table-d'hôte at 1 and 3; passing travellers are not readily received for less time than 14 days. Post.

Lodging-houses: Pariser Hof, clean; H. Royal, formerly Beiden Indien; Englischer Hof, where the author of the "Bubbles" lodged. At the lodging-houses there are no tables-d'hôte; but visitors can be provided with breakfast and tea, and have their dinners sent in to them from one of the hotels.

Schwalbach (in English, Swallows'-brook), though within a few years elevated to the dignity of a town (pop. 1800), has still the appearance of a long straggling village. All the most considerable buildings are inns or lodging-houses. It is said to have been known to the Romans, and has for nearly 3 cent. been one of the most frequented of German watering-places (§ 41); but until the appearance of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen" our countrymen had passed through it year after year without taking any notice of it. The beneficial effects of its strengthening and refreshing waters will secure to it in future an annual succession of visitors from our island. Already many thousand English have taken up their summer residence on the spot, each with the Bubble-blower for his guide; and Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other watering-places have been comparatively deserted by them in consequence.

In order to enter into the spirit of the Brunnen of Nassau, no visitor can dispense with the "Bubbles;" he must take the book in his hand. Supposing every one to be furnished with it, or at least to have read it, travellers are referred to it for all general descriptions; and the following short account pretends to nothing more than the filling up of one or two points of information upon which the author of the "Bubbles" has not thought it worth while to dwell.

Schwalbach has the advantage over Ems and Wiesbaden of being more free from bustle and formal restraint, which, with those in search of quiet and retirement, will gain for it the preference over these 2 watering-places. In the height of summer the heat is excessive, and is more severely felt from the want of shade, the hills around being bare of trees, and the plantations recently formed not having attained sufficient maturity to afford shelter from the sun. The *season* is usually over by the end of August; it begins in June. The winter and spring are cold, and full 3 weeks later than at Wiesbaden and in the Rheingau.

The town is appropriately called *Long Schwalbach*, from the arrangement of its houses in one extended line. It contains a Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant *Churches*, and a Synagogue for the Jews. Near the upper end of its long street are situated the principal Hotels, the Promenades, the Wells (Brunnen), and the *Bath-house* (Badhaus).

The *three principal springs*, which supply water for drinking as well as bathing, are—1. The *Weinbrunnen*, so named from some fancied resemblance to wine in its taste; and, 2. The *Stahlbrunnen:* both of these contain iron and carbonic acid gas in slightly varying proportions; but the Weinbrunnen is more largely impregnated with steel than the Stahl (steel) Brunnen.—3. The *Pauline*, a spring which has been more recently discovered, and is named after the Duchess of Nassau, containing less iron than the other two.

The Pauline spring has been traced to its fountain head at the upper end of the valley, where its water bursts out in greater quantity, and more bubbling with gas.

The *Badhaus* is a handsome building, supported by an open colonnade, which serves as a walk in wet weather, and as a shelter for a great many itinerant traders, who set up their stalls here in the season. There are scarcely any other shops in Schwalbach.

Persons who intend to make use of the baths should know that they are much in request, and during the height of the season are occupied from 6 in the morning till 1 P. M. Every hour of the day is bespoken beforehand, and allotted to some one or other, whose name is entered in a book opposite to the hour. Those who are not punctual to their time run the risk of losing their turn. The baths on the upper story are filled from the Pauline, those on the lower from the Stahl and Weinbrunnen, the waters being previously heated artificially. The price of a single bath is 48 kr., and the bath servant, who supplies towels, receives 4 kr. The water in which the patient prepares to immerse himself is, to use the "old man's" words, "as thick as a horse-pond, and about the colour of mulligatawny soup." Garments immersed in it contract stains as deep as red ochre, and they who immerse their heads will find that "their pillow in the morning looks as if a rusty 18 lb. shell had been reposing on it." The qualities of the water, however, are bracing and strengthening in a high degree.

The *diurnal proceedings* of the visitors at the baths are nearly as follows: they rise as early as 6, and resort to the wells to drink their allotted potions, keeping themselves in constant motion backwards and forwards between every glass. The water appears to produce a desire for walking, and the walking is with difficulty carried on without the invigorating aid of the water. After 2 or 3 hrs. of this exercise they have fairly earned their breakfasts. The business of the bath will occupy an hour of the forenoon; and before dinner another course of water is usually prescribed.

The dinner-bell for the table-d'hôte sounds at 1, and the irksome ceremony is rarely over in less than an hour and a half: when it is concluded, the Germans usually allow themselves a short time to ruminate, to drink their coffee, and to smoke their pipes. At this time of day the donkeys, the slaves of the visitors at the baths, whose lives are spent in carrying, are to be seen in long array, ready to be engaged. The charges for horses, asses, and carriages are fixed by tariff, according to the length of the excursions. Donkeys, inferior to those at Ems, 36 kr. the hour. At 6 o'clock the ceremony of drinking the waters begins again. In the evening the Allée Saal is lighted up, and music on most days of the week—gaming at all times—serve to amuse the visitors.

On Sundays the *English Service* is performed in the upper Protestant ch. in the Lange Gasse, soon after 11 A. M.

The steep round-backed hills which hem in the town of Schwalbach and its Brunnen are intersected in all directions with paths. From the summit of the heights a number of pleasing views are obtained. One of the most interesting is that from the little rustic wooden pavilion which stands on the top of the hill, by the side of the road leading from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden. This agreeable "point de vue" is not much more than 20 min. walk from the Pauline, and those who fear to face the hill on foot may make the ascent on the back of a donkey.

About ½ an hour's walk from Schwalbach is *Adolphseck*, a ruined castle, said to have been built by Count Adolph of Nassau, before he became Emperor, as a residence for a fair lady, his favourite.

The excursion, however, which surpasses all others around Schwalbach, is that to the *Castle of Hohenstein.* The carriage-road leading to it is dusty and monotonous; the better way is to follow the windings of the little stream called the Aar, on foot or upon donkeys, passing first under the castle of Adolphseck, and then threading the valley upwards for a distance of 6 m. Its great charm is the variety of scenes it unfolds, its changes at every turn, its openings and closings; at times expanding into broad verdant meadows, then contracting to a narrow strait with overhanging masses of rock on both sides. At last the grand old castl

Hohenstein appears in sight, in a very romantic situation, perched on the summit of a high black precipice, and forming a termination of the vista. This imposing feudal stronghold of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen was taken and sacked in the Thirty Years' War, and is now totally dismantled, though some precautions have been taken to preserve it from further decay. A village composed of a few poor cottages crouches at the foot of the rock; and a small Inn will furnish the traveller with a dish of trout or crawfish from the Wiedenbach brook, or a bottle of sour wine, if needed; but it is well to take provisions with you.

There are many other old castles among the valleys of the Taunus, each of which may be made the object of a day's excursion, particularly those of *Katzenelnbogen* (Cat's Elbow), built by the Counts of that name, who anciently possessed the country between the Rhine and the Lahn; it is situated in a wild and solitary district, *Burg Schwalbach*, and Arteck. Pleasing excursions are, 1. to Frankfurt by Neuhof, Idstein, Esch, and Königstein (Rte. 97); 2. to Dietz and Limburg (Rte. 96), by Holzhausen; 3. down the Wisperthal to Lorch on the Rhine (Rte. 38, p. 162); this last must be performed in a carriage of the country.

Nieder-Selters, the spring which produces the far-famed Seltzer water, may be visited from Schwalbach, but it is a long day's journey, by cross-roads, which even in the best season are very rugged. The spring itself is situated on the high post-road leading from Limburg to Frankfurt, and it is of course most easily accessible in that direction. The admirable description of the author of the "Bubbles" will probably afford more gratification than even a visit to the spot. The road which he took led him past the *Eisenhammer*, an immense hammer, lifted by a water-wheel, which forges iron by its fall (one of the lions generally visited by the water-drinkers of Schwalbach), through the villages of Neuhof and Würges, both of which are post-tions, where fresh horses may be had, to the spring of Selters, situated about ¼ m. from the village of Selters, which is also a post-station, and provided with a small inn called the Nassauer Hof. About a million and a half of bottles are exported annually, and the quantity is increasing.

Instead of returning to Schwalbach by the same road which brought him, the traveller may make an agreeable variation by following the course of the Lahn by land, or descending that stream in a boat to Nassau or Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

A capital macadamised road, but very hilly, leads from Schwalbach to *Schlangenbad* (about 4 m.), another Brunnen of Nassau (*Inns*, Hessischer Hof; Nassauer Hof), in a delightful though retired situation, almost buried amongst wooded hills. It is neither a town nor village, but consists of a group of lodging-houses. Two of these enormous buildings, resembling cotton-mills in their size and number of windows, called the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, furnish accommodation for visitors. The price of each room, marked on the door, varies from 36 kr. to 3 or 4 fl. daily. Table-d'hôte, at 1, costs 1 fl., and, for 1 fl. 45 kr., the same dinner is served in private. The Rauenthaler wine is good here.

It is generally necessary to bespeak rooms by letter beforehand, from the Badmeister, an officer appointed by the Duke of Nassau, who has the charge of both houses.

This place receives its name of Schlangenbad (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers, as well as the harmless kind, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs, the food of the viper. The old man who manages the baths will exhibit some of them.

The *Baths* are situated in the ground floor of the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, and have a somewhat dark and gloomy air. The temperature of the water is only 80° Fahrenheit, so that it needs to be heated for bathing.

The sequestered little valley of

Schlangenbad affords more complete retirement than any of the baths of Nassau. It is annually visited by about 800 guests, including many princes and persons of the highest distinction from all parts of Germany and Russia, including frequently some members of the royal family of Prussia.

"No part of the building is exclusively occupied by these royal guests; but, paying for their room no more than the prices marked upon the doors, they ascend the same staircase, and walk along the same passages, with the humblest inmates of the place. The silence and apparent solitude which reigned in this new badhaus were to us always a subject of astonishment and admiration. The cell of the hermit can hardly be more peaceful."—*Bubbles.*

"The baths of Schlangenbad are the most harmless and delicious luxuries of the sort I have ever enjoyed; and I really quite looked forward to the morning for the pleasure with which I paid my addresses to this delightful element. The effect it produces on the skin is very singular: it is about as warm as milk, but infinitely softer: and after dipping the hand into it, if the thumb be rubbed against the fingers, it is said by many to resemble satin. Nevertheless, whatever may be its sensation, when the reader reflects that people not only come to these baths from Russia, but that the water in stone bottles, merely as a cosmetic, is sent to St. Petersburg and other distant parts of Europe, he will admit that it must be soft indeed to have gained for itself such an extraordinary degree of celebrity; for there is no town at Schlangenbad, not even a village: nothing, therefore, but the real or fancied charm of the water could attract people into a little sequestered valley, which, in every sense of the word, is out of sight of the civilised world; and yet I must say that I never remember to have existed in a place which possessed such fascinating beauties; besides which (to say nothing of breathing pure dry air), it is no small pleasure to live in a skin which puts all people in good humour—at least with themselves. But besides the cosmetic charms of this water it is declared to possess virtues of more substantial value: it is said to tranquillize the nerves, to soothe all inflammation; and from this latter property the cures of consumption which are reported to have been effected, among human beings and cattle, may have proceeded. Yet, whatever *good* effect the water may have upon this insidious disorder, its first operation most certainly must be to neutralise the *bad* effect of the climate, which to consumptive patients must decidedly be a very severe trial; for, delightful as it is to people in robust health, yet the keenness of the mountain air, together with the sudden alternations of temperature to which the valley of Schlangenbad is exposed, must, I think, be anything but a remedy for weak lungs.

"The effect produced upon the skin by lying about 20 minutes in the bath I one day happened to overhear a short fat Frenchman describe to his friend in the following words:—'*Monsieur, dans ces bains on devient absolument amoureux de soi-même!*' I cannot exactly corroborate this Gallic statement, yet I must admit that limbs, even old ones, gradually do appear as if they were converted into white marble. The skin assumes a sort of glittering, phosphoric brightness, resembling very much white objects which, having been thrown overboard in calm weather within the tropics, many of my readers have probably watched sinking in the ocean, which seems to blanch and illuminate them as they descend. The effect is very extraordinary; and I know not how to account it, unless it be produced by some prismatic refraction, caused by the peculiar particles with which the fluid is impregnated.

"The Schlangenbad water contains the muriates and carbonates of lime, soda, and magnesia, with a slight excess of carbonic acid, which holds the carbonates in solution. The celebrated embellishment which it produces on the skin is, in my opinion, a sort of corrosion, which removes tan, or any other artificial covering that the surface may have attained from exposur and ill-treatment by the sun and wir

In short, the body is cleaned by it, just as a kitchen-maid scours her copper saucepan: and the effect being evident, ladies modestly approach it from the most distant parts of Europe. I am by no means certain, however, that they receive any permanent benefit; indeed, on the contrary, I should think that their skins would eventually become, if anything, coarser, from the removal of a slight veil or covering intended by nature as a protection to the cuticle."—*Bubbles.*

From the above description of these waters, it will be evident that Schlangenbad is peculiarly a "ladies' bath;" and it may be conjectured, from its effects in calming the mind, invigorating the limbs, and smoothing wrinkles from the skin, that if "the fountain of youth," so zealously sought for in former days even at the very ends of the earth, exist anywhere, it is to be found in the lonely valley of Schlangenbad. The invalid who has imbibed in his skin the ferruginous particles of the Schwalbach water, usually repairs hither afterwards, in order to wash away the rust by a course of bathing at the Serpent's Spring. There is nothing extraordinary in the mineral contents of these waters which would enable chemists to account for their virtue; it probably proceeds from some peculiar admixture derived from the chemistry of nature, which at present art is unable to explain, and equally incapable of imitating.

Tradition relates that the spring was discovered some hundred years ago by a sick heifer, who every day separated herself from the herd to drink of it. The herdsman, surprised both at the periodical absence of the animal, and at the improvement in her condition, traced her foosteps one day, until he discovered her drinking at the warm spring, which now affords the same relief to human invalids which it did in the first instance to the quadruped.

Schlangenbad is provided neither with a gaming-table nor a ball-room; those who seek such amusements must repair to Schwalbach or Wiesbaden. A band of music plays on the walks, to enliven the daily promenade of the water-drinkers; but the chief attractions of the place are the more natural and secluded walks among the woods and hills of the neighbourhood. *Donkeys* are the favourite means of conveyance, for gentlemen as well as ladies, here as elsewhere, among the baths of the Taunus.

English Church Service, during the season, at 5 P.M., in a chapel belonging to the Duke of Nassau.

Schlangenbad is situated within a few miles of some of the most beautiful scenery of the Rhine, overlooked for the most part by the *great herd* of travellers, who content themselves with steaming up and down the river. Within the distance of a day's excursion are situated the following interesting spots:—

1. *Georgenborn*, a village which commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine and the Main; and *Frauenstein*, a small hamlet, with an old castle, and a very ancient and large lime tree.

2. *The Monastery of Eberbach*, in a highly picturesque situation, at the bottom of a wooded dell, described p. 170. In the way to it the stranger will pass Rauenthel, a small village, with famous vineyards in its neighbourhood; and the chapel of Bubenhausen, a magnificent point of view; the ruined castle of Scharfenstein (once a stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence); and the beautiful Gothic chapel (1449) of Kiedrich (p. 171).

Eberbach was founded in 1131, by St. Bernard, the preacher of the Crusades. While he rambled about in doubt where to fix his holy establishment, a boar issuing out of a thicket indicated with his snout the spot upon which the church was afterwards reared. The monks of St. Bernard were famed for their riches and hospitality;—the order possessed in the Rheingau, and within a space of 3 leagues, no less than 6 convents—Zufenthal, Eberbach, Gottesthal, Eibingen, Nothgottes, and Marienhausen; they were besides the owners of the Steinberg vineyard, and used to export its produce in vessels of their own down the Rhine to Cologne.

The vineyards, the wines, and the convent, with its estate and cellars, now belong to the Duke of Nassau. The destination of the building has been changed to a prison and lunatic asylum; but he retains the cellars in their ancient use; they are stored with the most precious wines: some sorts sell on the spot for 7, 9, or 11 florins the bottle, and even higher. The architecture of the church is much admired. The Swedish minister and general, Oxenstierna, took up his winter quarters in the convent, 1631. The view from the height called the *Boss*, near the convent, is one of the finest in the Rheingau. (See p. 171.) Immediately below it is the famed *Steinberg vineyard.*

3. To the castle and vineyard of Johannisberg, and the Niederwald, described in p. 169. The carriage-road lies along the highway to Mayence, as far as the village of Neudorf, where it turns to the rt., and follows for a couple of miles a lane leading to Eltville on the grand route, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, to Rüdesheim. There is a bridle-road direct from Schlangenbad to Eberbach and the Niederwald, through the woods; but a guide would be necessary to find it out.

There is a cross country foot or horse path, from Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden, by the Chaussée house, or by Frauenstein and Dotzheim.

Road from Schwalbach to Frankfurt.

The post-road, on quitting Schwalbach, at once begins to ascend. The way to Schlangenbad and Mayence turns down a valley to the rt. before you surmount the hill called *Hohe Wurzel*, from whose top there is a very remarkable prospect, stretching over the Rhine and Main, with Mayence in the middle distance, and the Bergstrasse in the background. On the l. is seen the village of *Klarenthal*, with its ci-devant convent, and further in the distance the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke's: both favourite points of excursions for the inhabitants of Wiesbaden.

2 **Wiesbaden** has been justly called "a city of lodging-houses," almost every building being appropriated either to the reception or entertainment of visitors. *Inns:* Rose, kept by Schmidt, good — charges very reasonable and landlord most attentive; Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons), a large and handsome building; Post (or Eagle, Adler), rather bustling—*charges* are fixed by a printed tariff; Nassauer Hof, a first-rate, well-furnished, quiet hotel, in the great square and close to the theatre—charges reasonable (these 4 have *baths* in the house); Taunus Hotel; Schützenhof (Shooter's Hotel); H. Düringer, and London Hotel, both near the railway.

There are besides more than 20 houses licensed to afford lodgings only, where meals are not provided; but there are restaurateurs in the town who will send in dinners. The author of the "Bubbles" found the landlord of the Englische Hof "exceedingly civil and anxious to humour his old-fashioned whims and oddities." There are baths in the house. The *weekly* charges are—for a good bed-room 20 fr.; for breakfast 7 fr.; a bath costs 1 fr.

The best tables-d'hôte are at the Kursaal, where a dinner costs 1 fl. at 1 o'clock, 1 fl. 45 kr. at 4 o'clock. For this moderate sum a most excellent dinner, comprising all the delicacies of the season, even ice, is provided. 15 different dishes are sometimes given for 15*d.*! *i. e.* one penny a dish on an average. Such a dinner could not be had in England for less than 15*s.*

Wiesbaden is the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and has 14,000 inhab. It is the residence of the Duke and the seat of his government. To these circumstances, however, it is in nowise indebted for its present prosperity, but to the celebrity of its baths and mineral waters. (§ 41.) The number of visitors attracted to this spot in search of health and pleasure has of late amounted to 15,000 annually. Though the most frequented of all the German baths, the society is not of so high an order as that found at Ems or Baden. From its vicinity to Frankfurt and Mayence it is subject to the constant influx of citizens from these 2 places, and it may in this respect be termed the Margate Germany. This is mentioned me by way of distinguishing this from other watering-places, and not by way of disparagement, for in the season there is no lack of high German aristocracy, and princes and nobles from all parts of the Continent. The other German visitors, of whatever class, are well-conducted, quiet, and respectable. Wiesbaden has a "season" of longer duration than most of the other baths, and is almost always full from June to September, and even later, if the autumn prove fine.

The most remarkable edifice is the *Kursaal*, occupying the E. side of a square, the N. and S. sides of which are lined by colonnades filled with gay shops, serving as a promenade in wet weather and as a sort of bazaar during the whole of the season. Opposite the Kursaal, in one corner of the square, is the theatre, in the other the huge hotel of the Vier Jahreszeiten.

The Kursaal serves the fourfold purpose of banquet, ball, reading, and gaming room, and forms the centre of attraction and gaiety. It consists of a very splendid saloon of large dimensions, surrounded by pillars of Limburg marble. A table-d'hôte dinner is served here (see p. 211), sometimes to as many as 300 persons, of all ranks, from sovereign princes down to ordinary bourgeois. On Sunday the Kursaal is so numerously attended that it is necessary to bespeak a place the day before; and it often happens that the great room is not large enough to contain all the guests. In the evening it is appropriated to dancing. Twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday), a public ball is given, to which the admission is 1 fl. for gentlemen—ladies are admitted gratis. It begins at 10 o'clock.

On the rt. hand of the salle are the gambling-rooms, where gaming is carried on almost from morning to night. A Frenchman, Chabert, pays 43,000 florins yearly rent for the privilege of opening gaming tables. The public lose at them 275,000 fl. per annum on an average!! On the l. are supper-rooms, which are usually fully occupied in the evening. Supper is served à la carte.

When dinner is over every one betakes himself to the garden behind the Kursaal, to sip coffee or ices. Tables are placed out in the open air, within hearing of a band of music, which always plays on these occasions; and while the gentlemen indulge in what Mrs. Trollope is pleased to call "the nasty habit of smoking," the ladies, in the homely and industrious fashion of Germany, generally occupy themselves by knitting while they chat. At such times the space behind the Kursaal is so completely filled with company, and the tables are so crowded together, that there is barely room to pass; high and low are promiscuously mingled together, and the whole forms the most pleasing and characteristic scene of "Wiesbaden Life."

The hours of drinking the waters are from 5 or 6 to 8 in the morning, and again partially in the evening about 6 or 7. A short interval is allowed to elapse between the morning draught and the bath.

A long avenue of stumpy acacias serves as a promenade for the water-drinkers, and leads up to the principal spring, the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring). It has all the appearance of a caldron in violent ebullition, and its temperature is 56° of Réaumur, equal to 156° of Fahrenheit. Its waters are used both for drinking and to supply the principal baths in the town; but so copious is the source that after all this consumption a vast quantity runs over and escapes through the gutters and drains. A stranger is astonished at first, as he walks along the streets, to perceive clouds of vapour arising on all sides out of the ground. This may be supposed to add somewhat to the warmth of the place in summer: if other places are hot, Wiesbaden may be said to be boiling hot. There are 13 other springs in the town, all of a high temperature. The spring next in heat and volume is that rising in the garden of the Adler hotel (48° Réaumur). It is probable that they are all derived from one central source, breaking out in different spots, as their mineral ingredients are nearly the same, and the slight difference of temperature may arise solely from their being more or less distant from the fountain-head.

The water-drinkers repair to the well at 5 or 6 o'clock A.M., and, receiving their portion scalding hot, walk about, glass in hand, until it is cool enough to be drunk. In taste it has been compared to chicken broth. By 8 o'clock the promenade is usually cleared, and the business of bathing begins. The water in the bath is covered with a greasy film or scum, which collects on the surface while cooling: and which, however uninviting it may appear, is the test of its being quite fresh, and not having been used before. After the ceremony of the bath, the doctors allow their patients to take their breakfast, which they have thus in a manner earned.

The hot springs and their medicinal properties were well known to the Romans, who called them *Fontes Mattiaci.* Pliny the naturalist says of them, that they retain their heat for the space of 3 days;—"Sunt et Mattiaci in Germaniâ fontes calidi quorum haustus triduo fervet."—*Nat. Hist.* lib. 31. c. 2.

Formerly the waste waters from the springs were allowed to collect in a pond outside the town, which, in consequence of its retaining for a length of time a warm temperature, became the resort of wild-fowl in winter. Even now that they are carried off at once to the Rhine, they not only never freeze, but, by their warmth, even preserve that part of the river where they enter free from ice. They serve as a nursery or stew for carp, which, fostered by the heat, grow to an enormous size in them. They deposit a copious calcareous sediment or stalactite, which would in a short time choke up the pipes and channels in which they are carried through the town, were they not regularly cleared out. Bubbles of gas rise through the water at the springs, a phenomenon quite independent of those caused by the boiling temperature, and indicating, probably, some connection of the springs with volcanic agency in the interior of the earth.

The Romans established a station here—they built a fort or castle on the hill to the N.W. of the town, still known as the Römerberg, which was for a long time garrisoned by the 22nd Legion, as is proved by inscriptions on stones and stamps upon the tiles found near the spot. There is an obscure tradition that Nero had a mansion here; and another hill near the Römerberg goes by the name of Nerosberg. The inhabitants of the country, the Mattiaci, a division of the warlike German tribe, the Catti, became allies of the Romans. In the 3rd cent. the barbarian Germans attacked and destroyed the Roman fortresses on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and Wiesbaden shared the fate of the rest. Ashes and calcined bones still dug up on the Römerberg attest its ruin; and the period at which it took place is marked by the coins found there, none being later than the time of Gallienus. In addition to urns, tiles, coins, lamps, bones, and such trifling remains, with which the ground in and about the town teems, whenever the foundation of a house is dug; ancient baths have been discovered in several places; and votive tablets, bearing the thanks of some noble Roman to the gods for cures effected by the waters, are preserved at the Museum. In after times Charlemagne used constantly to repair hither from his favourite residence at Ingelheim, to enjoy the baths. He built himself a palace (Sala) in the street which still retains the name of Saal Gasse, though the building has disappeared.

In the town at the bottom of the Heidenberg Strasse, and behind the Adler hotel, is a small piece of stone wall, called the Heidenmauer (Heathen's Wall). The top of the Heidenberg Strasse is 60 or 80 ft. higher than the best part of Wiesbaden. It is now a street of low habitations. The old fortified Roman town was clearly somewhere here. The antiquaries fix on the Römerberg Strasse, the next street parallel to the Heidenberg Str.

A few miles to the N. of Wiesbaden are the remains of a fortified wall, passing through a great extent of country. It is called the *Pfahlgraben.* Before the Romans quitted the country N. of

Rhine, they raised this stupendous barrier along their frontiër. It was begun, according to Tacitus, by Drusus, stepson of Augustus, to defend his conquest from the inroads of the Germans, and was finished by Hadrian and Caracalla. It resembles the Picts' wall in England, but surpasses it in extent. It consists of a rampart from 12 to 18 ft. high, strengthened by towers at regular distances, and with a fosse originally lined with palisades, whence its name. It commences at Neuwied on the Rhine; it runs thence by Montabauer to Ems, across the Lahn by Miehlen, Schwalbach, Wehen, Idstein, and Heftrich to the foot of the Feldberg, and from thence may be traced in a N.E. direction, by Wehrheim, towards Butzbach. Several of the summits of the Taunus are crowned by forts or circular ramparts. This wall, raised to protect the Mattiaci against the inroads of the Catti, has been supposed, but erroneously, to form part of the great stone wall constructed by the Empr. Probus from the Danube to the Rhine, to protect the provinces of the empire against the Alemanni. (See Gibbon, ch. xii.)

The *Schlösschen* (little palace), in the Wilhelm's Strasse, contains a very good *Public Library* of 60,000 volumes, including among the MSS. the Vision of St. Hildegard, on parchment, with remarkable miniatures of the 12th cent., and a *Museum* or *Cabinet of Antiquities*, chiefly local, or derived from the Duchy of Nassau. The most curious relic, perhaps, is a bas-relief found at Heddernheim, near Frankfurt, representing the youthful god Mythras, in a Phrygian bonnet, in the act of sacrificing a prostrate bull, surrounded by symbolical figures, and surmounted by the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The worship of Mythras was introduced by the Romans from Persia, and set up by the Pagan priesthood in opposition to Christianity, then in its infancy. A Roman town, and a temple of Mythras, existed at Haddernheim, from the ruins of which this and other curious bas-reliefs, statues, altars, &c. have been found. Here is also the bronze top of the standard of a cohort of the 22nd Legion; a curiously carved altar-piece (25 ft. long and 9 ft. high), from the sequestrated abbey of Marienstadt, near Hachenburg, dating from the 13th cent.; the monuments of Diether and Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen brought from the convent of St. Clara, and some painted glass. There is also a collection of *Pictures*, but few of them answer to the names attached to them.

The *Theatre* begins at 6 p. m.

A handsome R. Catholic church has been built, with 2 towers of open work, in the Louisen Platz.

The Duke of Nassau is building a superb *Greek Mausoleum*, at a cost of 250,000*l.*, to contain the remains of his first wife, a Russian princess, and her recumbent effigy in marble by *Hopfgarten.*

Strangers residing for a few weeks can be introduced by members of the *Casino* to read the newspapers in their reading-room.

English Church Service is performed every Sunday, during *summer*, in the Lutheran Church in the Kirch Gasse, by an English clergyman, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.; during *winter*, in the Hotel de la Rose, at 11 A.M. and 3½ P.M.

Eilwagen daily to Ems and Coblenz; 3 times a day to Rüdesheim; daily to Limburg.

Wiesbaden differs from the other watering-places of Nassau, in being a regularly built town. It is also somewhat noisy and bustling during the season, but has the same advantages with the rest in beauty of situation, and a picturesque neighbourhood, affording agreeable walks and rides, and the most complete retirement within a few hundred yards of its precincts. By ascending any of the adjacent heights, elevated only a few hundred ft. above the town, a charming prospect is disclosed to view, of the Rhine and fertile Rheingau, in which the spires and boat-bridge of Mayence form a prominent object; and the horizon is backed on the E. by the Odenwald and by the Melibocus surmounted by its white tower; on the S. by the ridge of the Donnersberg or Mont Tonnere, in Rhenish Bavaria. From the *Geisberg*, about a mile from the town, this view is seen to great advantage.

One of the pleasantest walks, and nearest at hand, is through the shrubberies, which begin behind the Kursaal, to the *Dietenmühle* and ruined castle of *Sonnenberg*, a distance of 2 m.

A more extensive and beautiful view, however, is obtained from the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Nassau, about 4 m. off; an excellent carriage-road leads up to it. It is a plain white building conspicuous from all sides, situated on the verge of a hill 1300 ft. above the Rhine, overlooking the plain, and backed by thick woods; within, it is tastefully and appropriately fitted up; part of the furniture is ingeniously formed out of buck-horn. It is shown to strangers at all times. The view is best seen from the platform on the roof. The neighbouring woods abound in herds of deer: many of them assemble round the Platte in the evening to be fed. The pedestrian may find a short cut over the Geisberg, and past the weeping oak, to the Platte. The road is quite direct, and the pedestrian has only to avoid turning off either to the rt. or l. into the cross-roads which occur at intervals.

A little to the left of the road to the Platte lies the convent (now secularised) of *Klarenthal*, and the *Fasanerie* (Pheasantry), a shooting-box of the Duke's, which also deserves a visit.

At *Biberich*, the palace of the Grand Duke of Nassau, close to the railroad to Mayence, lies pleasantly by the side of the Rhine (see p. 171). The numerous interesting spots situated in the Rheingau between Biberich, Rüdesheim, and above all the Niederwald, all within the distance of a morning's ride from Wiesbaden, are described in Rte. 38 (p. 168 to 172). An agreeable excursion of a day or two may be made through the part of the range of the *Taunus* lying between Wiesbaden and Homburg. (Rte. 97.)

Railway: from Wiesbaden to Mayence in 16 min.; thence in 1 hour (see Rte. 99) to *Frankfurt a. M. Station. Fiacres*, 1 or 2 persons 24 kr., 3 persons 30 kr.; 6 kr. extra for every box. *Omnibus* 12 kr.; 6 kr. extra for every box.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN (in German, Frankfurt-am-Main).—*Inns:* H. de Russie, Römischer Kaiser, both handsomely furnished, and excellent as *family* hotels: table-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl.; at 4, 1 fl. 45 kr. (wine extra);—H. d'Angleterre, improved;—Der Weisse Schwan (White Swan); and opposite to it Der Weidenbusch (Willow), large and good;—Mainlust, on the river; Brusseller Hof, near the railway stations;—Pariser Hof.

Frankfurt is a Free Town, and the seat of the German Diet; it lies on the rt. bank of the Main, and is connected by a stone bridge with the smaller quarter or suburb of Sachsenhausen on the l. bank. It has 70,000 Inhab., of whom 6000 are Jews. It is one of the most lively as well as handsome cities in Germany. Many of the houses in the *New Town*, especially in the principal street, called Zeil, in the Neue Mainzen and Taunus, Strasse, and on the quays facing the Main, inhabited by rich merchants, bankers, or diplomatists, are palaces.

The *Old Town*, on the other hand, with its narrow streets and quaint wooden buildings, with gables overhanging their basement stories, forms a complete contrast to the new. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, especially in the quarter around the Cathedral and Römerberg; they preserve all the character of "the ancient Imperial Free City." The curiosities of Frankfurt are—

The *Cathedral* (Dom); it is chiefly remarkable for its antiquity (the nave, the oldest part, dates from the 13th cent., and the choir from 1338), and on account of the coronation of the Emperors of Germany having taken place within it. The church is not much distinguished for beauty or symmetry of architecture. The finest portion is its tower, begun 1415, and carried on for nearly 100 years to its present condition, and still unfinished. It has also a fine S. doorway, which is blocked up by sheds. The interior is very plain, whitewashed, and with a vile modern gallery running round one side of the transepts and the aisles. It contains one or two curious monuments, especially that of the peror Günther of Schwarzburg (on the rt. of the choir), who was killed (1349) by his rival Charles IV., and that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen abundantly ornamented; a curious group of old painted sculpture of the 12th cent. representing the Death of the Virgin (in the chapel on the l. side of the choir); and a remarkable clock, 1460, close to the N. door. St. Bernard preached the Crusade to an enthusiastic audience, and performed miracles, in this church. In the *Election Chapel* (Wahlkapelle) the Emperor was chosen: and 46 Emperors, after having here gained their election, were afterwards crowned in front of the high altar. Here are shown the chair in which the Emperor sat in church, and two of the stools for the Electors.

The *Town-house*, called *Römer*, a building of the 15th cent., has also far less of architectural beauty to recommend it than of historical interest, as the scene of the ceremonies attending the Election of the Emperors, and the place where the festivities succeeding their coronation were celebrated. The walls of the banqueting-room or Kaisersaal, an irregular apartment, in the shape of a rhomboid, where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by kings and princes, are covered with their portraits (52) in the order of succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II., recently painted by *Lessing*, *Bendeman*, *Rethel*, and other eminent living artists, in the place of some vile daubs of the sign-post school. Under nearly every one is the motto which the Emperor adopted at his coronation, like sergeants-at-law when called to the degree of the coif. At the end of the Hall is the Judgment of Solomon by *Steinle*. These paintings are the gifts of different royal, noble, and private persons, citizens of Frankfurt, &c., and many have great merit. The Hall has been restored in adherence to the ancient style, the decoration of the ceiling being copied from the original design. In the election chamber (Wahlzimmer), the Senate of Frankfurt now holds its sittings. Here is preserved the famous Golden Bull, or deed which the Empr. Charles IV. (1356) settled the mode of Election of the German Emperors, and the number of the Electors. It is shown for the extravagant fee of a ducat, which many will consider the sight of a dusty parchment hardly to deserve. The Kaisersaal, which is on the 1st floor, is open to the public every Monday and Wednesday from 11 to 1: at other times admission may be gained by ringing the bell of that door of the antechamber of the Wahlzimmer, which is opposite to the door by which it is entered. In the Market-place, called the *Römerberg*, in front of the building, upon the occasion of the Imperial coronation, an ox was roasted whole, from which the Arch-Steward (Erb-Truchsess) cut a slice for the Emperor: a fountain flowed with wine from which the Arch-Cupbearer (Erb-Mundschenk) filled his glass, and the Arch-Marshal distributed corn from a silver measure; and the populace enjoyed the privilege of appropriating the scarlet cloth upon which the Emperor walked from the cathedral. So greedily was it cut away behind him as he passed onwards, that he ran the risk of having his heels cut also. The ceremonies observed at an Imperial coronation may be seen in some old prints on the staircase of the public library, and in the election chapel at the cathedral. Drawings of the regalia too are hung up on the library staircase.

St. Leonhard's Ch. (1323), near the river, occupies the spot where the palace of Charlemagne stood: no traces of it now exist. He assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire here at Frankonofurd (the Frank's ford).

The *Saalhof*, a gloomy modern building (1717), near the Main, retains the name alone of the palace of his son and successors. The Gothic chapel, however, appears to be as old as the 10th cent.

Sachsenhausen, the Southwark of Frankfurt, on the l. bank of the river, is, as its name implies, a Saxon colony —a different race from the Franks on the rt. bank of the Main, and is under a distinct jurisdiction. Immediately above the *old Bridge* over the Main, which is crowned by a modern statue of Charlemagne, on the side of *Sachsenhausen*, stands the ancient *Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order*.

Close to the bridge are remains of the old palace of the Counts of Isenberg; one side is of good Elizabethan Gothic.

There are two institutions for the encouragement of arts and sciences, which reflect the highest credit upon the town of Frankfurt.

1. The *Städel Museum of Pictures*, a handsome building, in the Neue Mainzer Strasse, is named after its founder, a citizen of Frankfurt, who bequeathed his collections of paintings, drawings, and engravings to the city, along with a large sum, amounting to about 83,000*l.*, for building and maintaining a Public Gallery and School of Art. The sum annually available for the purchase of pictures is about 800 guineas. The secretary is M. Passavant, the biographer of Raphael.

The collection is open to the public gratis, from 10 to 1, daily, except Saturday, when it is open to strangers passing through, from 11 to 1.

The pictures which it contains consist of some curious specimens of the early masters of Germany and the Low Countries, of a not very numerous or remarkable collection of Dutch and Italian masters, and of some of the best works of the modern German School. The following are perhaps the most worthy of notice:—

1st Room. Italian School. 1, *Perugino*—Virgin and Child. 19, *Gio. Bellini*—Holy Family. 399, *Moretto*—Virgin and Child, with the four Fathers of the Latin Church (from Cardinal Fesch's collection: cost 30,000 fl.), a very remarkable work, perhaps the finest by the master on this side the Alps. 400, *Paris Bordone*—Sketch for his great picture at Venice, representing the Fisherman presenting St. Mark's Ring to the Doge. (HANDBOOK FOR N. ITALY, p. 359.)

2nd Room (Grosser Saal). Here are the following works of modern German artists:—96, *Hübner*—Job with his Friends. 99, *Lessing*—Huss before the Council of Constance. Very carefully composed and elaborately finished; losing, indeed, much of its power by its minute finish. 100, *Achenbach*—Storm on the coast of Norway. 103, *Rethel*—Daniel in the Lions' Den. 104, *Schnorr*—The Good Samaritan. 106, *Lessing*—Ezzelin in Prison, after the Battle of Cassano.

3rd Room. Overbeck—The Triumph of Christianity in the Arts. Considered a chef d'œuvre of the artist: all the heads are portraits of persons renowned as authors, divines, or artists. In this production of elaborate pedantry the traveller will easily discover how much the artist has borrowed from Raphael's School of Athens and Dispute of the Sacrament. 111. A remarkable altarpiece, consisting of a centre and two wings, representing the events of the Crucifixion, by a Cologne artist of the beginning of the 15th cent.; formerly attributed to *Schoreel.* In this room are some curious works of the early German School, and a portrait by *Q. Metsys*, 138, erroneously called Knipperdolling.

4th Room. Dutch and Flemish Schools. A poor collection. 186, *Hobbema*—Landscape. 194, *Ruysdael*—Storm clearing off. Wood and Waterfall. 201, *Wynants*—Landscape. 221, *Rubens*—Portrait of his infant Daughter, who afterwards became a nun.

In the room beyond the last there is nothing worthy of remark, but in the next are the following works:—344, *Schadow*—The wise and foolish Virgins. 347-356, *Steinle*—10 coloured cartoons, for the frescoes at the Castle of Rheineck (p. 275). 357-361, *Schnorr*—Cartoons of subjects from Orlando Furioso. 362-371, *Ramboux*—10 coloured drawings from the Divina Commedia. In a room opening out of the 3rd room, and called the *Fresco-Saal*, is a fresco by Veit, representing the introduction of the arts into Germany by Christianity, with two allegorical figures of Italy and Germany at the sides. Here are casts of the latest of Ghiberti's 2 celebrated bronze doors of the Baptistery, Florence; and of parts of the other, and of that by Andrea Pisano; and a singular and very remarkable composition, in terra-cotta, representing the Virgin and Saints, by *Giorg. Andrio*

1511, from the Ch. of the Madonna del Rosario at Gubbio, in the province of Urbino. The very interesting collection of *engravings* contains some etchings by Flemish masters not to be met with in any other cabinet.

2. The *Senkenberg Museum of Natural History* (close to the picturesque Eschenheim Gate, a building of the 14th cent.) contains very good collections in the various branches of natural history, tolerably well arranged. Many rare specimens, not to be found in other museums, were brought to Europe by the enterprising traveller Rüppell, a native of Frankfurt, from Egypt, Nubia, the shores of the Red Sea, and Abyssinia. They are the result of several arduous and interesting journeys undertaken by him, at his own expense, for the benefit of this museum. A small annuity has been settled on him for life by the city of Frankfurt since his return. There is a small ethnological collection at the top of the house.

The Museum is opened to the public gratis, twice a week, for 2 hrs.; Wed. 2 to 4; Frid. 11 to 1. Members have access every afternoon. A small fee to the keeper will procure admission for a stranger from 8 to 1 and 3 to 6 on other days, to this collection.

Dannecker's Statue of Ariadne, in the garden of Mr. Bethman, near the Friedburg Gate, is the great boast of Frankfurt, and deserves to be ranked among the distinguished productions of modern art. The artist, whose works are little known in England, was a native of Würtemberg. The statue is placed in a pavilion built for its reception, and is usually shown from 10 to 1 daily. Here is preserved a mask from the face of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowsky, so basely and cruelly murdered by Republican bloodhounds, Sept. 19, 1848, near this spot. A very pretty reduced copy of the Ariadne in bronze may be had of Ihlée, No. 63, Zeil.

Just outside the Friedburg Gate stands the monument erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessian soldiers killed in the siege of Frankfurt, 1792.

The *Public Library*, in a handsome building, facing the Main, close to the Ober Main Thor, is a useful collection of books. In the entrance-hall is a marble statue of Göthe, by *Marchesi*. It is open to the public, Tues. and Thurs. 11 to 12. The Library possesses a few curiosities, among which are portraits of Luther (by *L. Cranach?*), and of his wife Cath. a Bora; 2 pair of Luther's shoes, two missals with curious old carvings in ivory on the covers, and a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible printed by Faust, at Mentz. The Library is open, Tues. and Thurs. 11 to 12; Wed. and Frid. 2 to 4.

St. George's Hospital (Heiligegeist), behind the Library, is a handsome building, and a well-regulated establishment.

The poet Göthe was born at Frankfurt, in the house marked F. No. 74, in the *Hirschgraben*, 1749. His father's coat of arms, which, by a curious coincidence, bears the poetical device of 3 lyres, still remains over the door. A monumental statue of him by *Schwanthaler* of Munich has been set up in the *Allée*, facing the Theatre; it is of bronze, pedestal and figure, and is a fine work: the subjects of the bas-reliefs are taken from Göthe's works.

A group of statues of Gutenberg, Faust, and Schöffer, the inventors of printing, will soon be placed in the Rossmarkt.

Luther resided in a corner house in the *Dom Platz*, now marked by his bust and the inscription, "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra."—*C. K.*

Frankfurt is the cradle of the *Rothschild family;* the house in which they were born is in the Judengasse (Jews' Street), which long retained the primitive air of antiquity, and the usual rags and refuse of a Jew's quarter, but is gradually becoming modernized.

The Jews, who form no inconsiderable portion of the community here, have till very lately been treated with great illiberality by the Free Town. The gates of the quarter to which they were exclusively confined were closed upon them at an early hour every night, after which ingress and egress were alike denied. This arbitrary municipal regulation was enforced, until Marshal

Jourdan, in bombarding the town (1796), knocked down the gate of the Jews' quarter, along with many houses near it, and they have not been replaced since. Another tyrannical law, not repealed until 1834, restricted the number of marriages among the Hebrews in the town to 13 yearly. The *Synagogue*, an old and curious Gothic building, is situated in the Judengasse. The Jews are no longer compelled to live in this street, but may hire or purchase houses in other quarters.

The principal business carried on at Frankfurt is banking and jobbing in the funds. A new *Exchange* (Börse) has been built on the Neue Kräme, behind the Römer. It is in the style which at Munich is called Byzantine; and built of a brown stone, with stripes of red stone arranged in the fashion of the Cathedral at Sienna. The architect is *Stüler*, of Berlin; the statues in front represent Hope and Prudence, the quarters of the Globe, Commerce, &c. The interior is a curious mongrel style of semi-mauresque, but worthy notice. The *Braunfels*, which formerly served that purpose, is an old building in which the Empr. Maximilian and Gustavus Adolphus resided; it is filled with traders at the fair time. Near the Börse is the modern *Ch. of St. Paul*, in which the would-be German Parliament of 1848 met.

Frankfurt has hitherto been a staple place, or entrepôt, for central Europe, receiving the productions and manufactures of all parts of the world, to distribute them in detail over the whole Continent. In 1836 it acceded to the Prussian Custom-house league (§ 32), which may perhaps influence the extent of its commercial transactions in future.

The *Frankfurt Fairs* are held at Easter, and 3 weeks before Michaelmas. They are less important than formerly. While they last, and during the week preceding their commencement, the inns in the town are thronged to excess, so that it is difficult to obtain accommodation. The articles exposed for sale are mostly inferior to English manufactures, but at the same time cheaper; about one-fifth of the booths are pipe-shops and one-third toyshops!

The territory of Frankfurt does not much exceed 10 Eng. sq. m. in extent; its limits are marked by ancient watch-towers erected on the high roads.

The *Germanic Diet* meets at the residence of the Austrian Ambassador, in the building formerly the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis*.

Ministers from Great Britain, the United States, and almost all the states of Europe, reside here; and travellers going to Austria or Italy should not neglect this opportunity of having their passport properly *visé*.

As the *Passport Offices* are only open a few hours in the day, generally 2, 3, or 4 hours in the morning, and all close at noon; and as the applicants are often very numerous, no time should be lost in sending the passport to be visé. The English P. O. is open 9½—12; the U. States, 11—1; Austrian and Prussian, 10—12, and 3—5 P.M.; Bavarian, 9—11.

N.B. No passport can be visé until it has received the signature of the representative of the country to which the bearer of the passport belongs.

The office of *British Consul* is most worthily filled by *Mr. Koch*, one of the most eminent citizens, bankers, and Rhine wine exporters in Frankfurt. His house of business is No. 6, am Salzhaus, corner of the Rossmarkt. Of the multitude of English travellers who annually visit Frankfurt, there are few who cannot bear personal testimony to the urbanity and kindness of Mr. Koch.

The *English Service* is performed once every Sunday at the French Ch. in the Allée, or in the Lutheran Ch. called Weisse Frauenkirche at 11½ by the chaplain of the embassy. *English Physician*, Wm. Scott, M.D.: Dr. Spies is highly spoken of.

The *Theatre* is very respectable in its orchestra and performers; it is usually open 5 days in the week; it begins at 6 and ends at 9. There is a summer theatre at Bockenheim, a village near Frankfurt on the N.W., and the first stat. on the Frankfurt ᵲ Cassel Railway (Rte. 70).

The *Post-office* is No. 52 in the Zeil, a few doors from the Hôtel de Russie, on the same side of the street.

The *Casino* is one of the best clubs (§ 44) in Germany; nearly 100 different papers are taken in; among them most of the French papers, Galignani's Messenger, the Times, and one or two other English journals. Strangers are liberally admitted upon the introduction of a member, and even ladies on certain days.

The Café Milani, in the Rossmarkt, next to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, is on the plan of French and Italian Cafés and has a room for ladies, where no smoking is allowed.

Baths.—Grebs' warm, cold, vapour baths, &c., Main Kay, J 45, close to the Leonhards Thor and St. Leonhard's Ch., are good.

The shop of *M. Jügel, the bookseller*, opposite the great guard-house, is a pleasant lounge. Besides guide-books, maps, and views likely to be useful and interesting to travellers, there are usually some very tolerable pictures, or other objects of art for sale here. Mr. Jügel is the Galignani of Frankfurt; he speaks English, and is very civil and obliging in furnishing all sorts of information to strangers.

Mr. Wilman's (67 Zeil) and *Mr. Schmerber's* (opposite the Hôtel de Russie) shops possess similar advantages.

Bohemian glass may be had at Tacchi's, No. 44 in the Zeil, and at Vogelsang and Müller's, Liebfrauenberg, G 53, who have a manufactory near Strakonitz.

The reliefs cut in stags' horn (Hirschhorn), after the manner of a cameo, are very pretty. They are made in the neighbouring village of Bockenheim. They may be had at *Böhler's shop*, 26 Zeil, and Bing's, also in the Zeil, and elsewhere. The bronze copy of the Ariadne of Dannecker is to be had here, and at Ihlée's, 63, Zeil.

Pillot and Sohn, 35 Zeil, opposite the Hôtel de Russie, is a good shop for canvas work in wool, and embroidery (Stramin and Stickerei).

Mr. S. Gands, 200 Mainzer Gasse, is recommended to the editor as a teacher German. He is a native of Hanover.

At *Jäger's shop* (*Jägersche Buchhandlung*), on the Dom Platz, opposite the N. door of the Cathedral, one of the oldest geographical establishments in Germany, a large assortment of maps, geographical works, &c., is kept. —*G. B. G.*

J. J. Weiler, on the Wollgraben (Let. A. No. 36), not far from the bridge, is a respectable money-changer. L. A. Hahn, Zeil, is also a money-changer.

Public Gardens. — The agreeable belt of gardens which encircles the town of Frankfurt is one of its most pleasing and ornamental features. No stranger should omit to visit them. They occupy the site of the ancient fortifications.

At the W. extremity of Frankfurt, on the bank of the Main, there are *public gardens*, called Mainlust, where a band plays in the afternoon.

The *Old* and *New Cemeteries*, about 1½ mile from the Friedberg Gate, are worth visiting (§ 45). The ground commands a charming view of Frankfurt and the Taunus. Among the monuments under the arcade at the upper end, that of the Bethman family, with beautiful bas-reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, is well worth notice. They are seen by looking through the door of open work at the N. end of the arcade. A costly monument has been set up to the Countess Reichenbach, who was married to the late Elector of Hesse. Sömmering the naturalist, and Feuerbach the lawyer, are buried here.

Here is a *Monument* to the Prince Lichnowsky and Gen. Auerswald, Prussian deputies to the Diet, so dastardly murdered by Revolutionary assassins, Sept. 18, 1848. Also to several Prussian officers who lost their lives in storming the barricades on that occasion.

Many pleasant *Excursions* may be made from Frankfurt. 1. To Wiesbaden and the Brunnen of Nassau by railway (Rte. 95). 2. To the Taunus mountains by railway as far as Höchst and Soden (Rte. 97). 3. To Homburg and its splendid new *Kurhaus*. By rail to Bonames Stat. of the Main-Weser Bahn. Omnibus 8 or 10 times a day (Rte. 97). To *Offenbach*, by railway, 2 m. above Frankfurt, on the l. bank of the Main, a flourishing, industrious town.

The Prince of Thurn and Taxis enjoys the right of managing the Posts of some of the minor German states. His head post-office is at Frankfurt.

Eilwagen (*Office*, Zeil, behind the post-office)—*daily* to Coblenz in 12 hrs., to Weilburg in 7 hrs.,—to Siegen by Wetzlar in 14 hrs.,—to Würzburg in 13 hrs., Nuremberg in 25 hrs., —to Ratisbon in 38 hrs.,—to Paris by Metz, malleposte and rail, in 25 hrs.

Railroads:—to Mayence and Wiesbaden,—to Darmstadt and Heidelburg, combined terminus outside the Gallus Thor—to Cassel—Main-Weser Bahn partially—to Hanau—to Offenbach.

Steamers on the Main to Würzburg daily. (See HANDBOOK S. GERMANY.)

Hauser, the Lohnkutscher, is recommended as a respectable person, from whom carriages and horses may be hired (§ 34).

Hire of a carriage for a journey.—"At Frankfurt the ordinary charge made by an innkeeper is 5 fr. a day for a calêche holding 4 inside, to be drawn by 2 horses, the postilion driving from the box; sometimes, however, such a carriage may be had for 4 fr. a day, if taken for some time. Such a carriage, secondhand, may be purchased in Frankfurt for 20*l.* or 30*l.*"

ROUTE 96.

GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, AND DESCENT OF THE LAHN, BY WEILBURG, LIMBURG, AND EMS.

14 Germ. m. = 60 Eng. m.

A *schnellpost* daily in 13½ hrs. Giessen lies on the high road from Frankfurt to Cassel. (Rte. 70, p. 378.)

Our road follows the l. bank of the Lahn. A *railway* is talked of: 1851. There is a splendid view from the hill over which the road approaches.

2 Wetzlar. — *Inn*, Herzogliches Haus; tolerable, and civil people. This was anciently a free Imperial town, and seat of the Imperial Chamber from 1698 to 1806; but at the Peace of Paris, it, together with the isolated territory attached to it, was made over to the King of Prussia. It is old and badly built, but is charmingly situated in the Lahn valley; it contains about 5500 inhab., and has a *Cathedral* or *Dom*, a fine Gothic edifice, built at 3 periods; it is amicably divided between Catholics and Protestants. The old portal, called Heidenthurm, is said to be of the 8th cent. The interior is curious, the monuments are well preserved. Wetzlar derives some celebrity from being the scene of Göthe's romance, "The Sorrows of Werther," founded on events which actually occurred here. The hero was a Legations Secretary, named Jerusalem; he is buried in the churchyard outside the Walbach Gate. In front of that gate is Charlotte's Fountain, and the house of her father, whose name was Amtmann Buff. The author has described, under the name of *Walheim*, the village of Garbenheim, 2 m. distant. The French General Hoche died at Wetzlar of consumption. 2 m. below Wetzlar is the fine *Gothic ch. of Altenberg*, recently restored, originally attached to a convent. It contains curious monuments.

The next stage lies at some distance from the river, passing the town of *Braunfels*; on the height above is the *Château* of the mediatised Prince of Solms-Braunfels. Immediately beyond it the Prussian territory ends, and that of Nassau begins.

3 Weilburg—(*Inns*: Schwan, good, with a fine view). Traube is beautifully situated on a high bank above the river, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the l. bank by a narrow neck of land, and has a *Castle*, anciently the residence of the Ducal family of Nassau-Weilburg,—removed since the extinction of the line of Nassau-Usingen to Biberich. The gardens extend down to the river. The Dukes of Nassau are buried in a church here. In the vicinity there is an extensive park. The view of Weilburg is surpassed by few scenes in N. Germany, the principal features being the old castle on a rock, the bridge, and the winding river. The hill on which Weilburg stands has been perfor

by a *Tunnel* for the passage of the waters of the Lahn. It is lighted with gas, and serves as a canal. The Lahn is to be made navigable as far as Marburg, at the expense of Prussia, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt. It was at Weilburg, that in 1836, Mr. Hollond, M.P. for Hastings, Mr. Monck Mason, and Mr. C. Green, descended in the "Nassau Balloon," having made the voyage from London to this place in 18 hrs., starting at 1½ P.M., and arriving here at 7½ on the following morning.

[There is a road hence by Usingen, over the Taunus, and down upon Homburg to Frankfurt, 8 Germ. m. = 38½ Eng. m. A public conveyance runs daily on this road. The road between Weilburg and Usingen passes through some fine forests, mostly belonging to the Duke of Nassau, whose park is passed. At Usingen is a palace belonging to the Duke. From the top of the hill, before descending into Homburg, there is a fine view of the Odenwald, as far as the Duchy of Baden.]

This part of the valley of the Lahn is picturesque, enclosed by wooded hills, and is interesting to the geologist. It was formerly partitioned out between the 4 reigning houses of Solms, Isenburg, Nassau, and Königstein. The post road from Weilburg to Limburg is for the most part uninteresting; that passing by the ancient town and castle of Runkel, being a cross road, is bad. A little above Limburg, on the rt. bank of the Lahn, is the very old *Church* of Dietkirchen, standing on a rock, and containing bones of St. Matthew and St. Lubentius, as it is reported.

3 *Limburg* (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Deutscher Hof; Bellevue), a very ancient town on the Lahn. The superb *Cathedral of St. George* towers preeminently above the other buildings. It was originally founded 909, but the existing edifice is not older than the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. Its architecture is particularly interesting, as it exhibits the latest character of the Byzantine style, mixed with the commencement of the Pointed Gothic. It contains several monuments of princes of Nassau, and a very old font, but is sadly disfigured by whitewash.

The views of the winding Lahn from this church and from the picturesque bridge, and that of the church itself, from a mill on the bank of the river, are very fine. The MS. called *Limburg Chronicle* is one of the oldest sources of German history. A boat may be hired at Limburg to descend the river to Ems and Coblenz. Limburg is connected by good macadamised roads with Frankfurt, 8½ Germ. m. (Rte. 47); and Wiesbaden, 6 Germ. m. Nieder-Selters is about 9 m. off (p. 208).

Eilwagen to Cologne daily, in 15 hrs. Wiesbaden daily, in 5 hrs.

At Limburg the high road crosses and quits the Lahn. The next stage lies over a hilly country: l. see S. Oranienstein and Schloss Schaumburg.

3 Montabaur (*Inn:* Weisses Ross), a very picturesque town; its old *castle* originally belonged to the Elector of Treves; is now a hunting lodge of the D. of Nassau. This stage lies through pretty country; a magnificent view of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained from the last hill before reaching

3 COBLENZ (Rte. 37, p. 151).

The Lahn between Limburg and Ems is very picturesque, and well worth exploring; but the road along this part of its course is a cross road not practicable for English carriages.

Dietz, 3 m. from Limburg (*Inns:* Hof von Holland; good and clean; Adler), is romantically situated on the Lahn, which is crossed by a bridge 600 years old, overlooked by the castle of its ancient counts, of Nassau-Dietz, built on the summit of a rock, now the principal prison of Nassau. Not far off is *Oranienstein*, a château of the D. of Nassau, not inhabited nor remarkable.

At Dietz, a boat with 2 rowers may be hired for 6 or 7 fl. to descend the Lahn to Ems. The river winds so much as to make the distance nearly double that by the high road, and the passage to take up 6 hrs. It is not unlike the Wye, though at first the scenery exhibits a sameness of beauty, the hills on both sides being covered with wood, and not distinguished by much variety of shape; but the numerous villages and ruined castles on its banks contribute to embellish the views. A few miles below Dietz is the mineral spring of *Fachingen* on the l., and, about as far again lower down, *Geilnau* on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Many thousand bottles of the water are exported annually: it is very like that of Selters. At a little distance from the Lahn, on its l. bank, half-way between Fachingen and Geilnau, are the castles of *Balduinstein*, built 1325, by a bishop of Treves, the most interesting object on the road; and *Schaumburg*, once the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Bernburg, extinct since 1812, now belonging to the Archduke Stephen. A mile beyond Geilnau, and about 14 from Ems, is Holzappel (*Inn*, Bär), a small and uninteresting town, surrounded by fine mountains. On the road not far from it, close to the river, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laurenburg*, the original residence of the Nassau family, who bore the name of Counts of Laurenburg down to the middle of the 12th cent.

rt. Further on are the village of Obernhof, and the small but very perfect old *castle* of Langenau, with its walls, gates, towers, and external fortifications complete, but filled with vile modern buildings, seated on a flat which seems to have been once an island.

l. The ruined *Abbey of Arnstein*, standing conspicuous on the side of a mountain, opposite Langenau, presents a splendid and picturesque front to the gaze of the passenger. It was the feudal seat of a long line of counts, the last of whom, Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his 7 daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates; then converting his castle into a convent, he endowed it with the rest of his property, and finally became a monk himself. It is now a Penitentiary for Rom. Cath. Priests! There are no remains of the original castle. The *Church* is entire; its 2 towers date from 1359.

When the Lahn is low, it is fordable opposite to Arnstein; at other times those who come from Nassau must cross by the ferry at Obernhof, higher up.

The road from Dietz to Ems, though bad, is practicable for post carriages, and is very picturesque. It does not, however, follow the course of the Lahn until a short distance from Obernhof, about 2 leagues from Nassau. By a steep ascent it reaches Holzappel; thence, through a beech forest, it passes above Obernhof, and mounting to a great height, occupies the narrow neck of an isthmus between the deep glens of the Lahn and Weinährbach. Next passing Langenau and Arnstein it reaches

3½ *Nassau* (Rte. 95).
1 Ems (p. 202).

ROUTE 97.

THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS, FROM WIESBADEN TO FRANKFURT, BY EPPSTEIN, KÖNIGSTEIN, AND HOMBURG.

The E. extremity of the Taunus chain of hills, though little known to English tourists, will well repay those who may be tempted to explore it. The district here referred to might be nearly included within a triangle drawn between the towns of Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and Homburg. This part of the chain presents in its narrow pastoral valleys, clear purling streams, and wooded heights, scenery of the utmost beauty, differing from that nearer to the Rhine in its character of sylvan solitude, and perhaps surpassing it in variety.

Roads.—The post road from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt passes considerably to the S. of these hills; but that from Frankfurt to Limburg crosses them. There is a carriage road direct from Wiesbaden to Königstein through Eppstein, quite practicable even for a heavily laden German carriage, though it is bad in some places. The part between Nauroth and Bremthal is bad after wet weather. The other roads are scarcely practicable for an English carriage, though passable, with some difficulty, for a light German calèche. The best mode of exploring this co try is on horseback or on foot, as the beauties of many of its valleys will be lost to those who confine themselves to carriages and the high roads. Those who do not mind jolting over rough roads may indeed approach them in a country car, and then with the aid of a guide penetrate into their recesses on foot.

Pedestrians may explore the finest parts of this fertile and picturesque hill-country district in 2 days, by adopting the following course. Take *the Taunus Railway* (Rte. 99) to Hattersheim Stat., walk thence to Hofheim (2 m.), ascend to the chapel (½ hr.'s walk) to Eppstein (5 m.), visit the castle;—to Königstein (5 m.). In the evening explore the castle, and Falkenstein. Early next morning ascend the less and greater Feldberg (5 m.), then walk to the Altkönig (4 m.), back to Königstein (4 m.), dine there. In the afternoon take the diligence to Soden, whence a branch railway runs to Höchst. (p. 227.)

At Hattersheim a tolerable country road, but destitute of shade, turns off to the N.W., and leads to the pretty village of Hofheim (2 m.). The chapel on the height commands a view which will well repay the trouble of ascending to it. The valley of Lorsbach, above Hofheim, as far as Eppstein (5 m.), is very beautiful indeed.

Eppstein (*Inn*, The Oil Mill), delightfully situated at the junction of 4 valleys. The wild and sequestered village is wedged in a narrow defile between rocks and mountains. The massy towers and donjons of the old baronial *castle*, perched like an eagle's nest on the most accessible point of rock, overhang it.

The family of Eppstein seems nearly as old as that of Nassau; many of its members were chancellors of the empire and archbishops of Mayence. One of them crowned the Empr. Fredk. Barbarossa, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. The line became extinct in the 16th cent.: several of their monuments still exist in the village *Church*. The *Castle* now belongs to a gentleman of taste and knowledge of antiquities, who takes care of it, and has planted the little terraces with flowers, and made every part accessible. The castle is cut off from the mountain by a deep dry trench, evidently artificial.

Königstein is about 6 m. N.E. from Eppstein; the way thither lies through the pretty vale of Fischbach. "The whole landscape, the hanging woods, variously tinted by autumn, the jutting rocks, the sombre sequestered recesses in the glen, and the lonely stillness which pervaded the scene, sometimes reminded one of some of the least wild of Salvator's romantic scenes, or of the cool and lovely valleys of Gaspar Poussin."—*Autumn near the Rhine.* From Fischbach to Schneidhain the way lies across the open table-land—thence it ascends to

Königstein. — *Inns:* Post, or Stadt Amsterdam, good; the landlord has a trout stream: Löwe (Lion), which has a garden attached to it. This village is a post station on the high road from Frankfurt to Limburg. Above it, on the height, rises the ruined *Castle* of Königstein, a modern fortress with bastions and casemates, engrafted on a feudal stronghold of the middle ages, with battlements and watch-towers. It belonged originally to the Counts of Falkenstein, and afterwards to the Barons of Eppstein; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French, who dismantled it and blew up its works in 1796. There is a fine view from it over the valleys of the Main and Rhine, while the neighbouring castles of Falkenstein and Kronberg are most picturesque objects in the foreground.

An excellent carriage-road goes from Königstein to Soden, whence there is a branch railway to the Höchst station on the Frankfurt and Mayence Railway. Those who travel on foot, or who do not mind rough cross-roads, may continue on to the *Falkenstein*, about a mile N.E. from Königstein. This bold and picturesque ruin is an imposing relic of a feudal stronghold and baronial residence of the days of chivalry, and the exquisite view from it renders it one of the most interesting points of the tour. It was the cradle (Stammhaus) of a noble family named Nuringen, before it was added to the possessions of the house of Nassau.

3 m. S.E. of Königstein lies the watering-place of Soden, well provided with lodging-houses: brine springs rise near it. There is a good road down the hill from Königstein eastward to Kronberg, 2 m., a village of about 1400 Inhab., prettily situated, surrounded by orchards and nursery gardens. Here is another ruined *Castle;* its owners, a knightly family, were engaged in constant feuds with the city of Frankfurt. A painting, still existing, represents a victory gained by its barons over the burghers of the free city. There is a mineral spring at Kronthal, a little farther on, to which people resort in summer; and the Kurhaus affords good quarters.

The *Great Feldberg*, the highest of the Taunus mountains, rises immediately to the N. of Falkenstein and Kronberg. The summit, 2600 ft. above the sea, is accessible for carriages, and is about 3 m. distant. It commands one of the most extensive panoramic views to be met with in N. Germany, including the Rhine and Main, the great cities and towns on their banks as far as Strasburg, whose spire is said to be visible in clear weather, and the mountain ranges of the Black Forest, Vosges, Mont Tonnerre, Odenwald, and Taunus.

A huge fragment of quartz rock at the top of the Feldberg is called Brunehilda's bed, from a tradition that a beautiful Frankish queen of that name took refuge here from her enemies. Upon the Altkönig (2400 ft.), the nearest neighbour S.E. and the mountain next in height to the Feldberg, are the remains of ancient entrenchments, of unknown origin, composed of vast heaps of stones piled up in circles.

There is a direct road from Kronberg to Frankfurt; but the journey may be agreeably extended by continuing onwards through a pretty country to *Ober-Ursel*, where the old church is curious, and thence to

HOMBURG. — *Inns:* H. Maillard; H. d'Angleterre, well situated; Hessischer Hof, moderate; Hôtel Quatre Saisons, new and large, with a table-d'hôte at 5. 2nd class Inns: Goldener Adler; Engel; H. de Frankfurt. The rent of good lodgings in good situations varies from 15 to 20 florins per week for 3 or 4 rooms, and from 5 to 7 fl. for a single bedroom, from June to Sept. House-rent has risen considerably within the last few years. Homburg is a small town of 3500 inhab., prettily situated on an eminence in the midst of cultivation, and half surrounded by projections from the Taunus. The discovery of *Mineral Springs*, partly by boring Artesian wells, has converted Homburg, since 1844, into a frequented watering-place. The waters are very valuable in cases of disordered liver and stomach. There are 5 springs: that of *Elizabeth*, compared with the Rakoczy at Kissingen, contains more carbonic acid than any other saline spa known, and on that account sits lightly on the dyspeptic stomach; the *Stahlbrunnen*, like the ferruginous water of Spa; *Kaiserbrunnen*, similar to the Carlsbad water; *Badequelle*, a salt spring like that of Kreuznach; and *Ludwigsbrunnen*. Dr. Prytherch is the resident English physician.

On the reputation of these waters some French speculators have built, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, a *Kurhaus*, one of the most splendid in Germany, decorated internally with frescoes, &c., by artists from Munich. It contains halls, dining (table-d'hôte at 2 and 5), coffee, and smoking rooms; also a *reading room*, where English and foreign papers and periodicals are taken in. The real destination of the building is as a gaming-house, that disgrace to the minor princes of Germany, and it furnishes the chief source of revenue to the state of Hesse Homburg. Let those who are disposed to risk their money inquire what is the character of the managers, and be on their guard. The expenses of such an enormous and splendid establishment must be paid out of the pockets of travellers. About 50,000 florins are lost here annually by the public in play. It is only fair to observe that an admirable band provided by the managers, plays thrice a day on the walks, and that the establishment affords great accommodation to strangers.

The chief building is the gloomy *Palace* of the Prince of Hesse Homburg, or *Schloss*. Its most conspicuous feature is a lofty detached tower in the principal court, resembling an old Scotch castle, a remnant of a former building. Over the inner gateway peers forth an equestrian figure of Prince Frederick of Hesse, who by a bold charge gained the victory of Fehrbellinn over the Swedes for the Great Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a collection of Roman antiquities dug up on the Saalburg, 3 m. off. The *gardens* immediately attached to the castle were tastefully laid out in the style of English pleasure-grounds, by the late Landgravine Elizabeth (daughter of George III.), but are neglected and going to ruin. Between these and the foot of the Taunus extend a succession of flower-gardens and shrubberies on either side of the public road, itself an avenue of fine Lombardy poplars. Beyond this lies the *Park*, and on the slopes of the hills are many pleasant walks and drives cut in all directions through the woods and forests around, which clothe the sides of the Taunus; so that the wanderer may penetrate for miles under the refreshing shade of the forest, and may at last find himself on the summit of some eminence, commanding the country far and wide. *The salt-works of Nauheim*, with the interesting boiling fountain, are distant 1½ hr.'s drive N.E. from Homburg. The road runs through Friedberg. (See Rte. 70.)

English Church Service every Sunday.

Homburg is 9 m. from Frankfurt, p. 215. 8 or 10 *omnibuses* run daily to and fro, in 1½ hr.

ROUTE 98.

BINGEN TO MAYENCE, BY INGELHEIM.

3½ Germ. m. = 16 Eng. m.

There are 2 roads from Bingen to Mayence; one along the rt. bank of the Rhine, the most interesting, but not a post-road, described in Rte. 38, and the following, on the l. bank, but at some distance from the river side. Both are traversed daily by *Schnellposts*.

On quitting Bingen, it skirts the base of the Rochusberg, and begins to ascend a long but gradual eminence. Near the top stands a small obelisk erected by the French, bearing the inscription, "Route de Charlemagne, terminé en l'an I. du règne de Napoléon." From this point, and from the heights a little further on, the view is most charming, extending over the Rhine, through the whole of the Rheingau, as far as the distant range of the Taunus. In such a situation it was that Charlemagne built his favourite residence of

1½ *Ingelheim*, now reduced to a miserable village, about 1½ m. from the bank of the Rhine. Some writers suppose that it was the birthplace of Charlemagne; at least he loved to dwell here, and built himself (768 to 774) a magnificent palace, which he decorated with 100 columns of marble and porphyry, the spoils of Roman buildings, and with rich mosaics, sent to him by Pope Hadrian from Ravenna for that purpose. The site of the edifice is now occupied by mud hovels and dung-heaps, and partly by a Jews' burying-ground. It stood near the smaller of the two churches—the one nearest to Mayence; and the only relics remaining of it are a few mutilated fragments of pillars within the church, and a column of granite inserted in a corner of an old ruined gateway. In the church is also shown the monument of one of Charlemagne's 4 queens, a rudely carved stone, on which a female figure, crowned and in regal attire, is discernible. The ornaments round the stone in the pointed style indicate clearly that it is of a much later time than the reign of Charlemagne. These paltry fragments, and a few mouldering walls, are all that remain to tell where the palace of the great King stood.—The other church, on the side of Bingen, with a tall square tower, is an interesting example of the Romanesque style.

The red wine of Ingelheim is very tolerable.

2 Mayence (Rte. 38).

ROUTE 99.

MAYENCE TO FRANKFURT.—RAILWAY.

4½ Germ. m. = 20¾ Eng. m.

This *Railroad*, the *Taunus-Bahn*,

opened in 1840, is a single line, double only in places to allow the trains to pass each other. The *Terminus* is in Castel, opposite to Mayence, on the rt. bank of the Rhine. (*Inn*, Bahrdt's.) Omnibuses ply to and fro for 12 kr. The branch line to Wiesbaden (6 trains daily, in 16 min.) is carried right through the fortifications of Castel, passes fort Montebello to Mosbach Stat., whence a branch line (for horses) leads to Biebrich on the Rhine.

Trains go 6 times a-day in 1½ h. to Frankfurt. *Fare* in the second class (*Diligences*) (there is a better class somewhat more expensive), 1½ fl., including 40 lbs. of baggage. Any quantity above that pays at a very extravagant rate, viz. 5 fl. for 300 lbs. The transport of a private carriage is 6¼ fl.

A bridge-toll (brückengeld) of 30 kr. is paid for a carriage with 2 horses, in crossing the bridge of boats from Mayence to Castel. Castel belongs to Hesse Darmstadt; but a little way out of the walls 2 painted posts, by the road-side, mark the frontier of Nassau. The railway is carried at first along the rt. bank of the Main, along the slope of the vineyards. About 4 m. on the road is

Hochheim Stat., a village on the summit of a hill of moderate elevation. In its immediate vicinity, and along the sunny banks sloping down to the Main, for a space of 3 m., are the vineyards which produce the wine called *Hock*,—a name improperly given by the English to *Rhenish* wines. The best wine is grown in the vineyards below the church, which are sheltered from cold winds by the houses of the town. They were anciently the property of the Chapter of Mayence, but now belong to the Duke of Nassau, and are highly valuable. The narrow strip of ground upon which the railway passes through them was very costly.

Flörsheim Stat.

2½ Hattersheim Stat. (Nassauer Hof); a starting-place for an excursion to the Taunus Mountains (Rte. 97).

Höchst Stat., on the Nidda, which is crossed by a bridge. The chief building in it is the deserted Palace of the Elector of Mainz, now property of Bolongaro, a rich tobacconist, erected in the last cent. At Höchst there is a very old *Church*. *Branch Railway* from this to Soden (3 m.) at the foot of the Taunus, and diligence thence to Königstein. (Rte. 97.) The Feldberg, the highest of the range, and the Castle of Falkenstein at its foot, are visible near this. The boundary of the territory of Frankfurt is marked by an ancient watch-tower on the post-road to the l.

2 FRANKFURT-A-M. (Rte. 95.) *Terminus*, outside the St. Gallus Thor.

ROUTE 100.

THE VALE OF THE NAHE.—BINGEN TO KREUZNACH AND SAARBRÜCK.

19¾ Germ. m. = 91 Eng. m.

A post-road, macadamised. *Schnell-posts* daily to Saarbrück by Kreuznach and Birkenfeld in 16 hrs. To Treves daily in 14½ hrs. *Omnibuses* 6 times a-day between Bingen and Kreuznach for 10 sgr. The most beautiful scenery of the Nahe is confined to the vicinity of Kreuznach and Oberstein. A carriage with 2 horses may be hired from Bingen to Kreuznach and back in 1 day (26 m.), for 7 or 8 fl., *including* the drive to Münster-am-Stein (2½ m. beyond Kreuznach), in order to visit the Rheingrafenstein. *Omnibus* frequently to Kreuznach.

The Nahe pours itself into the Rhine at Bingen, through a portal formed by the Rochusberg on the rt. side, and the Rupertsberg on the l., after a course of scarcely 60 m., during which it bathes the territories of 5 different sovereigns—Oldenburg, Hesse Homburg, Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt.

The road runs along the l. bank of the Nahe, which is Prussian; the rt. belongs to Darmstadt: it passes the villages of Münster, Laubenheim, and Brezenheim, before it reaches

2 *Kreuznach* (*Inns:* Oranienhof; Englischer and Pariser Hof; Rheinstein; Pfälzer Hof; Adler; Dheil's lodging-house, well-conducted), a poor though populous town of 9000 Inhab. belonging to Prussia, in a picturesque situation, which has lately risen into great repute as a watering-plac

that the accommodation is scarcely adequate to the number of visitors. Kreuznach is much resorted to on account of its *cold Saline Spring*, situated on an island ½ m. above the town. A careful analysis has discovered the existence in the water of iodine and bromine in small quantities. It has been found singularly beneficial in scrofulous cases, and the resort to it is rapidly increasing; the number of visitors exceeds 3000 annually. A *Kurhaus* and *Baths* are erected near it within a grove of acacias, and an avenue of poplars leads to the spot. There are also brine baths here. The ruined choir of the *Ch.*, near the bridge, is picturesque and of a good style (date 1332). A good view of Kreuznach may be had from the pleasure-ground on the top of the *Schlossberg.* In 1632 Kreuznach was taken by assault by the troops of Gustavus Adolphus. A party of English volunteers serving under him was most instrumental in its capture. The attack was led by Lord Craven, the champion of the Queen of Bohemia; and not only he, but every English officer present, was wounded on this occasion.

Bookseller.—Jügel, of Frankfurt, has a shop here.

Physician.—Dr. Oscar Prieger, who speaks English.

There is a carriage-road hence to the top of the *Rheingrafenstein*, on the rt. bank of the Nahe, which commands a fine view up the river, and may be reached in ½ an hour's time.

2 m. above Kreuznach, on the l. bank of the Nahe, are the *Salinen*, or Saltworks, of Theodorshalle; and on the rt. bank those of Karlshalle, belonging to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt. They consist of a collection of very long sheds, filled with faggots, through which the salt water is made to trickle, after being raised by pumps, in order to evaporate it, and convert it into saturated brine, fit for the boiling-house. The springs naturally contain but 1½ per cent. of saline particles, which require to be raised to 26 or 28 per cent. to convert it into saturated brine. 1 m. further (3 m. from Kreuznach) is another extensive saline, lled Münster-am-Stein, built on a flat, nearly encircled by the Nahe, at the foot of the magnificent precipice of red porphyry 600 ft. high, which is crowned by the *Castle of Rheingrafenstein*, an ancient stronghold of the Rheingraves, destroyed by the French in 1689. It is literally perched, like an eagle's nest, on a pinnacle of the rock, and is accessible from the saltworks by a ferry and a very steep footpath, but more easily by descending upon it from the hill above. From a neighbouring and still higher peak, called the *Gans* (Goose), the best view over the Nahe is obtained.

[A little above the Rheingrafenstein, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, rises *Ebernburg*, a castle which belonged to Franz of Sickingen, the last of the knights errant, the terror of Worms and Frankfurt, who, though but a simple knight, besieged the cities of Metz and Treves with an army of 2000 horse and 17,000 foot, bidding defiance to the Emperor. In this stronghold he sheltered from persecution many of the early Reformers, who were his bosom friends. Melancthon, Bucer, and Œcolampadius, took refuge here under his roof; and Ulric von Hutten composed several of his works in this retreat. Its defences were so much augmented and strengthened, that it was thought capable of bidding defiance even to the armies of the empire. After Sickingen's death, however, his castle, though stoutly defended at first, was at length surrendered to the Electors of Hesse and of Treves, who carried off all the spoils, and then burnt it. The *valley of the Alsenz* contains some picturesque scenes and several ruined castles. *Inns:* Müller's at Alsenz; and Hörster's (very fair) at Dielkirchen, 9 m. from the top of the Donnersberg (p. 230). Near Obermoschel is the quicksilver-mine of Landsberg, now unproductive. Between Obermoschel and Meissenheim there are coal-mines, which extend all the way from the Glan to the borders of the Alsenz; the quicksilver is also situated in the coal formation.]

During the next stage from Kreuznach the road quits the side of the Nahe, and, leaving these castles and the salt-works considerably on the l., proceeds direct to Sobernheim, passing on the rt. of the Castle and *Abbey of Sponheim*, the cradle of one of the noblest and most ancient families on the Rhine.

l. near Staudernheim lie the extensive ruins of the convent of *Dissibodenberg*.

A little below Sobernheim the Nahe receives the waters of the Glan.

2¼ Sobernheim (*Inns:* Post; Adler), an old town, pop. 2300. In the 10th cent. the inhabitants, aided by the Pope, who granted them an indulgence for 2 years, built a bridge over the Nahe; since then the river has changed its bed, and left the bridge on dry land.

At Martinstein a basin-shaped valley opens out, at whose extremity rise the majestic ruins of the *Castle of Dhaun*, commanding a fine view. A path leads down from them, past the village of Dhaun and Johannisberg, into the Nahe valley again. Below Johannisberg a wild gorge opens out, through which a road runs to

2½ Kirn.—*Inns:* Rheinlander; Wittwe Doll. The scenery from the Castle of Dhaun to Oberstein is magnificent, and will well repay the toilsome journey from Kreuznach.

2½ Oberstein (*Inns:* Post; Cæsar) is one of the dirtiest small towns it is possible to conceive. "It is very picturesque from its old ruined wooden buildings, and beautifully situated on the Nahe, shut in by high and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c., of great beauty and variety. The business of cutting and polishing them occupies a considerable number of the inhabitants. The stones are ground and polished by means of grinding-stones of red sandstone, moved by water-wheels in numerous small mills scattered along the neighbouring streams. There are large polishing mills at Idar, 1½ m. off. Close to Oberstein are 2 fine precipitous isolated rocks. On the summit of each are remains of an ancient castle; one still inhabited by peasants, the other quite a ruin. Immediately under the latter, in the face of the precipice, about ¼ of its height above the valley, a large cavity has been hollowed out, in which the ancient Lutheran church may be said to be embedded."—*T. T.* It is approached by stairs cut in the rock. The living rock forms the roof and one side of the building; the other side is built up with a wall of masonry, in which are 2 large windows to light the interior. A spring of water gushes out of the floor.

The agate manufactory is not so profitable as formerly; but the locality is interesting to the mineralogist, as, in addition to very fine and large agates, he will here be enabled to collect many other rare minerals and crystals, as chabasite, harmotome, &c.

Oberstein belongs to the distant duchy of Oldenburg. The territory on the opposite side of the river formerly belonged to Saxe Coburg, but has been sold to Prussia.

The vale of the Nahe loses its beauty and interest above Oberstein. The road continues excellent.

2½ Birkenfeld (*Inn*, kept by Widow Medicus) is the chief town of the principality of that name, belonging to Oldenburg, and contains a plain whitewashed *Ducal Château*.

[A hilly, but well macadamised road, provided with post-horses, leads over the bleak high land of the Hochwald, from Birkenfeld, by Hermeskeil (a straggling village, containing nothing remarkable), 3 Germ. m., to Treves, 4 Germ. m. = about 32 Eng. m.]

3½ St. Wendel. A fine *Church* here.

1¾ Ottweiler. Friedrichsthal.

At Duttweiler, about 3 Eng. m. N. of Saarbrücken, is a seam of coal which has been on fire for 140 years. It is called "*der brennende Berg*."

4 *Saarbrücken* or Saarbrück (*Inns:* Post; Bär), a Prussian town of 8000 Inhab. on the Saar, which here begins to be navigable, and is crossed by a bridge connecting the town with the suburb of St. Johann. The *Schloss* was, down to 1793, the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken; and in the *Schlosskirche* are some monuments of them. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Ab

2 m. S. of Saarbrücken, and higher up the valley of the Saar, is Arnual, with a fine Gothic *church* (1315), in which are some remarkable monuments of the Nassau-Saarbrücken family.

Schnellposts daily, to Saarlouis and Saarburg; to Mainz; and to Kreuznach. *Steamboats* run daily between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

Railways to Metz and Paris:—to Mannheim by Kaiserslautern, Rte. 103.

ROUTE 100 *a.*

SAARBRÜCK TO TREVES, BY SAARLOUIS.

12¼ Germ. m. = 56¼ Eng. m. *Schnellpost* daily in 10 hrs.

The road from Saarbrücken (see Rte. 100) to Treves descends the beautful valley of the Saar.

3½ *Saarlouis* (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Salm), a strong frontier fortress of Prussia, with a long stone bridge over the Saar, which flows half round the town, and sometimes during the winter lays part of it under water. The fortifications, constructed by Vauban, in the course of 1 year, for a bet with Louis XIV., may be inundated by sluices. One of the barracks contains an Artesian well. Its name was changed during the first French revolution to *Sarrelibre*. The Inhab. (7000) are partly descended from English prisoners placed here by Louis XIV. It is the birthplace of Marshal Ney, whose father's house is marked by a tablet. By the peace of Ryswyk, France was left in possession of Saarlouis, but it was transferred to Prussia by the treaties of 1814-15.

2½ *Merzig*. At about one-third of the way between this place and Saarburg, at Mettlach, was a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., now a pottery. The ruins of a castle *Montclair* peer down upon the valley from an almost inaccessible cliff. The Saar is crossed by a ferry, and the road ascends. About 3 m. before reaching Saarburg, and off the road near the river, is *Castel*, in a lofty position, originally a Roman *castle*, repaired in 1838 by the present King of Prussia as a chapel in which to bury the remains of King John of Bohemia, only son of the Emp. Henry VII., who was killed in the battle of Crecy, 1346.

3¼ *Saarburg* (*Inns:* Funck's; Post), a small town, placed in a pretty opening of the valley of the Saar, where the small stream called the Leuk falls into it. There is a waterfall on the Leuk, near some picturesque ruins of a *Castle*.

The Saar is crossed near its junction with the Moselle at Conz; date of bridge, 1782. Ausonius alludes to a very old one on this spot. "Qua bis terna fremunt scopulosis ostia pilis." Near here are scanty remains of a summer palace of the Lower Empire. The *Monument of Lyel* is passed a little further on.

3 TREVES (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 101.

MAYENCE TO METZ:—RAILWAY FROM KAISERSLAUTERN.

21½ Germ. m. and 7¾ French posts = 146 Eng. m.

Diligence daily in 34 hrs.; *malleposte* in less.

This road was made by Napoleon, to open a direct communication between Mayence and Paris, and thence is called the *Imperial road* (Kaiser Strasse).

1½ Niederolm.

1½ Wörrstadt.

1½ Alzei (*Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Poste; zum Kaiser), a very ancient town (3500 Inhab.), known to the Romans as Altiaia. The *Castle*, an extensive ruin, was destroyed by the French in 1689. The road quits Hesse Darmstadt and enters Bavaria at the village of Morschheim.

1¼ Kirchheim Boland (*Inn*, Poste), a town of 3200 Inhab., having ironworks in its vicinity.

[The *Mont Tonnerre* (Donnersberg) is about 6 m. distant. The road leaves it on the rt., winding round its base. It is mentioned by Tacitus, who calls it *Mons Jovis*. During the French domination it gave the name to a Department, of which Mayence was the chief town. The mountain is 2090 Par. ft. above the sea, and is composed of porphyry. On the plateau at the top is a farm-house, once an old convent, which affords humble accommodation. It is encircled by a wall, whose origin is unknown, though it is supposed to be Roman. The best view is obtained from the point called Hirtenfels, or from the signal tower which was erected for a trigonometrical survey, but it is not so fine as that from the Melibocus on the opposite side of the Rhine.]

1½ Standebühl.

2 m. E. of Dreisen lies Göllheim (*Inn*, Hirsch), where the Empr. Adolphus of Nassau was slain by the lance of his rival the Empr. Albert, 1298; a stone cross under an open chapel marks the spot.

2¼ Sembach. The *Ch.* of Otterberg, a little to the N.W. of Sembach, is a beautiful Gothic structure, begun by the Empr. Conrad II., 1040, but completed at a much later period.

1½ Kaiserslautern (*Inns:* Donnersberg, very good; Baierischer Hof, dear; Post), a town of 6500 Inhab., in a very pretty situation. Its antiquity is very great. The Empr. Barbarossa built a strong castle here, which was destroyed by the French in the War of the Succession, and a prison now occupies its place. Three successive engagements took place near this in 1793-94, between the French and Germans, in which the last gained some advantage. There are considerable woollen manufactories here. *Railway* to Homburg, Mannheim, and Saarbrück, called the Pfälzer - Ludwigsbahn. Rte. 103. Eilwagen to Alzsys.

2 Landstuhl Stat. (*Inns:* Engel; Baierische Krone; Post), a town of 1500 Inhab., which formerly belonged to the Counts of Sickingen, whose *Castle* in ruins overhangs the town; its walls are 24 ft. thick, and many of its chambers are hewn out of the rock. The brave and chivalrous Franz of Sickingen, the Cid and Bayard of Germany, the friend of Luther and of Götz of Berlichingen, lost his life in it, in a bold struggle to defend it from the besieging forces of his deadly and powerful enemies, the Bishop of Treves and the Elector of Hesse. His death was caused by a heavy beam detached by a cannon-ball from the roof, which fell on him and crushed him. He was buried under the altar of the *Catholic church*, where his monument, mutilated by the French, may still be seen.

1½ Bruchmühlbach Stat.

1½ Homburg Stat. (*Inn*, Karlsberg), a town of 2840 Inhab., has a handsome church, built 1840. The fortress upon the Schlossberg, celebrated in the history of the Thirty Years' War, was razed 1714. Omnibuses to Zweibrücken in 1½ hour.

2 Rohrbach. A productive coalfield is reached at Bexbach and Neunkirchen.

At Renderich is the Bavarian frontier.

2 Saarbrücken Stat., Prussian. Rte. 100.

1½ Forbach is the first place within the French frontier. Railway from Forbach to

METZ (*Inn*, H. des Victoires), and Paris.

See HANDBOOK for FRANCE.

ROUTE 102.

THE RHINE (E). MAYENCE TO STRASBURG, BY WORMS, MANNHEIM, AND SPIRES.

The Rhine, above Mayence, loses all its beauty; the wide plain through which it flows, bounded by the very distant chains of the Vosges and Hardt on the W., and the Odenwald and Black Forest on the E., is as dull and nearly as flat as Holland. The river does not fall more than 22 ft. between Spires and Mannheim.

A Railway is in progress from Mayence to Ludwigshafen, opposite to Mannheim.

The following route passes through the territory of Hesse as far as Worms, thence through Rhenish Bavaria to Mannheim; it conducts the traveller to the ancient Imperial cities of Worms and Spires, so interesting in an historical point of view, and so dull and desolate in their present state. Those who prefer pretty scenery should take the Rte. by Darmstadt and the Bergstrasse (R. 105). Whichever Rte. is followed, the traveller should not omit to visit Heidelberg and Baden.

Steamers ascend the Rhine from Mayence to Mannheim twice a-day, in 6 hrs., returning in 4; from Mannheim to Strasburg daily in 20 hrs., stopping at Daxlanden or Leopoldshafen to let out passengers for Carlsruhe. The steamer *descends* from Strasburg in 7 hrs. to Mannheim, in 12 hrs. to Mainz, in 2 days to Cologne, stopping the first night at Mannheim or Mayence; and the best boats reach Rotterdam from Mayence in 36 hrs.

The river winds very much in this part of its course, and the ascending voyage is tedious and slow. Of late years many canals have been formed across the isthmuses created by the turns of the river, and thus its course is being shortened. Still it is preferable to travel upwards by railway (Darmstadt Line), though the fares by rail are double those of the steamer.

Eilwagen daily from Mayence to Mannheim; thence by rail to Heidelberg, &c. The direct road by the banks of the Rhine from Spires to Strasburg is given here, for the benefit of those who travel by steamboat; but there is no inducement to follow it in a carriage.

The E. bank of the Rhine, along which the road runs from Mayence, is at first a succession of gentle hills planted with profitable vineyards, the best among them being those of *Bodenheim* and *Laubenheim*. The soil of the low ground of the Rhine valley, all the way to Switzerland, is fertile in the extreme.

l. Nierstein (*Inn*, Anker), a small town of 2200 Inhab., gives its name to a very good second-class wine, produced in the surrounding vineyards. The *Sironabad*, near Nierstein, was known to the Romans: not far from it, at the *Yellow House Inn*, is a flying bridge over the Rhine. The *Chapel* of the family v. Herding is decorated with frescoes by Götzenberger, a modern artist, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds—the Coronation of the Virgin—penitent Magdalen—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

2¼ l. *Oppenheim.*—*Inn:* Zum Gelben Hause (the Yellow House), mentioned e, outside the town, tolerable. On a hill to the N.W. of this town (of 2400 Inhab.), under the stately ruins of the ancient Imperial *Castle of Landskron*, stands the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, a building worthy to arrest the attention of all who pass this way. It is a pure example of the Gothic style, displaying at the same time the utmost richness of decoration consistent with elegance and propriety. The towers are in the style of the 12th cent.; the nave and E. chancel, begun 1262 by Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, were completed in 1317; the W. chancel, now a ruin, in 1439. The nave is remarkable for its lightness and beauty; the painted glass of the windows must have been splendid; in one of them it still remains nearly perfect. Some of them have a species of fan-shaped tracery. The rose window is one of the finest specimens in Germany, and most elaborate in its tracery. There are some curious *monuments* in the church of the Dalbergs and Riedesels, a family of the Wetterau, who bore asses' ears for their crest; but, like the painted windows, they are sadly mutilated; indeed it is melancholy to see what was once so fine a building, and still possesses so much beauty, fallen into such a state of decay and neglect. The roof of the nave is gone, and within its walls is a wilderness of grass and weeds. These injuries owe their origin to the French, who burnt down a part of the church during the war of the Palatinate. It has happily undergone some repair recently, at the expense of the town; its complete restoration is out of the question, as it has been left too long to go to decay, and the Grand Duke lends no assistance to the praiseworthy undertaking.

A ruined chapel within the churchyard is half filled with the skulls and bones of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell here in battle, 1631, champions of the cause of Protestantism and Popery.

rt. Gustavus Adolphus recorded his passage of the Rhine, in the winter of Dec. 7, 1631, by a *monument* on the rt. bank at Erfelden, a little above Oppenheim, but not seen from the steamer, which traverses an artificial cut. It consists of a pillar with a lion on the top. The Swedes crossed the Rhine singing a psalm; and there is a tradition that their sovereign and leader was ferried over on a barn door. The field of battle still goes by the name of the Spaniards' churchyard, from the number of bones found in it.

The road now quits the borders of the river, which winds exceedingly. A canal, cut across an isthmus formed by its bendings, saves the boatmen a circuit of several miles.

rt. At Gernsheim (*Inn*, Lamm, Karpfen), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, a *colossal statue* of sandstone, 12 ft. high, of Peter Schöffer, the partner of Faust in the discovery of printing (1457), who was born here, has been erected, and is fresh painted every year on his birthday! *Omnibus* to Darmstadt, fare 30 kr.

The latter part of this stage from Oppenheim to Worms is dreary. The election of an Empr. of Germany (1024), which ended in the choice of Conrad II. (the Salic), was held on the great plain between Oppenheim and Guntersblum: the various German races, who had a voice, encamped on either side of the Rhine, no city being large enough to hold them.

l. Immediately below Worms, outside the walls, though once included within them, is the Gothic *Ch. of Our Lady* (Liebe Frau), date 1467. It is situated within the vineyard which produces the pleasant 2nd-class wine called after it *Liebfrauenmilch* (our Lady's milk). On each side of its entrance are curious carvings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The steamer brings to off

Worms; the town is about 1 m. distant from the Rhine, which anciently washed its walls. It is partly concealed from view by trees. *Inn* on the Rhine, Rheinischer Hof, near the Crane.

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l. 2¾ WORMS.—*Inns:* Post or Schwan; Weisses Ross. A little more than 8000 Inhab. (2500 Rom. Cath., 1000 Jews) is the actual amount of the pop. of Worms, which once contained 30,000. It still retains its old *Walls*, flanked at intervals by handsome and massive towers, probably of the 13th cent. This once important *Imperial Free City* is still venerable even in its decay from historical associations connected with it, such as few other cities in Europe can boast of. It was called by the Romans *Augusta Vangionum* and *Borbetomagus*. In the times succeeding their dominion it was the residence of many Frankish and Carlovingian kings; Charlemagne himself was married here, and held, near Worms, those rude legislative assemblies of the Franks, called, from the month in which they were convoked, Mai Lager (Champs de Mai).

Worms was the seat of many Diets of the German Empire: two of them are particularly important in the history of Europe; that of 1495, which, by abolishing the right of private war (*Faustrecht*), first established order in Germany; and that of 1521, when Luther appeared before the young Empr., Charles V., and the assembled princes, to declare his adhesion to the Reformed doctrines, which the Diet finally declared to be heretical. Since the infamous burning and demolition of Worms by the incendiary Melac (1689), the ruffian instrument of Louis XIV. and Louvois, the city has never regained its prosperity.

The only fine edifice in the town is the *Domkirche* or *Cathedral;*—a plain and massive building of red sandstone, begun 996, finished 1016, in the Byzantine or round-arched style. A part of the E. end fell down 1018, and the church was consecrated anew by Bp. Eppo, 1110, a fact which would seem to mark a renovation or reconstruction of the previous edifice. The pointed arch makes its appearance in the W. end of the nave, which is more modern. It has 2 towers at each end, and within has 2 choirs and 2 high altars, one for the chapter, the other for the laity. The chancel ends in a semi-octagon. The interior, 470 ft. long, has been repaired in a very gaudy style. The side chapels date from the 14th and 15th cent. On the S. side is a magnificent pointed *portal*, whose sculptures deserve examination, date 1472. In the *chapel of St. Nicholas* are placed some remark mediæval sculptures (date 1487 moved from the cloister, now destroyed: they represent, 1. the Annunciation; 2. the Nativity; 3. the Genealogical Tree of the Virgin; 4. the Descent from the Cross; 5. the Resurrection. The traces of faded painting on the walls and piers are curious, as being among the earliest productions of German art. In the baptistery and chapel close to the S. door l. are many gravestones, with figures in relief, of good work.

The red stone walls to the N. of the Dom are substructions of the ancient *Bischofshof*, destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. In it was held the diet of 1521, at which Luther appeared before Charles V. Some have incorrectly supposed that this event occurred in the Rathhaus, which stood where the Lutheran church now stands, in the market-place, and in which a poor picture representing the Diet is hung up.

The W. end and choir of *St. Paul's Ch.* are interesting for the antiquity and beauty of their architecture. They date probably from the year 1016; the rest of the church is recent.

The *Synagogue* is said to be more than 800 years old, and certainly displays in its structure the style of the 11th cent.: 2 doorways, and a circular building (Thora) for holding the books of the law, deserve the architect's attention. The Jews have been established in this spot from a very early period, and enjoyed privileges denied them in most other parts of Germany.

The country round Worms was the favourite theme of the Minnesänger, who speak of it under the name of Wonnegau (Land of Joy). It is partly the scene of the Nibelungenlied;* and the *island* facing the Rheinischer Hof is called *Rosengarten*, a name which often occurs in the Heldenbuch.

Near Pfiffligheim stands *Luther's Elm Tree*, under which the reformer is reported to have reposed on his way to the Diet, when, in reply to the warnings of friends who wished to deter him, he said that he "would go to Worms, even though there were as many devils within its walls as there were tiles on its houses." At Hernsheim, about 2 m. out of the town, are the Château and Park of the Dalberg family, and a *church* of the 14th cent., containing several of their monuments.

N. B.—Travellers proceeding down the Rhine, and acquainted with its scenery between Mayence and Bingen, may vary their route in an agreeable manner, and avoid going twice over the same ground, by leaving the Rhine at Worms and proceeding through an interesting country by Alzei (p. 230), 3 Germ. m. to Kreuznach on the Nahe (p. 227), 3¾ Germ. m.—road excellent, but hilly. The beautiful scenery of the Nahe is described in Rte. 100: they should ascend it as far as Oberstein, and may then either return to the Rhine at Bingen, or proceed on by Birkenfeld to Treves, whence they may descend the Moselle to Coblenz.

As far as Worms both banks of the Rhine belong to Darmstadt. A few miles above it commence the territories of Baden on the rt. bank, and of Rhenish Bavaria on the l., across which our road lies. The road passes—1. Frankenthal (*Inn*, Rother Löwe), originally a colony of Flemings, driven out of their country by religious persecution in 1562, who introduced manufactures not before known in Germany, and raised this small town by their industry to a state of great prosperity. It was held for some months in 1622-23 by the scanty English force under Sir Horace Vere, sent over by James I. to support the cause of his son-in-law the Elector Palatine: but neither in number nor in the skill of their commander were they fit to cope with a veteran general like Spinola, to whom and his army of "tough old blades" they were opposed, and they were accordingly obliged to surrender the town to the Spaniards It has now 5000 Inhab. A canal connects it with the Rhine 3 m. off. At Grünstadt, a few miles N.W. of Frankenthal, the painter *Holbein* is believed to have been born.

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* This fine old German poem was written towards the latter end of the 12th century, but the traditions on which it is founded appear to have been handed down, probably in popular lays, from very remote times, and to have been common to all the tribes (German, Saxon, and Scandinavian) of the Teutonic race. No less than 20 poems of the *Edda*, which, as it has been satisfactorily shown, must have been composed prior to the year 863, contain the same tragical story of the mythic-heroic personages who figure in the Nibelungen. For a description of the frescoes painted by Schnorr to illustrate this German, or rather Teutonic d, see *Handbook for S. Germany, Rte.* 166.

2 l. Oggersheim. *Inn*, Pfälzer Hof.

rt. The Neckar enters the Rhine about ½ m. below Mannheim. A bridge of boats over the Rhine leads from

1. *Ludwigshafen*, the beginning of a new town, into Mannheim. A *Railway* connects Ludwigshafen with Spires and with the coal-mines of Bexbach, in the neighbourhood of Saarbrück, by Kaiserslautern and Homburg. (Rte. 103.) Ludwigshafen was much injured by the guns of the Baden insurgent mob, June 1849. The landing-place of the steamer is just below the bridge of boats, ¾ m. distant from the town, near the bonding warehouses (*Freihafen*), a handsome building by Hübsch, erected at the waterside.

1½ MANNHEIM. *Inns:* H. de l'Europe (dear), close to the landing-place of the steamers, with a noble Saal and 100 bed-rooms of all sizes, from 1 fl. upwards (servants 24 kr. daily); La Cour du Palatinat (Pfälzer Hof), in the town, very good; Russischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof.

The situation of this town, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and between it and the Neckar, is low. A high dyke protects it from inundations. The Rhine here, at 317 Eng. m. from the sea, is 1200 ft. in breadth. Mannheim was formerly the capital of the Palatinate, and has about 24,000 Inhab. It has become a place of considerable trade since 1846. Nearly 300 English reside here, chiefly on account of the cheapness of living and of the agreeable society, to which the presence of the amiable Grand Duchess Stephanie and her court adds a charm. It was once strongly fortified, and was in consequence several times ruined and twice literally reduced to ashes and levelled with the dust by sieges and bombardments—first in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards by the French in the war of the Orleans succession. It did not exist as a town till after 1606, and, within a century, was twice rebuilt, after which it was again bombarded by the French in 1794, and by the Austrians in 1795; indeed, from the first moment of its existence it appears to have been an object of struggle. The French general who took the town in 1689 called the townspeople together and informed them that it was the unalterable determination of his master, Louis le Grand, to raze Mannheim with the ground; but, as a special favour, he would intrust the work of destruction to themselves, and would allow them 20 days to complete the work. As the inhab. could not bring themselves to put into execution this diabolical sentence, the duty was performed by the soldiers, who drove out the lingering tenants, set fire to the houses, blew up the fortifications and churches. During the siege of 1795 half of the palace was burnt, and only 14 houses remained uninjured—26,000 cannon-balls and 1780 bombs were thrown. At length the French garrison of 9700 men surrendered to General Wurmser. Fortunately for its future welfare it is now defenceless, owing to the removal of its ramparts.

To the cause stated above the modern town owes its present rectangular and monotonous regularity. It consists of 11 straight streets, crossed by 10 other streets at right angles to them, and at equal distances, an arrangement which renders it difficult for a stranger to distinguish one part of the town from another. "The streets are not named, and the system by which houses are identified is so singular that it merits explanation. Each block of houses is distinguished in the following manner: The town is divided into two parts by the great street leading from the palace to the suspension bridge over the Neckar. The first row of blocks of houses parallel to this street, on each side, is numbered 1; the second row of blocks of houses on each side, parallel to the first, is numbered 2, and so on. But taking the blocks in cross rows, on one side of the above-mentioned great street, the row nearest to the palace is lettered A, the second B, and so on; and on the other side the street, the row nearest the palace is lettered L, the second M, and so on. Th letter and a figure are necessary fine any block of houses. In each block the houses are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. Thus in looking in the Mannheim Directory for a person's residence, you will find (for instance) C 3, 6. This means No. 6 in the block which is defined by the mark C 3. The letter C shows in which row of blocks it is as taken one way, and the figure 3 shows in which row of blocks it is as taken the other way."—*G. B. A.* In the public squares are fountains which want only water to render them useful as well as ornamental; indeed, good water is scarce here. The town is remarkable for its cleanliness. Göthe calls it "Das freundliche, reinliche Mannheim."

Mannheim does not possess many objects of interest, and need not detain a traveller long.

The principal building is the *Palace*, a huge structure of red sandstone, more remarkable for size than architecture, erected by the Elector Palatine Karl Philip, when he removed his court from Heidelberg and made Mannheim his capital (1720). A *Theatre* in one wing, which was reduced to a mere shell by the Austrian bombardment, has been repaired and rebuilt. A part of the palace is inhabited by the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, Stephanie, and another wing serves as a Museum to contain the *Gallery of Paintings*, the majority of which, except some specimens of the Dutch school, are very mediocre; a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History*, with some good specimens of minerals and fossils. The best part of all the Mannheim collections were transferred to Munich in 1778.

The *Gardens* behind the palace, ending in a raised terrace (Rheindamm) upon the brink of the Rhine, and the *Planken*, a broad street, planted with trees, between the Heidelberg and Rhine gates, are the promenades of the inhab. The private gardens along the banks of the Neckar are a great ornament to the outskirts of the town.

A pretty *chain bridge* has been thrown across the Neckar.

If we except the *Jesuits' Church*, which, after all, is not of first-rate architecture, and, though imposing, is overloaded with marble inside, there is no remarkable building here.

The *Theatre* is on a good footing. The orchestra is not surpassed in this part of Germany. Here Schiller's "Robbers" was first brought out in 1782. Opposite the principal entrance to the theatre is the house of Kotzebue, where he was assassinated by the mad student Sand; the victim and murderer are both buried in the Lutheran churchyard. Schiller lived on the Parade Platz, in the house called Zum Karlsberg.

English Church Service on Sundays.

The reading-room of the club called the *Harmony*, in the Planken, is thrown open to strangers properly introduced.

A very agreeable lounge here is the establishment of Messrs. Artaria and Co., where all the productions of the fine arts and literature in Germany and Italy are to be met with, and a tourist can supply himself with all sorts of maps, views, &c., indispensable on a foreign journey. M. A. has a fine collection of original paintings.

[*Schwetzingen* should be visited from Mannheim for the sake of the gardens, about 9 m. distant (¼ hr. to Friedrichsfeld Rly. Stat., ¾ hr. thence in Einspänner). *Inns:* Erb Prinz; Hirsch. It is a small town of 2500 Inhab. Its *Château* had been from early times a seat of the Electors Palatine, when the Elector Charles Theodore made it his summer residence in 1743, and employed the 20 following years, and vast sums of money, in converting into an ornamental garden a flat sandy desert, indebted to nature for no favour but the very distant prospect of a picturesque chain of hills. Those who desire to see *all* the sights here may prolong their walk for 2 or 3 hrs.; at any rate it is well to take a guide at the gate. The objects best worth notice are the Mosque, the temples of Mercury and Apollo, the Bath, the Roman aqueduct, and the Temple of Pan. The vista looking over the great basin towards the Vosges Mountains has the pleasing effect of a natural diorama. The *Gardens* themselves are perhaps the finest in Germany, laid out in the formal French style, carried to perfection by Le Nôtre at

Versailles, with straight basins edged with stone, and ruffled by ever-spurting fountains, with prim parterres, peopled with statues, flanked by cropped hedges, and intersected by long avenues. They extend about 114 Eng. acres. *The Botanic Garden*, included within their circuit, contains a fine collection of Alpine plants. The conservatories and the orangery are worth notice.

The *Château*, originally a small hunting-lodge, augmented from time to time by wings, orangeries, and other additions to accommodate a court, is honoured with few and short visits from the reigning Grand Duke, and is not worth notice; but the grounds are kept in good order, and well deserve a visit.]

Eilwagen daily to Kreuznach in 7 hrs.; to Dürkheim (Rte. 104); from Ludwigshafen, opposite Mannheim, several times a-day.

Railroads to Heidelberg, 15 Eng. m. Trains in 1 hr.—to Frankfurt and Carlsruhe (Rte. 105); from Ludwigshafen to Spires;—to Kaiserslautern, Homburg, and Bexbach. (Rte. 103.)

Steamers go several times a day to Mayence and Coblenz, and every day up to Strasburg.

There is no inducement for the traveller by land to follow the Rhine above Mannheim, as he may now visit Spires by railway from Ludwigshafen. The traveller proceeding southward had better proceed by Heidelberg along the Baden railway. (Rte. 105.)

Railway from Ludwigshafen to Spires,—trains in ¾ hr. After leaving the stat. the Castle of Heidelberg is seen in the distance, under a red scar on the hill side of the Kaiserstuhl.

Mutterstadt Stat.

Schifferstadt Stat. Here the branch railway to Spires diverges from the line which runs W. to Neustadt, to Kaiserslautern, and Bexbach. (Rte. 103.)

l. SPIRES (Germ. SPEIER) *Stat.*—*Inns:* Post (Wittelsbacher Hof), good; Adler. This ancient and venerable city, one of the oldest, and originally one of the chief, cities in Germany, lies upon the l. bank of the Rhine. Its population, which in the 14th cent. amounted to 27,000, is now reduced to 10,000, and it is in all other respects a mere shadow of its former self. It received from the Romans the name *Civitas Nemetun*, or *Noviomagus;* but in their time it was only a fortified outpost on the Rhine to resist the attacks of the neighbouring Allemanni. Charlemagne, however, and the Emprs. of Germany who followed him, especially those of the Franconian and Swabian lines, made it their chosen place of residence and the seat of the Germanic Diet, bestowing upon it, at the same time, the privileges of a *Free City of the Empire*, which made it the centre of a flourishing trade, and poured wealth into its walls. The Charter (Freibrief), conferred by Henry V. in 1111, gave to its citizens a monopoly of the carrying trade up and down the Rhine, and entitled them to destroy any baronial castle which might be built within 3 Germ. m. of their gates—an enactment intended effectually to secure them from troublesome and rapacious neighbours. The history of Spires during the period of the middle ages is an alternate record of Imperial festivities and courtly show, and of scenes of tumult and violence within its walls, and deadly feuds and combats without. Its citizens, in those unquiet times, were as well versed in the use of arms as in the arts of trade. At one time they were called upon to issue from their walls in order to chastise the lawless rapacity of some feudal baron, who had waylaid their merchants and pillaged their property on the high road, and who often paid for his insolence by having his castle burnt about his ears and levelled with the ground; at another they were engaged in a quarrel with a neighbouring town, or in a feud with their bishop, or even with the Empr. himself. On several occasions armies of 20,000 men, composed of the levies of more than 100 different barons and towns, each marshalled under their own banners, in vain laid siege to Spires, being repulsed by the bravery of the citizens. Now and then fortune declared against them, and they suffered from the plundering inroads of hostile armies. In the 14th cent. the city maintained in its pay an army of knights and soldiers, to whom it partly intr its defence, and whom it enga fight its battles. At length the Imperial edict, which abolished the right of private war, in 1530, restored peace to Germany. The *Imperial Chamber*, Reichs-Kammergericht, by which its enactments were enforced, and all infringements of them punished, was established at Spires. This tribunal, the paramount court of appeal in Germany, existed here 200 years, until removed to Wetzlar 1689.

The trade and prosperity of Spires began to decay in the 17th cent.; but the final blow and the greatest injury was inflicted upon it by the atrocities of the French under Louis XIV., during the Orleans Succession War, called by the Germans "Mordbrenner Krieg." In 1689 the town was taken by the French, who shortly after issued a proclamation to the citizens, commanding them to quit it, with their wives and children, within the space of 6 days, and to betake themselves into Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy, but upon pain of death not to cross the Rhine. To carry into execution this tyrannic edict, a provost-marshal, at the head of 40 assistant executioners, marched into the town; they bore about them the emblems of their profession, in the shape of a gallows and wheel, embroidered on their dress. On the appointed day the miserable inhabitants were driven out by beat of drum, like a flock of sheep. The French soldiers followed them, after having plundered everything in the deserted town, which was then left to the tender mercies of executioners and incendiaries. In obedience to the commands of Montclair, the French commander, trains of combustibles were laid in the houses and lighted, and in a few hours the seven-and-forty streets of Spires were in a blaze. The conflagration lasted 3 days and 3 nights; but the destruction of the town did not cease even with this. Miners were incessantly employed in blowing up the houses, walls, fountains, and convents, so that the whole might be levelled with the dust and rendered uninhabitable. The Cathedral was dismantled, the graves of the Emprs. burst open and their remains scattered. For many years Spires lay a desolate heap of rubbish, until at last the impoverished inhabitants returned gradually to seek out the sites of their ancient dwellings. Since that time the town, although rebuilt, has never raised its head.

This, however, was not the last of the calamities which this ill-fated city was destined to endure and from foes of the same nation. In 1794 the revolutionary army under Custine burst upon the town, and, after 6 different assaults, carried it by storm, and repeated all the wanton acts of atrocity and cruelty which their predecessors had enacted a century before. Previous to the siege of 1683 the town had 5 suburbs enclosed within ramparts, 13 gates, and 64 towers of defence provided with artillery. After twice suffering desolation so complete, it can hardly be expected to display many marks of its antiquity and former splendour in its buildings. Since 1816, however, when it came into the possession of the King of Bavaria, much has been done to repair or restore the little that remains.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral*, whose twin towers present a noble appearance from the Rhine, is almost the only edifice which has bid defiance to the attempts to destroy it; the French undermined it, and tried to blow it up; but the venerable structure remained unshaken by the explosion. In point of dimensions it is perhaps the most stupendous building in the Romanesque style existing. The 2 tall pointed towers and the semicircular termination at the E. end are the sole surviving portions of the original edifice, founded in 1027 by Conrad the Salic, on the spot where a Roman temple of Venus, and afterwards a Christian temple built by Dagobert II., had stood before. The edifice, as it now stands, certainly arose after 1165, when a conflagration destroyed the earlier building. All that was consumable in the W. end, cupola, nave, and choir, was burnt by the French, 1689, although they had promised to respect the building, and had thereby induced the citizens to fill it with their valuable goods and chattels, which, after being plundered by the spoilers, served as fuel to assist in consuming it.

The interior is severe in its style of architecture, and without ornament, but the width and height of the nave strike the beholder with awe. In the King's choir, between the nave and the choir, is the *Imperial Vault*, in which 8 Emperors of Germany were buried; among them Henry III., IV., and V., Rudolph of Habsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. Since their graves were sacrilegiously broken open and plundered by the French in 1689, it is difficult to say who remains behind. The Empr. Charles VI., the last of the male line of Habsburg, caused search to be made for the bones of his ancestors; some were found and reinterred, but to whom they belonged was not ascertained. The Duke of Nassau has caused the mutilated gravestone of his ancestor Adolph to be replaced by a modern monument by *Ohmacht;* it consists of a kneeling figure of the Emperor in armour, on a Byzantine sarcophagus of black Nassau marble. Another monumental statue of Rudolph of Habsburg has been erected by King Lewis of Bavaria; executed by *Schwanthaler* of Munich. Numerous judicious restorations have been made by the Bavarian government; and the church, which was a ruin in 1816, has been reopened for public worship since 1824. The frescoes by *Schraudolph* are among the finest modern works in Germany. The *Crypt*, under the choir, supported by short massy columns, is very curious. Traces of the mines formed by the French in their ineffectual attempt to blow up the building may still be perceived here; and here is placed the original gravestone of Rudolph of Habsburg, bearing his effigy carefully copied from the life. The font dates from the 9th or 10th cent. In the *Sacristy* are a set of priest's robes of the 14th cent., beautifully embroidered with subjects from Scripture, figures of the apostles, &c.; they were brought from Aschaffenburg. The treasures of the *sacristy* disappeared at the Revolution. In the ruined *Chapel of St. Afra*, on the N. side of the building, the remains of the Empr. Henry IV, were laid by his faithful subjects, the citizens of Worms, and remained 5 years unburied, until the removal of the papal ban of excommunication opened for him the Imperial vault. The Dom is surrounded by agreeable pleasure-grounds extending down to the Rhine.

In the *Hall of Antiquities*, N.E. side of the Dom, are deposited Roman remains found in Rhenish Bavaria, chiefly at Rheinzabern; pottery, with the moulds in which they were shaped, bas-reliefs in stone and terra-cotta, glass vessels, lamps, votive tablets, spear-heads, sword-blades, a bronze statue of Mercury, and the eagle of a Roman legion. Also, some mediæval antiquities—a mutilated sculpture of the Mount of Olives, with scenes from the Passion; Gothic tracery and foliage in sandstone (1411), formerly in the cloisters.

The broad Maximilian Strasse extends W. from the Dom to the *Alt Portal*, an almost solitary relic of the old imperial city.

A ruined and unsightly wall, near the Protestant church (built 1717), is the only remaining relic of the *Retscher*, or Imperial palace, in which 29 Diets were held. It will be remembered that the "*protest*" of the reformed princes and cities against the decree of the Diet held here in 1529 gave rise to the name of PROTESTANT.

There are pleasant walks round the town.

Strangers can be introduced by the innkeepers to read the newspapers in the club called *Harmonie*.

A good road leads to Landau, and the *Castle of Trifels*, the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, described in Rte. 104.

Continuing the voyage up the Rhine, above Spires, we pass (rt.) Phillipsburg, named after Philip von Sotern, Archbp. of Spires, who founded it at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; it was formerly a fortress of the empire, and makes an important figure in the campaigns of Turenne. Its works were razed in 1800. Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls, 1734. Large and unwholesome morasses, below the level of the Rhine, overspread the country about

2 l. Germersheim. — *Inn*, a filthy hole, not fit for a dog; passengers w
may chance to stop here for the n

better remain on board the steamer. [illegible] a mile distant from the Rhine. [illegible] is a miserable small town of 2000 [illegible] of which a barrack and a church [illegible] the ramparts are [illegible] rising above the river. It was [illegible] visible from the [illegible] Rudolph of [illegible] by the [illegible] who died here, [illegible] It [illegible] converted into a [illegible] of the [illegible] and strong [illegible] Consideration, and [illegible] have been in progress [illegible]

[illegible] gold-washers here, in the [illegible] of Rhine [illegible]

[illegible]

which connects Germany to France, near to the French custom-house, is about 2 m. above this canal, and the same from the centre of the town.

ROUTE 103.

MANNHEIM (LUDWIGSHAFEN) TO SAARBRUCKEN, BY HOMBURG AND KAISERSLAUTERN RAILWAY.

This Railway—the Pfälzer-Ludwigs-Eisenbahn—was opened 1847-48. [illegible] at Ludwigshafen on l. bank of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. [illegible] 4 times a day, in 5½ hrs. When the Railway from Paris to Metz [illegible] this will be the great line of communication between Paris and Vienna. A [illegible] Mainz and the Rhine may [illegible] route by going from [illegible] Treves and descending [illegible]

[illegible] Here a branch [illegible] Spires.

[illegible] See Rte. 104. The [illegible] the Hardt mountains [illegible] ½ m. up the [illegible] of the Speier- [illegible] sandstone rocks [illegible] been given.

[illegible] See Rte. 101.

[illegible] Bavarian territory [illegible] A productive [illegible]

[illegible] Rtes. 100, 101.)

[illegible]

Railway to Neustadt in 1 hr. (See Rte. 103.) Thence *Eilwagen* daily.

The circle of the Rhine (*Rhein Kreis*) includes much pleasing scenery among the chains of the Haardt and Vosges mountains, and many old towns and castles, interesting from their history. The following route, not much traversed hitherto by English travellers, lays open some of the most interesting objects in this part of the country, and will conduct to the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, an object of interest for all Englishmen. They must not expect, however, to meet with a good road, or very capital accommodation.

If the traveller keeps the post-road he will follow that from Mannheim to Mayence as far as

1½ Oggersheim (p. 235).

2 Dürkheim. — *Inn*, Vier Jahrszeiten, good. This town, of 5500 Inhab., was once the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hardenburg, whose palace was burnt by the French, 1794; it was originally a strong fortress, but its works have long since been razed; it is now chiefly remarkable for its agreeable situation at the foot of the hills on the skirts of the plain of the Rhine, and at the entrance of the valley of the Isenach, up which runs the road to Kaiserslautern, and for its pleasing environs. The chief beauties of the Rheinpfalz begin at Dürkheim, on the borders of the Haardtgebirge. The proper way —indeed the only one—to explore its heights and valleys is on foot, guided by a good map—such as Reizmann's map of Germany, sheets 199 and 218, price 15 Sgr. each.

Within a short distance lie the salt-works of *Phillipshall.* The summit of the nearest height, the Kastanienberg, is crowned by the *Heidenmauer* (Pagan's Wall), a rampart of loose stones 8 to 10 ft. high, 60 or 70 wide at the base, enclosing a space of about 2 m. The Romans are said to have built it to keep in check the barbarians: and Attila is reported to have passed the winter in it, after having expelled the Romans, and when on his way to take possession of Rome itself. It has given a name to a novel of Cooper, the American. Near it is the *Devil's Stone*, a natural rock, bearing the impression of a gigantic paw, on which the pagans are said to have sacrificed. The view from it over the plain of the Palatinate, along the Rhine and Neckar as far as Heidelberg, and the near prospect of fertile and industrious valleys, is highly pleasing.

At the entrance of the Isenachthal, at the top of a hill nearly encircled by the stream, stand the graceful ruins of the *Abbey of Limburg*, with its vast church, founded 1030, by Conrad the Salique, in the style of the Dom of Spires, and destroyed by the Swedes 1632. The height on which it stands commands fine views, and is now converted into gardens. A crypt and part of the cloister remain. Within sight of the ruins of the abbey are those of *Hardenburg*, the castle of the Counts of Leiningen, its greatest enemies, who were engaged in constant feuds with the monks, and burnt the abbey in the 15th cent. One of the Raugrafs of Hardenburg, having made the abbot his prisoner, built his head into the wall of the castle, with his face towards the abbey, that he might see the conflagration.

The road to Neustadt passes through Wachenheim, Forst, and Deidesheim, (*Inn*, Baierischer Hof), all famous for the wines produced in the neighbouring vineyards. It is a most delightful ride. Geologists will remark with interest the eruption of basalt, proceeding from the mountain called *Pechstein-Kopf:* the basalt assumes the shape of balls.

2 *Neustadt* an der Haardt.—*Inns:* Post; Goldener Löwe. This town of 8000 Inhab. is old and uninviting within, but its situation at the foot of the Haardt mountains is delightful. Its *Church*, finished in the 14th cent., contains curious monuments of the Pfalzgraves. In the fore-court, called the *Paradise*, some remains of ancient fresco paintings may be traced. The neighbourhood abounds in ruined castles, many of which were reduced to their present condition in the Peasants' War (1525).

Railroad to the Rhine at Mannheim, to Kaiserslautern and Saarbrücken.

On the hill above the town rise

ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle Winzingen*, called Haardter Schlösschen (originally the summer residence of the Electors Palatine, now attached to a modern villa), and Wolfsburg, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It commands a fine view, extending as far as Heidelberg castle. About 2 m. S. of Neustadt is the Maxburg, formerly *Castle of Hambach*, built by the Emp. Henry IV., who is said to have set out from hence on his disgraceful pilgrimage to Rome barefoot, in 1077, to appease the anger of the haughty Pope Hildebrand. It was presented to the King of Bavaria, on his marriage, by the Rheinkreis. He has begun to restore and rebuild it under the name of *Maxburg*. The view from it is fine, but inferior to that from the Madenburg.

Near Neustadt very extensive quarries are excavated in the Buntersandstein and Muschelkalk; the latter abounds in fossils.

The road passes Edenkoben (*Inn*, Schaaf, good), a town of 4500 Inhab., surrounded by vineyards, producing a wine of inferior quality. Near at hand may be seen the ch. and tower of the ruined convent Heilsbruck.

2 LANDAU.—*Inns:* Schwan; Schaaf (Sheep). This strong fortress of the Germanic Confederation is occupied by a garrison of Bavarians, and numbers 6000 Inhab. It is situated on the Queich, which fills its fosse with water. It has been an object of contest in every great European war from the 15th cent., and consequently its history is nothing but a succession of sieges, blockades, bombardments, captures, and surrenders. During the Thirty Years' War it was taken 8 times, by the troops of Count Mansfeldt, by the Spaniards, Swedes, Imperialists, and French. In the 17th cent. it fell into the hands of the French, was fortified by Vauban, and was considered impregnable until 1702, when it was taken by Margrave Lewis of Baden. From 1713 to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French. It stood a siege of 9 months in 1793, in the course of which 30,000 shells, &c., were thrown into it. In the following year the powder magazine blew up, and the bell of the Rathhaus was carried by the explosion as far as the village of Godramstein, where it was dug up in a meadow some years afterwards. The gates of the fortress are shut at an early hour.

An agreeable excursion may be made to the *Madenburg*, near Eschbach (Günter's Inn), the most perfect castle in the Rheinpfalz, which long was the property of the Archbishops of Spires, ruined by the French 1680. The view from it is the finest in the district. A guide should be engaged at Eschbach to cross the hills to Trifels, 6 m. to the E. The walk from it through the woods to Annweiler, taking Trifels by the way, is about 8 m. A league from Landau, at Gleisweiler, is a hydrotherapic establishment kept by Dr. Schneider.

The post-road from Landau to Zweibrücken is good. It runs up the pretty valley of the Queich, a beautiful pass of the Vosges, to

1½ Annweiler.—*Inn*, Post. This is a town of 2600 Inhab., on the Queich. The ruined castle of TRIFELS, memorable as the *prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, is 5 m. distant. It is now a total ruin; one square tower alone remains in a tolerably perfect state to attest its former strength; but the subterranean dungeon, in which, according to tradition, he was confined, and watched night and day by guards with drawn swords, is still pointed out. After being captured by his treacherous enemy, Leopold of Austria, on his return from the Holy Land, Richard was sold by him for 30,000 marks of silver to the Emp. Henry VI., who basely detained him a prisoner from 1192 to 1194. It was probably beneath these walls that the song of the faithful minstrel Blondel first succeeded in discovering the prison of his master, by procuring the vocal response from the royal troubadour. In 1193 his shameless jailor, the Emp., brought Richard *in chains* before the Diet at Hagenau, to answer the charge of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat, which he repelled with such manly and persuasive eloquence, and proved so clearly his innocence, that the Diet at once acquitted him, and ordered his chains to be knocked off. In 1194 he was released from Trifels in consideration of a ransom of 130,000 marks of silver.

The castle of Trifels stands on the summit of a singular mountain of sandstone (Buntersandstein) called the Sonnenberg, 1422 ft. above the sea-level. It was a favourite residence of the German emperors, and must have been a place of great magnificence as well as strength. Frederick Barbarossa, and many of his predecessors and successors, held their court here, and the Regalia of the empire were deposited within its walls for security. It was also used as a state prison for many unfortunate captives besides Richard of England. It has remained a ruin ever since the Thirty Years' War, when it was taken by the Swedes; but it has something imposing even in its present state. The walls of the donjon are very thick, and 40 ft. high. The chapel has been stripped, and the marble pillars removed from it to the ch. of Annweiler. An agreeable path leads up from the town to the castle, 1½ hr. walk, whence the view is very pleasing; two of the neighbouring heights are also crowned with castles.

Annweiler contains nothing remarkable, but the scenery of the valley of the Queich, for 12 m. above it, should not be left unseen. The scenery between Annweiler and Dahn is particularly interesting from the extraordinary forms assumed by the sandstone rocks (Buntersandstein), which have been split and fissured in all directions. At Willgartswiesen (*Inn*, Lamm; good and cheap) is a pretty new *Ch.* with twin towers. A walk of 2 hrs. by Hauenstein, with a guide, brings you to Dahn (*Inn*, Ritter St. Georg), near which rises the overhanging rock called Jungfernsprung. Dahn may be visited by a slight détour on the way to Pirmasens; the distance is about 15 m.

2 Kaltenbach.

1½ Pirmasens (*Inn*, Post, Lamm), a town of 5000 Inhab.

2½ Zweibrücken (*French*, Deux Ponts).—*Inns:* Post; Zweibrücker Hof. A town of 7300 Inhab., in a very picturesque situation, once the capital of the duchy of Zweibrücken, or Deux Ponts. The dukes resided in the *Palace*, partly destroyed by the French, and the remains now converted into a Catholic ch. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the *two bridges* leading across the river Erbach to the palace. The Principality once belonged to the crown of Sweden, but fell by inheritance to the King of Bavaria, to whom it now belongs. The series of the Classics known as "The Bipont Edition" was printed here by a society of learned men in 1779.

Eilwagen daily to Carlsruhe.

Zweibrücken is 1½ Germ. m. distant from Homburg, which is on the road from Mayence to Metz, and has a Stat. on the Mannheim and Saarbrück railway. (Rte. 101.)

ROUTE 105.

FRANKFURT TO BASLE, BY DARMSTADT, HEIDELBERG, CARLSRUHE, AND FREIBURG.—RAILWAY.

From Frankfurt to Heidelberg or Mannheim in 3 hrs. by the *Main-Nekar Eisenbahn.*—10⅛ Germ. m. = 46½ Eng. m.

Heidelberg to Haltingen Stat. 4 m. from Basle, in 9 hrs., by the *Badische Staatsbahn.*—34 Germ. m. = 156½ Eng. m.

Terminus in Frankfurt outside the Gallus Thor.

The line crosses the Main at Frankfurt by a new bridge, and passes l. on the height the *watch-tower of Sachsenhausen*, whence the view over Frankfurt, the Main, the distant Taunus, and the immediate foreground of neat villas and vineyards is very pleasing. At Sachsenhausen the railway to Offenbach turns off to the E.

Langen Stat. The country, as far as Darmstadt, is flat and uninteresting.

DARMSTADT STAT.—*Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Traube (Bunch of Grapes). Köhlers, near the railway stat., outside the Rheinthor, is a handsome building. Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the residence of the Grand Duke, and seat of the government a-chambers, has a pop. of 22,000 (chiefly Protestants). It is a dull, uninteresting town, which need not detain the traveller long. The appearance of torpidity is increased by the extent of surface over which it is spread. The streets are straight and very wide, the squares numerous; and many of the houses are built singly, with intervals between them. The old town, with its dark and confined streets, is very properly kept in the background, and none of the great thoroughfares pass through it. Near the end of the Rheinstrasse, leading from the railway, rises a *Column*, 134 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Grand Duke Louis, by *Schwanthaler*.

The *Catholic Ch.* built by Moller, a native architect, is worth notice. Its exterior is of brick; the interior, a rotunda, 173 ft. in diameter and 123 ft. high, surrounded by pillars, 50 ft. high, is imposing, though simple.

The Grand Duke lives in a *New Palace* of no great architectural pretensions, next door to the Traube Hotel.

The *Old Palace* (Altes Schloss) has been fitted up as a residence for the Hereditary Grand Duke (Erb-Gross Herzog). It is a structure of various ages, from the 16th to the 18th; still surrounded by a dry ditch, now converted into a shrubbery and garden. It contains likewise the *Museum of Paintings* and of *Natural History*. Among the 700 pictures which fill the gallery, the following seem best worth notice:—The Purification of the Virgin by *William of Cologne*, sometimes called William Calf, a rare master.—*Schoreel*, the Death of the Virgin.—*L. Cranach*, portrait of Albert of Brandenburg, Archbp. of Mayence, as St. Jerome with his lion; and of Luther and his Wife.—Portraits of Louis XIV. and XV., Cardinal Mazarin, Maria Leczinsky, Marie Antoinette, Cardinal Fleury, and Madame du Barry, by *French artists*.—In the *Dutch School*: *Schalken*, portrait of William III. of England.—*Vandyk*, Virgin and Child; sketch of the portrait of Lord Pembroke.—*P. Potter* (?), Cow and Herd, with a horn.—*Eckhout*, a Man's Head. — *Teniers*, Peasants. — *P. de Hooge*, Dutchman and his Wife.—*Rembrandt*, portrait of his Second Wife.—*Italian School*: *P. Veronese*, sketch of the great picture in the Louvre of the Marriage in Cana.—*Titian* (?), a Venus (doubtful).—*Velasquez*, a Child in a white frock.—*Domenichino*, David and Nathan.—*Raphael* (?), St. John in the Wilderness, varying slightly from the paintings of the same subject at Florence, and in the Stafford gallery; the Archangel Michael. St. Genoveva by a modern German artist, *Steinbruck*. There is some very curious painted glass in this gallery, and numerous antique ivory carvings, enamels, &c. "In the Collection of *Coins* are many of the thin and barbarous Bracteatæ of the middle ages."—*F. S.*

Museum of Natural History. The most valuable and interesting part of this collection are the *fossils*, found in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, such as remains of the whale and elephant, some from the bed of the Rhine: several very perfect skulls, and numerous other bones of rhinoceros from Oppenheim; of Sus antiquus and Mastodon from Eppelsheim: numerous perfect jaws and other remains of the *Deinotherium*, an extinct amphibious animal, equalling the elephant in size, and feeding like the Dugong upon herbs and weeds growing in the water. These unequalled specimens were found in sandpits at Eppelsheim, near Alzei, along with marine shells. The fossils of this museum have been described in a work published by Dr. Kaup. The Palace also contains a good *Public Library* of 200,000 vols.; the inhabitants of the town are allowed to take books home.

The *Theatre* (Hof-Opernhaus), near the Palace, was built in 1819 from the designs of Moller.

Near the theatre is the *Exercire Haus* (Drilling House), a sort of large riding-school. It was built for the purpose of drilling the garrison under cover in bad weather, and is remarkable for the great size of its roof, 157 ft. broad, and 319 ft. long; constructed, it is said, by a common carpenter, after architects of pretension had declared the task impossible. The building now serves as a depôt for artillery.

The *Gardens of the Palace* (Bosquet, or Herrngarten) are very prettily laid out, but sadly neglected; one lofty white poplar is remarkable; within them is the grave of Margravine Henrietta Caroline, great-grandmother of the present King of Prussia. The spot was chosen by herself in her lifetime, and Frederick the Great engraved upon her urn the words, "Sexu fœmina, ingenio vir."

The landlord of the inn will introduce the traveller to the *Casino* club. The House of Commons of the duchy assembles under the same roof, and, at particular seasons, balls, concerts, and assemblies take place in it.

There is very little commerce at Darmstadt; the inhabitants depend in a great measure on the court. A mile or two out of the town is the preserve, where *wild boars* are kept for the ducal *chasse*. Strangers are often taken in the evening to see the animals fed.

Eilwägen daily to Mayence (4¼ Germ. m. in 3¼ hrs.), by Gross-Gerau, crossing the Main by a ferry opposite Castel.

Eberstadt Stat. A little beyond this (l.) is the ruined castle of Frankenstein.

The picturesque district called the *Odenwald* (forest of Odin) begins a few m. S. of Darmstadt, not far from this station. It lies to the E. of the railroad and of the high road to Heidelberg, and some of its most interesting scenes, particularly the Melibocus, may be visited on the way thither. The entire excursion may not suit the taste or convenience of all travellers; but the ascent of the Melibocus mountain should be omitted by none, as it cannot fail of affording gratification by its fine panoramic view.

[A very good but hilly road leads from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, through the heart of the Odenwald, amid scenery of great interest. The stats. are Brensbach, Erbach (see p. 246), and Hirschhorn. The distance, 55 m. The best sleeping place is Michelstadt, but as the Inn (Lion) is not good it is better to push on.]

The Railroad, for the greater part of the way, runs near the old post-road from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, which is celebrated for its beauty. It is called *Bergstrasse* (mountain road, from the Latin *strata montana*, although, in fact, perfectly level), because it runs along the base of a range of hills, which form the E. boundary of the valley of the Rhine. Its chief beauty arises from the fertility and high cultivation of the district it overlooks, rich in its luxuriant vegetation of vines and maize, enlivened by glimpses of the Rhine, and bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains in France. (l.) The wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the railroad and at a short distance from it; rt. stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges at 50 or 60 m. distance. The villages and towns are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine-covered slopes, and embosomed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road from one town to another. "Almost every mountain of the Bergstrasse, and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle; which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape." — *Autumn near the Rhine.*

Zwingenberg Stat. close under the woody *Melibocus.*

Those who wish to ascend the Melibocus should leave the railroad here (*Inn*, Löwe). Take refreshments with you—none are to be had above—and ask for the key of the tower. The visit, including ascent and descent by Schloss Auerbach, the best way to return to the road, occupies 3 hrs. walking. The tower alone commands the view on the side of the Odenwald, over its forest-clad hills; the keys are kept at Auerbach, and at Alsbach. The whole excursion to the Melibocus, Felsberg, Felsenmeer, and through the valley of Schönberg back to Auerbach and Zwingenberg, occupies about 6 hrs.

The *Melibocus*, or *Malchen*, is a conical hill of granite, 1632 Paris ft. above the sea: it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is conspicuous far and wide, on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772, as a Belvedere. The view from it is most extensive, owing to the vast expanse of flat in the valley of the Rhine below. "The more distant objects are, Spires, and Mannheim with its slated dome to the l.; Worms and its Gothic cathedral, opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking villages, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine, which now gleamed in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 Eng. m. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side. The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are very visible, as also that of the Main. By the help of a good telescope, in a clear day, you may distinguish the tower of Strasburg cathedral, at a distance of above 100 Eng. m. Towards the N. the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 m. distant. To the E. lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 m.; while on the W., across the Rhine, the eye ranges over the smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges mountains, at a nearly equal distance." *Autumn near the Rhine.*

[Those who intend to extend their walk through the ODENWALD continue by a convenient path to another mountain, the Felsberg, 3 m. off, surmounted by a hunting-lodge (Jägerhaus), which also commands a fine view. The valley which separates it from the Melibocus is one of the wildest in the Odenwald. A little way from the Jägerhaus, on the declivity of the hill, by the side of the path leading to Reichenbach, lies the *Riesensäule* (Giant's Column), a gigantic column of hard syenite, similar to the rock of which the mountain is composed, and without doubt quarried on the spot; it is about 30 ft. long, nearly 4 in diameter, and tapering towards one end. Its origin and use are unknown, but it must be of great antiquity. Not far off lies a vast block of the same stone, called *Riesenaltar*, bearing on it incisions and marks of the saw. The appearance of these vestiges of human power and art in the depths of a sequestered forest is peculiarly striking, and not easily accounted for. Some have supposed that they are of German origin, and were intended to form part of a temple of Odin. It is more probable that they are the work of Roman artificers, during the time they were established in this part of Germany, which was included in the Agri Decumates. It was at one time proposed to erect the column on the field of Leipzig, as a monument of that victory—a project more easily started than executed.

The *Felsenmeer* (Sea of Rocks) is a singular accumulation of fragments of syenite, some of vast size, heaped upon one another, and extending from near the top of the Felsberg almost to Reichenbach. They are of the same kind of rock as the mountain itself, so cannot have been transported from a distance. They appear like an avalanche of stones, hurled by some convulsion of nature from the summit.

From this point again the traveller has the choice either of returning to Zwingenberg Station, by way of Reichenbach and Auerbach, or of proceeding about 18 m. from Auerbach, along a tolerable road, passing through Schönberg, Reichenbach, the hill of Winterkasten, and Reichelsheim, to *Erbach* (*Inn*, Zum Odenwald; no good inn). This small town is situated in a valley lying upon the new red sandstone (Buntersandstein) and muschelkalk of geologists.

The *Castle of the Counts of Erbach*, a modern building, erected on the site of an ancient baronial residence, the greater part of which, except the donjon tower, was removed in the last cent., contains a very interesting *Armoury*, highly deserving of a visit. There are many suits, arranged, some on horseback, in the attitude of the tournament, others on foot. The history of every one is known: many have belonged to ancestors of the family, others have been worn by robber knights (Raubritter), not a few of whom expiated their crimes on the wheel or scaffold. Those which have a more general historical interest are, the suits of Philip the Good of Burgundy, the Empr. Frederick III., Maximilian I. of Austria, Gian Giacomo Medici, Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, Gustavus Adolphus, and Wallenstein. The last two, with many other suits in the collection, were brought from the arsenal at Nuremberg. Here is besides the panoply of Franz of Sickingen, and his friend Götz of Berlichingen, with the iron hand, brought from Heilbronn, and a small suit made for Thomele, the dwarf of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and worn by him on some festive occasion when he was presented in a pie to the company seated at table. There are other curiosities in the castle, such as fire-arms of various periods, painted glass, antiques, vases, &c.; in short, it is highly worthy of a visit from strangers. In the chapel are the coffins in which Eginhard, secretary and son-in-law of Charlemagne, and the faithful Emma his wife, were buried; they were removed from the church in Seligenstadt in 1810. Eginhard was an ancestor of the Erbach family.

Erbach is connected by a very good post-road with Darmstadt; the distance is 5½ Germ. m., and the country is very beautiful. There is also a way from Erbach to Heidelberg by Beerfelden and Eberbach on the Neckar, from whence the descent of that river may be made in a boat, or the road along the banks may be followed.

About 9 m. N.W. from Erbach, between Reichelsheim and Bilstein, and near the former place, in a wild and secluded mountain district, surrounded by forests, lies the *Castle* of *Rodenstein*, the seat of the singular superstition of the *wild Jäger*, the Knight of Rodenstein, who, issuing from out the ruined walls of the neighbouring castle of Schnellert, his usual abode, announces the approach of war by traversing the air with a noisy cavalcade, to the Castle of Rodenstein, situated on a solitary mountain opposite. "The strange noises heard on the eve of battles are authenticated by affidavits preserved in the village of Reichelsheim; some are of so recent a date as 1743 and 1796, and there are persons who profess to have been convinced by their eyes as well as their ears. In this manner the people assert that they were forewarned of the victories of Leipzig and Waterloo. If the spectral host return at once to Schnellert, nothing material occurs; but if the huntsman tarry with his train, then some momentous event, threatening evil and calamity to Germany, is expected by the people to occur. The flying army of Rodenstein may probably be owing to a simple cause. The power of the wind is very great, and its roar singularly solemn and sonorous in these vast districts of forest. In the pine forests it sometimes tears up thousands of trees in a night."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The legend of the Wild Huntsman has been attributed, with some probability, to another cause—the passage at night of vast flocks of the larger birds of passage, as cranes, storks, &c., through the air in their annual migrations. The rustling of so many wings, and the wild cries of the fowl, heard in the darkness of night and in the solitude of the forest, may easily have furnished the superstitious peasant with the idea of the aërial huntsman and his pack. Since the dissolution of the German empire, the spectre, it is said, has given up his nocturnal chase; at least, the inhabs. of the farm-house standing directly under the Rodenstein have not, for many years, been disturbed by noise or sight that can be traced to a ghostly origin.

There is a road from Reichelsheim by Fürth to Weinheim Stat. on the Bergstrasse.]

The Railroad runs nearly parallel with the Bergstrasse from Darmstadt to Weinheim, where it diverges to cross the Neckar at Ladenburg, beyond which it joins the railroad between Mannheim and Heidelberg halfway between those towns.

On the l. not far beyond the Zwingenberg Stat. lies *Auerbach* (*Inns:* Krone (Crown), good;—Rose), one of the prettiest villages on the Bergstrasse. It is sometimes resorted to as a watering-place, on account of a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. In the village itself there is nothing remarkable, but it is worth while to explore the beauties of its neighbourhood. A gradual ascent, practicable for a light char, leads past the Brunnen to the ruins of the *Castle of Auerberg*, one of the most picturesque in the Odenwald, 2 m. from the village. It was dismantled by the French under Turenne, 1674, and time is fast completing the work of destruction begun by man; one of its tall slender towers fell in 1821, and the other threatens to follow it. The hill on which it stands is composed of granite and gneiss. A shady and easy path conducts from the ruins to the Melibocus; guides and mules are to be hired by those who require them, and carriages can safely ascend. A little S. of Auerbach is a hillock in the middle of a field, called *Landberg*, upon which in ancient times the Burgraves of Starkenburg held, in the open air, their tribunal called Gaugericht.

Bensheim Stat. (*Inn*, Sonne), a town of 4000 Inhab., with a new *ch.* in the round style, built by Moller.

[About 3 m. W. of Bensheim, off the road, is the ruined *Abbey of Lorsch*, the oldest Gothic edifice in this part of Germany. A fragment of a portico, which served as an entrance into the original church, consecrated in 774, in the presence of Charlemagne, his queen, and two sons, still exists. The rest of the building is of the 11th cent., and exhibits a specimen of the debased Roman style. A part of the building, at present used as a storehouse for fruit, dates from 1090. Lorsch is now only interesting to the antiquarian and architect. The holy monks who founded the abbey not only spread civilisation and religion through the surrounding country, but redeemed it from the state of a wilderness, like the back-woods of America, and brought it under cultivation. In process of time the priory surpassed in wealth and extent of possession many bishoprics and principalities. Duke Thassilo of Bavaria, deposed by Charlemagne, for treason, ended his days here as a monk.]

Heppenheim Stat. — *Inn*, Halber Mond (Half Moon), good, capital trout, and wine of the country. This small town of 3700 Inhab., like most others on the Bergstrasse, has an ancient and decayed appearance, but is prettily situated. The *church* was built by Charlemagne. On a commanding height behind rise the towers of *Starkenburg Castle*, built 1064 by the abbots of Lorsch as a defence against the attacks of the German Emperors. It afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence, who considered it their strongest fortress, and maintained a garrison in it down to the time of the Seven Years' War. It was taken by the Spaniards under Cordova (1621), by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus (1631), and was twice fruitlessly besieged by Turenne (1645 and 1674). The ascent—½ an hr.'s drive by a rough road—from Heppenheim is not very difficult, and is well repaid by the beautiful view. The ground round these picturesque ruins is tastefully laid out in a garden. A post-road runs from Heppenheim through Lorsch and Bürstadt to Worms, 2¾ Germ. m. A little way out of Heppenheim the railroad crosses the frontier of Darmstadt into Baden.

Hemsbach Stat. Near here is the country seat of M. Rothschild of Frankfurt, surmounted by 2 towers. He has large estates here.

Weinheim Stat. (*Inns:* Der Karlsberg, near the Post; Pfälzer Hof, near the bridge on the Weschnitz) is an ancient town, surrounded by towers and a ditch; it lies on the Weschnitz, and has 4900 Inhab., whose wealth consists in the orchards and vineyards around. The best wine of the Bergstrasse is the Hubberger, which grows near Weinheim. Above the town is the castle of *Windeck*, remarkable for its cylindrical donjon tower.

The railroad beyond Weinheim takes a bend to the S. W. away from the Bergstrasse, and makes direct for the Neckar.

Gross-Sachsen Stat. Beyond this

Ladenburg Stat., a town with walls and towers, and a handsome *church* (St. Gallus), on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which the Railway here crosses by a fine *bridge*.

Friedrichsfeld Stat.—Junction here with the Railway from Mannheim to Heidelberg, from which places this stat. is nearly equally distant. Schwetzingen Gardens are 1½ m. off (p. 236); the ruined castle of *Strahlenberg*, above the town of Schriessheim, may be discerned on the l. Heidelberg is hidden from view until you are just opposite to it.

HEIDELBERG STAT., about ½ m. outside the Klingel Thor.—*Inns:* Hotel Schrieder, near the railway terminus, comfortable, good view;—P. Karl, in the market-place, near the Castle;—Badischer Hof;—H. de Hollande, near the bridge;—Adler, near the P. Karl, clean and moderate.

If pressed for time, you may walk in ½ hr. from the railway by the Klingel Thor, thence along the inside of the town wall to *the Castle;* returning down the footpath into the Karlsplatz, and through the town back to the Railway. From the great Ch. a street leads N. in 5 min. to the *Bridge*, which is a fine point of view. Carriages are waiting at the Railway, which, at the moderate rate of about 1 fl. the hour, will drive you to the Castle, up the Neckar, to the top of the Königstuhl, and back, in 3 or 4 hours, giving ample time to see the Castle.

The beauty of the Bergstrasse has been perhaps exaggerated; that of Heidelberg cannot be too much extolled; it is charmingly situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, on a narrow ledge between the river and the castle rock. It is almost limited to a single street, nearly 3 m. long, from the Railway Stat. to the Heilbronn gate. It has 15,000 Inhab., half Rom. Catholics. Few towns in Europe have experienced to a greater extent, or more frequently, the horrors of war, than the ill-starred Heidelberg. Previous to the Thirty Years' War it displayed in its buildings all the splendour arising from flourishing commerce and the residence of the court of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. It has been 5 times bombarded, twice laid in ashes, and thrice taken by assault and delivered over to pillage. In 1622 (the fatal period of the Thirty Years' War) the ferocious Tilly took the town by storm after a cruel siege and bombardment of nearly a month, and gave it up to be sacked for 3 days together. The garrison retreated into the castle, headed by an Englishman named Herbert; but the death of their commander, who was shot, compelled them to surrender in a few days. The Imperial troops retained possession of the place for 11 years; after which it was retaken by the Swedes, who were hardly to be preferred as friends to the Imperialists as foes. But Heidelberg was destined to suffer far worse evils from the French. In 1674 the Elector Charles Louis incurred the displeasure of Louis XIV.; and a French army, under Turenne, was in consequence let loose upon the Palatinate, carrying slaughter, fire, and desolation before it. The Elector beheld with distress, from the castle in which he had shut himself up, the inroads of foreign troops, and flame and smoke rising up along the plain from burning towns and villages. Unable to oppose the French with equal force at the head of an army, but anxious to avenge the wrongs of his country, he resolved, in a spirit which some may deem Quixotic, others chivalrous, to endeavour to end the contest with his own sword. Accordingly he sent a cartel to Marshal Turenne, challenging him to single combat. The French general returned a civil answer, but did not accept it. The ambition of Louis XIV. led him, on the death of the Elector, to lay claim to the Palatinate on behalf of the Duke of Orleans; and another French army, more wicked than the first, was marched across the

Rhine. Heidelberg was taken and burnt, 1688, by Melac, a general whose brutality and cruelty surpassed that of Tilly. But it was at the following siege, under Chamilly, in 1693, that it was reserved for the French to display the most merciless tyranny, and practise excesses worthy of fiends rather than men, upon the town and its inhab., paralleled only in the French Revolution, and which will ever render the name of Frenchman odious in the Palatinate. The castle was betrayed through the cowardice or treachery of the governor, with the garrison, and many of the townspeople who had fled to it for refuge. The cruelty of the treatment they met with was, in this instance, heightened by religious intolerance, and no mercy was shown to the Protestants. On this occasion the castle was entirely ruined.

The *University*, founded 1386, is one of the oldest in Germany: the number of students is about 700. It is as a school of law and medicine that Heidelberg is most distinguished. Many of the professors at the present time are men of great reputation: Gmelin, distinguished in natural history and chemistry; Tiedemann, in anatomy; Paulus, in theology; Mittermeyer, in criminal law. Gervinus and Schlosser reside here in retirement.

As an edifice the University is not remarkable. It is a plain and not very large house in the small square (Ludwigs Platz) near the middle of the town. The *Library*, in a building by itself, consists of 120,000 volumes, besides MSS. A portion of the famous *Palatine Library*, which was carried off by the Bavarians in the Thirty Years' War, and sent to the Vatican as a present to the Pope, and as a trophy of the success of the Catholic cause, was restored to Heidelberg by Pope Pius VII. in 1815. The volumes sent back, 890 in number, relate principally to German history. It is related that Tilly, being in want of straw after taking the castle, littered his cavalry with books and MSS. from the library of the Elector, at that time one of the most valuable in Europe. The curiosities of this collection as it at present stands are,—a Codex of the Greek Anthology, 11th cent.; MSS. of Thucydides and Plutarch, of the 10th and 11th, and many autographs of remarkable persons; Luther's MS. translation of Isaiah; his Exhortation to Prayer against the Turks; and a copy of the Heidelberg Catechism, annotated by him; the Prayer-book of the Electress Elizabeth (James I.'s daughter); a Mass-book, ornamented with miniatures, by John Dentzel of Ulm, 1499. The library is freely open to all persons for 2 hrs. daily, except on Sundays.

The *Anatomical* and *Zoological Museums* are placed in a building in the suburb, formerly a Dominican convent.

Several professors have good *Private Collections*; the best are Creuzers' cabinet of antiquities; Leonhard's fossils and minerals, particularly rich in specimens illustrative of the geology of this part of Germany; and Professor Bronn's fossils of the neighbourhood of Heidelberg. There is also a dealer in minerals, the produce of the neighbouring district, at No. 211, Schiffgasse.

The *Museum Club* (§ 44), opposite the University, contains reading, ball, and concert rooms, well supplied with papers and journals.

Neither the public nor private buildings in the town are at all remarkable in an architectural point of view, chiefly owing to the destruction caused by repeated sieges. One house, however, survives, which in the richly decorated façade, ornamented with statues, coats of arms, &c., may give some notion of former splendour; it is the inn called *Zum Ritter*, from the figure of a knight on the top: it was built in 1592. It stands in the market-place, near the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, in which many electors and counts palatine were buried. Their fine monuments were destroyed by the French in 1793, when neither reverence for the dead nor the sacredness of the building prevented it becoming the scene of slaughter and sacrilege. The church is divided by a partition wall between the Catholics and Protestants, and the two services are performed under the same roof. The resistance of the townspeople to one of the electors, who wanted to deprive the Protestants of their half of this church, occasioned him to remove the Electoral court from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1719-20.

The *Ch. of St. Peter* is remarkable as being the oldest in the town, and because Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached to its door his celebrated *theses*, which he maintained, at the same time expounding the Reformed doctrines to a large multitude of hearers assembled in the adjoining *churchyard*. Here also is the simple tomb of Olimpia Morata, who combined the feminine grace and beauty of a woman with the intellect and learning of a philosopher. Persecuted as a heretic in Italy, the land of her birth, she was forced to fly, along with her husband, a German, and at length settled at Heidelberg, where she delivered lectures to a large and admiring audience. Her extraordinary acquirements in learning, her beauty, misfortunes, and early death, shed a peculiar interest upon her grave.

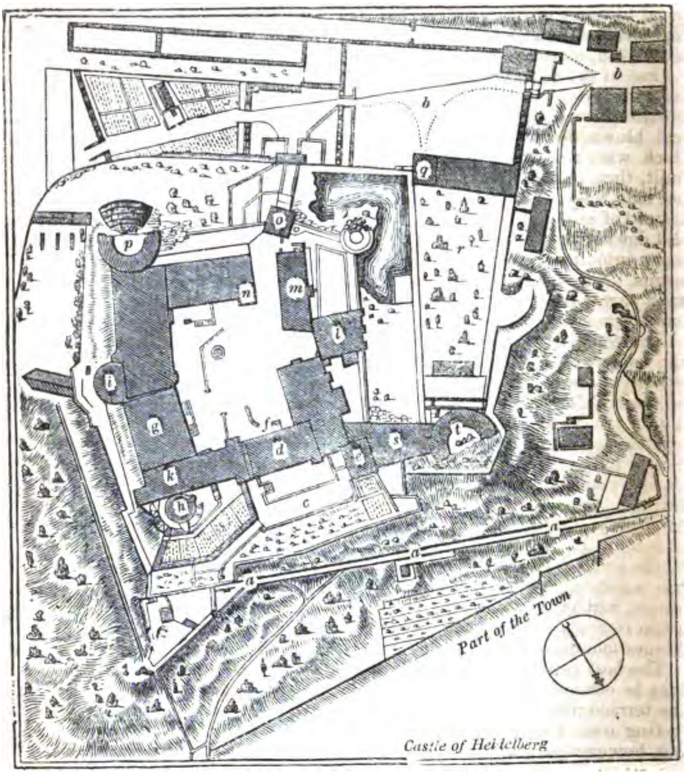
The objects of greatest interest here are the Castle, and the views of the Rhine and Neckar valley.

The CASTLE, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, presenting the combined character of a palace and a fortress, is an imposing ruin. The building displays the work of various hands, the taste of different founders, and the styles of successive centuries: it is highly interesting for its varied fortunes, its picturesque situation, its vastness, and the relics of architectural magnificence which it still displays, after having been three times burnt, and having ten times experienced the horrors of war. Its final ruin, however, did not arise from those causes; but after the greater part of the building had been restored to its former splendour in 1718-20, it was set on fire by lightning in 1764; and since the total conflagration which ensued, it has never been rebuilt or tenanted. It is at present only a collection of red stone walls, and has remained roofless for nearly a century. It is approached by a carriage-road from behind, and by a winding foot-path on the side of the Neckar. The oldest part remaining is probably that built by the Electors Rudolph and Rupert. It has all the character of a stronghold of the middle ages, and the teeth of the portcullis still project from beneath the archway leading to it. The *Friedrichsbau*, named from the Elector, who built it in 1607, is distinguished by excessive richness of decoration: its façade to the S. is ornamented with statues of ancestors of the Electoral family from Charlemagne. The part of the building most deserving of admiration, for the good taste of its design and the elegance of its decorations, is that which overlooks the river, and extends along the E. side of the quadrangle (*g* in the plan), built by Otto Henry (1556), in the style called cinque-cento, which is allied to the Elizabethan of England. The statues of heroes from sacred and profane history, which decorate the front, though of (keuper) sandstone, are by no means contemptible as works of art.

The English traveller will view with some interest that part of the castle called the *English Palace* (*s*), from its having been built for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., and grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The triumphal arch (*q*), having pillars entwined with ivy-leaves, was erected by her husband, the Elector Frederick V., afterwards King of Bohemia, to celebrate their nuptials; it led to the flower-garden which he caused to be laid out for her pleasure, and it still goes by the name of Elizabethen Pforte.

"When her husband hesitated to accept the crown of Bohemia, this high-hearted wife exclaimed, 'Let me rather eat dry bread at a king's table than feast at the board of an elector:' and it seemed as if some avenging demon hovered in the air to take her literally at her word; for she and her family lived to eat dry bread—ay, and to beg it before they ate it; but she *would* be a queen."—MRS. JAMESON. The granite pillars supporting the canopy of the well (*n*) in the corner of the court of the castle are said by some to have been brought from Charlemagne's pr lace at Ingelheim, though they are undoubtedly derived from the quarry in the Odenwald. (See p. 246.)

In a cellar under the castle (*e*, *f*) is the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, constructed 1751; it is the largest wine-cask in the world, 36 ft. long and 24 ft. high; being capable of holding 800 hogsheads



Castle of Heidelberg

a a a. Footpath leading up to the Castle.

b. Carriage-road.

c. Platform or Terrace.

d. Building of Frederick IV. (1607). The statues in the façade are ancestors of the reigning house of Bavaria, from Charlemagne and Otho of Wittelsbach.

e. Cellar containing the Tun.

f. Entrance to it.

g. Building of Otho Henry, or Ritter Saal, begun 1556, finished 1559. This is the finest portion of the Castle; it is in the best style of Italian architecture, and the sculpture with which it is decorated is of high merit.

h. Octagon Tower (1525), first struck by the lightning which finally consumed the Castle in 1764.

i. Library Tower.

k. Frederick II.'s Buildings (1549).

l. Oldest part of the Castle, begun in 1300 by the Elector Rudolph.

m. Rupert's Building, begun 1400.

n. Well, under a Canopy supported by pillars brought from Ingelheim (of Odenwald granite).

o. Grand Gateway (1355), with Portcullis.

p. The Blown-up Tower.

q. The Gate raised in honour of the English Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; her great-grandson was George I.

r. The Garden.

s. The English Building erected for the Princess Elizabeth, by her husband the Elector Frederick IV. (1607).

t. Tower built by Elector Lewis V. 1533. Its walls are 22 ft. thick. It was destroyed by the French, 1689.

or 283,200 bottles, which is far less, after all, than the dimensions of one of the porter vats of a London brewer. In former days, when the tun was filled with the produce of the vintage, it was usual to dance on the platform on the top. It has, however, remained empty since 1769, more than half a century.

One of the towers which formed the outer defences of the Castle (*der gesprengte Thurm*) (*p*), was undermined and blown up by the French; but so thick were the walls, and so strongly built, that, though nearly the whole of one side was detached by the explosion, instead of crumbling to pieces it merely slid down from its place, in one solid mass, into the ditch, where it still remains. Subterranean passages, for the most part still preserved and accessible, extend under the ramparts.

The *Gardens* (originally laid out by the engineer Solomon de Caus) and *Shrubberies* round the castle, and the adjoining *Terrace* to the eastward, afford the most agreeable walks and splendid points of view it is possible to conceive over the Neckar, issuing out of its vine-clad valley, and winding through a plain of the utmost fertility to join the Rhine, which appears here and there in distant flashes glittering in the sun. Spires and towers proclaim the existence of cities and villages almost without number, and the landscape is bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains.

The best general *View* of the Castle may be obtained from the extremity of the terrace raised upon arches, and projecting over the Neckar. The building, however, is so grand an object, and the surrounding country so exceedingly beautiful, that the stranger will hardly be satisfied with seeing it from one point. He should mount the heights on the rt. bank of the Neckar, either by a path leading from the end of the bridge, which is steep, or by a more gradual ascent from Neuenheim. An agreeable path, easily accessible, called the *Philosopher's Walk*, conducts along the slope of the hill fronting the town. The hill behind it, which stands in the angle between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar, called the *Heiligenberg*, presents a more extensive prospect. On the top are ruins of a castle and church of St. Michael, which succeeded to a Roman fort built on the spot. In 1391 the wild sect called Flagellants made a pilgrimage to this holy mountain, clad in black, and wearing a white cross in front and behind. In the Thirty Years' War Tilly opened his trenches to bombard the town from this point.

About 50 yards above the bridge, on the rt. bank, in a solitary inn called Hirschgasse, the students' duels are fought. 4 or 5 sometimes take place in a day; and it is no uncommon thing for a student to have been engaged in 25 or 30, *as principal*, in the course of 4 or 5 years.

The *Königstuhl*, the highest hill in this district, lies behind the town and castle. The summit may be reached in 1 or 1½ hr.'s walk, or in a carriage, and the view is the most extensive in the neighbourhood. A lofty tower has been erected for the convenience of visitors, who often repair hither to see the sun rise, and if possible to extend the limits of the panorama, which includes the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, Haardt Mountains on the W., the Taunus on the N.W., the ridge of the Black Forest on the S., with the Castle of Ebersteinberg, near Baden, and the spire of Strasburg Minster, 90 m. off. Tilly bombarded the town from this hill, after his attack from the rt. bank had failed: remains of his trenches are still visible.

There is a small tavern near the top, called Kohlhof, where persons anxious to see the sun rise sometimes pass the night previously.

The banks of the Neckar above Heidelberg are very interesting, and afford many pleasant excursions—one of the most agreeable being to Neckargemünd (*Inn*, Pfalz), 6 m. off; the excursion may be agreeably prolonged to Neckar Steinach, on the rt. bank (*Inn*, Die Harfe). The course of the Neckar is described in the HANDBOOK FOR S. GERMANY. (Rte. 159.)

A road, overlooking the Neckar, runs from the castle along the shoulder o the hill to the *Wolf's Brunnen*, an agreeable walk of 2 m. It is a pretty retired nook, named from a spring which rises there. There is a small inn close to it, famed for its beer and trout (kept in great numbers, and fattened in ponds and tanks; many of them attain a large size). Here, according to tradition, the enchantress Jetta, who lived on the spot, and first foretold the greatness of the house of the Palatinate, was torn in pieces by a wolf. You may return hence to Heidelberg by the road along the margin of the river.

At Handschuhsheim, about 2 m. on the road to Darmstadt, is one of the most extensive collections in Europe of *Mexican Antiquities*, belonging to Herr Uhde.

The cherries of Dossenheim, a village about 2 m. beyond Handschuhsheim, on the Bergstrasse, are sent by steamboats to the London market.

At the village of Neuenheim, which is on the rt. bank of the Neckar, nearly opposite to the railway station, in a house that goes by the name of Mönchhof, according to an obscure tradition, Luther was lodged when he passed through Heidelberg in 1518.

Droskies may be hired for excursions in and around the town.

Heidelberg is a cheap place of residence, provisions being moderate and abundant. An English gentleman, who resided here in 1834, states his expenses for the year to have been but 380*l*., including horses, carriage, house-rent, and servants.

Eilwägen, *daily*, to Heilbronn in 7 hrs., to Stuttgard in 12, and to Würzburg in 15 (Rte. 110).

Railways:—to Mannheim; trains in 35 min., stopping at Friedrichsfeld, which is the junction station of the Frankfurt and Darmstadt Railway. *The Baden Railway — Heidelberg to Bâle*, with branches to Baden-Baden and Kehl (opposite Strasburg): trains to Carlsruhe in 1½ hrs.; Baden 3 hrs.; Kehl in 5 hrs.; to Freiburg in 7 hrs.; Haltringen, 8 m. from Bâle, in 9 hrs.: the 2nd-class carriages are commodious, with stuffed seats, and quite ectable.

Steamboats on the Neckar to Heilbronn, in 13 or 14 hrs., descending in 7 or 8. (See HANDBOOK S. GERMANY, Rte. 159.)

St. Ilgen Stat.

The country to the S. of Heidelberg scarcely retains any trace of the beauty of the Bergstrasse, but the line is carried through a flat but fertile country, with a range of hills to the eastward.

Wiesloch Stat. rt. The large building called Kisslau was formerly a Ducal Palace, but is now a State Prison.

Langenbrücken Stat. — *Inn*, Post. Here are sulphur baths. The establishment is well managed; the house large, commodious, and well furnished. There is a table-d'hôte and music, as usual at German watering-places. (§ 41.) The temperature of the springs ranges between 50° and 60° Fahr.; they are strongly impregnated with sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen gas, being in their taste and smell very similar to those of Buxton.

Bruchsal Stat.—*Inns*: Poste, good; Badischer Hof, best; Zähringer Hof. This inanimate town of 7200 Inhab. formerly belonged to the Prince-Archbishops of Spire, whose vast *Palace*, now empty, stands near the gate leading to Frankfurt. Travellers going to Munich and the Tyrol leave the railroad at Bruchsal. *Railway*, Bruchsal to Ludwigsburg, is in progress. The road from Bruchsal to Stuttgart joins that from Carlsruhe to Stuttgart at Illingen.

Weingarten Stat.

Durlach Stat., once the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach, now the reigning family since the extinction of the line of Baden-Baden, 1771. An old ruined castle upon a height of the Thurmberg was the cradle of the family in its infancy. The more recent *Château* or *Palace* in the town is now deserted and half pulled down; what remains is turned into a cavalry barrack. In the gardens are some Roman altars and milestones, found in the neighbourhood.

Eilwägen hence to Wildbad in 6 hrs.

After passing (rt.) Gottesau, once a convent, now an artillery barrack, we reach the handsome buildings which compose the

CARLSRUHE Stat.—*Inns:* Post (Goldenes Kreutz), table-d'hôte 1 fl., including wine; Erbprinz, good; H. d'Angleterre; Pariser Hof; Hof von Holland. There are very good baths in the town. Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, the seat of government and of the Chambers of Representatives, and residence of the court and foreign ministers, contains 22,000 Inhab. It is a pretty but rather dull town, and one of the youngest capitals of Germany, as it was not begun till 1715. It owes its origin, not to any fitness in the situation for trade or manufactures, but solely to the accident of the Margrave Charles of Baden building a hunting-seat on the spot, which he fixed on from its seclusion and retirement, the surrounding country being at the time an almost uninterrupted forest. He called this retreat "Charles's Rest." In a few years, however, his solitude was invaded by other dwellings, and converted into a populous settlement, and the hunting-lodge became the nucleus of a new city, which derived from it the name of Karls-ruhe. It is regularly built, in the form of a fan, or rather of a wheel. The main streets, like the spokes, all radiate from the palace, which terminates the vista in every street; so that the citizens who wish "to know which way the wind blows," must necessarily look to the palace weathercock. The streets are provided with trottoirs, a rare convenience in German towns, of which neither Vienna nor Munich can boast.

From the railway you enter Carlsruhe by the Ettlinger Gate, and pass, in traversing the street leading to the palace, the monuments of the Grand Duke Karl (d. 1818), *a bust;* Lewis (d. 1830), *a statue;* and that of the Margrave Charles William, founder of Carlsruhe, *a pyramid* of red sandstone, with a neat inscription. The 2 last are in the market-place, on the W. side of which is the *Rathhaus*, on the E. the *Protestant Ch.*, and further on, in the court-yard of the palace, is the statue of the Grand Duke Karl Frederick (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler. The Polytechnic school was built by Hübsch in 1836. Over the portal are statues of Keppler and Erwin von Steinbach.

The *Palace* or *Schloss* presents nothing remarkable. The view from the turret which surmounts it, called *The Bleithurm*, deserves to be seen, as it will give a correct notion of the singular plan on which Carlsruhe is built. The town is nearly surrounded by the Haardt Forest, which is intersected by roads radiating from the palace, and corresponding with the streets of the town. Beyond this are seen the silvery windings of the Rhine, and behind it the Vosges Mountains, in France; while to the S. the picturesque outline of the Black Forest mountains, and on the N. those of the Bergstrasse, complete the panorama. The *Theatre* attached to the palace is open 3 times a week. The building is plain in its exterior, but is well fitted up within.

The *Estates* or *Parliament* of Baden hold their sittings here: their debates are open to the public.

One of the finest buildings is the *Academie Gebäude*, erected by Hübsch, 1843, of grey sandstone, with stripes of red. It is decorated with frescoes by *Schwind*, and contains a collection of paintings. There are—a portrait of Colbert, *Ph. de Champagne;* 2 portraits by *Van der Helst;* many Dutch pictures; and a medallion portrait of Newton, by *de Witte*. Those of the old masters are of 2nd rate value, but there are good specimens of the modern German school: Achenbach, Dietz, Schwind.

There is a *Museum of Natural History*, on the rt. of the palace, rich in fossil remains; a large portion of the skeleton of a mammoth was dug up at Oos.

Carlsruhe also possesses a library of 90,000 vols. and a botanic garden.

The *Palace Gardens* and those called *Amaliensruhe*, which are thrown open to the public, afford agreeable walks. Another pleasant short walk is to the village of Biertheim, where there are good baths.

A noble avenue of Lombardy poplars, the oldest and highest in Germa none being under 90 ft., and some more than 120 ft. high, 2 m. long, leads towards Durlach.

Stultz, the celebrated tailor, is the founder of an hospital in this town, near the Mühlberg gate, which he endowed with a sum of 100,000 fl.; he was in consequence created a baron.

In the *shops* of Franz Nöldeke and M. Bielefeld will be found a number of interesting publications, engravings of all sorts, with guide-books, and views of the Rhine, and of Baden, &c.

The *Club* (§ 44) is called the Museum; strangers may be admitted to it by a member. M. Nöldeke will introduce English strangers. All the German, many French, and a few English papers are taken in here.

In the *Friedhof* is the grave of Jung Stilling, who died here 1817.

Eilwägen twice *daily* to Stuttgart in 7¼ hrs.; to Augsburg in 25; to Wildbad in 6½; to Zweibrücken in 11½; to Landau in 3½; to Pforzheim in 3.

Railway continued.—About 2 m. from Carlsruhe, on the rt. of the railroad, is Bulach, where is a modern Romanesque Ch., with 2 towers, built by *Hübsch*, 1838. The interior contains frescoes by Dietrich of Stuttgart.

Ettlingen Stat.

Malsch Stat.

Muggensturm Stat. Omnibus to Gernsbach.

The *Duchy of Baden* is one of the most fertile districts in Germany, and that part of it through which the railroad passes produces tobacco in large quantities, maize, hops, hemp, and flax, besides every species of grain. It is a country of wine also, and oil, as the hills are clothed with vineyards, and the roads are shaded by luxuriant walnut-trees, from the nuts of which an excellent and clear oil is pressed, nearly as good for culinary purposes as fine olive-oil. The agricultural peasantry in this country commonly wear cocked-hats, even in the fields,—a singular decoration for a ploughboy.

RASTADT Stat.—*Inns:* Badischer Hof; Goldenes Kreutz. This town, of 6000 Inhab., on the Murg, is a dull place, but has been converted into a strong *Fortress* of the German Confederation, as a frontier defence against France.

The *Palace*, built by the eccentric Margravine Sibylla (see below), is a large edifice of red sandstone. It was the residence of the last Margraves of Baden, but is now uninhabited, and has a deserted and decaying appearance. Its design is on the whole handsome; and it has a further claim to attention, because 2 Congresses, important in the annals of Europe, have assembled under its roof: one in 1714, when Marshal Villars and Prince Eugene signed a treaty of peace in the small unpainted cabinet, its walls stained with ink-spots, still pointed out to visitors; the second, in 1797-99, which was terminated abruptly by the mysterious murder of the French envoys, Roberjot and Bonnier, as they were quitting the town, after a conference. No satisfactory light has ever been thrown upon the instigators or perpetrators of this foul assassination, and direct violation of the law of nations, committed, it is supposed, in the expectation of finding secret and important papers on the persons of the victims. About 10 min. walk outside the Rheinau gate a monument marks the spot where the French deputies were murdered.

The *Picture Gallery* (so called) is filled with a great deal of trash; but in another apartment are preserved the Turkish trophies, horsetail standards, arms, &c., gained by the Margrave Louis in his successful campaigns against the Turks, together with the armour he wore, and his portrait. In further testimony of his successful valour, portraits of 4 Circassian slaves are pointed out, part of the victor's share of the booty, who accompanied him home. Many of these things were stolen by the revolutionary blackguards who called themselves Freischaaren, about 6000 men, consisting of mutineer soldiers, students, Poles, and Hungarians, who got possession of Rastadt in 1849, but surrendered the place in July of the same year.

After leaving the Rastadt Stat. the railway crosses the river Murg, and a little further passes at about ½ m. on the l. the *Favourite*, an old-fashioned and deserted château of the Margraves of Baden, built by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the heavy Louis of Baden, who fought against the Turks along with Prince Eugene. It is neither large nor very handsome, and any splendour it may originally have possessed is faded and decayed. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the manners and tastes of former days, and from the singular character of Sibylla, its founder. In her youth she was very handsome, and not a little vain of her beauty; as a proof of which she has left in her boudoir 60 or 70 portraits of herself, in as many different costumes. The old-fashioned furniture of the château, orignally tawdry rather than tasteful, is nearly worn out. There are no works of art in the house; but one or two old cabinets filled with glass, and some singular Delft ware in the forms of birds and beasts, are kept in the lower rooms. In the garden of the château is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple: this was *Sibylla's Chapel.* A youth of frivolity seems, in her case, to have terminated in an old age of bigotry and superstition. Before an altar within it, in a chamber designedly rendered as gloomy as a dungeon, she spent the greater part of her days and nights, during the latter years of her life, inflicting upon herself all kinds of privations and penances. Here is still preserved the scourge of whipcord, ending in wire points (like a cat-o'-nine-tails), with which she used to discipline herself; also, her hair shirt, and a cross of wire net-work, with points turned inward, which she wore next her skin, while 2 circular pieces of the same were placed for her to kneel upon. Her bed was a thin rush mat, laid on the floor; and her only companions were 2 wooden figures, as large as life, of the Virgin and St. John. These were her guests, and with them she used to sit down to table; equal portions of every meal being served to all three; but their share was afterwards given to the poor. The *Favourite* is about 6 m. from Baden.

Oos Stat. — *A branch Railway diverges hence to Baden* 3 *m. E.* (Rte. 106.) The railway then crosses the Oos rivulet.

Sinzheim Stat.

Steinbach Stat., at the foot of the hill of Yburg, the birthplace of Erwin, the architect of Strasburg Minster.

Bühl Stat.—*Inn*, Post.

Ottersweier Stat. Here the valley of Hub opens out on the E.; within it lie the Hubbad and the ruined Castle of Windeck.

Achern Stat.—At *Sassbach*, 2 m. l. of the railroad, stands an obelisk of granite, erected in 1829, by the French, to mark the spot where their great General Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, while reconnoitring the Austrian army, 27th July, 1675. This is the 4th monument which has been set up to his memory, the others having been destroyed. His death arrested instantly the success of the French arms, no general in his army being found capable of following up his plans. The most contradictory and futile orders were issued; till the troops, discouraged by inaction and failure, exclaimed in irony, "Lâchez la pie (the piebald charger of Turenne, upon which he had so often led them to victory); elle nous conduira." The bowels of Turenne were interred in the little chapel of St. Nicholas; his body was conveyed to France.

[An interesting excursion may be made by Ober-Achern, Cappel, and Ottenhöfen, to the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen* (All Saints), destroyed by fire 1803. (*Inn*, beim Förster.) Below the convent the hill has been cleft by a zigzag fissure for 400 ft.; through this chasm a stream forces its way in numerous falls.]

A little beyond this the railroad crosses the Rench, a stream descending from the Kniebis.

Renchen Stat.

Appenweier Stat. A railway here branches off rt. to Kehl (Strasburg), 2 Germ. m. = 9¼ Eng. m. Travellers bound for Strasburg, and going afterwards to Freiburg or Schaffhausen, will find it convenient to go on to Offenburg, and, leaving their baggage there, to return thence to Strasburg. They may deposit it at M. Pfaehler's (of th

Fortuna) new establishment, opposite the station, without incurring any extra expense.

[A road goes from Appenweier over the Kniebis to Freudenstadt and Stuttgart (39 m.) by Oberkirch, 2 m. from which is the fine Gothic Ch. of Lautenbach (built 1471), Oppenau (*Inn*, Krone: not a regular post station, but will supply horses), and 3 Freudenstadt. From Appenweier an *Eilwägen* to Rippoldsau, the last place in Baden on this road, in 6 hrs.]

rt. The spire of Strasburg Minster is visible. l. The well-preserved Castle of Staufenberg, built in the 11th cent., by a Bp. of Strasburg, crowns a distant eminence.

Offenburg Stat.—Here the traveller may dine very comfortably, as ½ hr. is allowed. The best railway dinners in Europe from the 1st May to the end of October, at the Stat., by Pfaehler, of the Fortuna Hotel, a very good *Inn*, a capital cuisine, and a clever and obliging host, who understands English. He is also a wine-merchant, and his Zeller and Klingelberger wines, grown near this, are very good; the price of a cask varies from 12*l.* to 15*l.* La Poste. Offenburg is a town of 3700 Inhab., situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig, through which runs the direct road from Strasburg to Schaffhausen (Rte. 108). The modern Gothic *Castle of Ortenburg*, at the mouth of the Kinzig Thal (See Rte. 108), is 2 m. distant. It has been built by a Russian nobleman at a cost of 30,000*l.* Strasburg is about 12 m. distant.

The railway then crosses the Kinzig.

Nieder-Schopfheim Stat.

Friesenheim Stat.

Dinglingen Stat.—*Inn*, Post; good and cheap. 1½ m. E. lies Lahr (Post; Sonne), a flourishing and industrious town, on the Schutter. W. beyond the Rhine appears the outline of the Vosges Mountains, E. the red sandstone cliffs of the Black Forest. On a steep conical hill rise the ruins of Schloss Hohengeroldseck, destroyed by the French, 1697.

Kippenheim Stat.

The village of Kippenheim is the birthplace of Mr. (afterwards Baron) Stultz, the tailor: a neat monument of cast-iron has been set up by the roadside to his memory.

Orschweier Stat. Beyond this the railroad crosses the Ettenbach, and here, a little to the E. of the railroad, is Ettenheim, where a party of French emigrants, among whom was the Duc d'Enghien, were seized, 1804, by 2 columns of troops sent by Napoleon across the Rhine, who thus committed a breach of the law of nations, and a violation of the territory of the German Confederation. The Duke was inhumanly shot 6 days after, at Vincennes.

Herbolzheim Stat.

Kenzingen Stat.—*Inn*, Lachs (Salmon); good and clean.

Riegel Stat. rt. The Kaiserstuhl, an isolated, volcanic, hilly range, fertile and thickly peopled, rises out of the plain of the Rhine. S. W. of this place, the railway bends E. to avoid it, passing between it and the Black Forest range. The summits of the Bellchen and Blauen are conspicuous.

Emmendingen Stat.

l. beyond the town, the *Castle of Hochburg*, one of the most extensive ruins in Germany, appears.

Denzlingen Stat.

About 3 m. N. of Freiburg, on the l., is the ruined Castle of the Counts of Zähringen, founders of the reigning family of Baden. From the ruins a beautiful view is obtained over the surrounding district, called the *Breisgau*; for nearly 500 years a province of Austria, but ceded to Baden by the Peace of Presburg, 1805.

Freiburg *Stat.*—(*Inns:* Zähringer Hof, very good; Deutscher Hof, good, and very civil landlord; Engel (Angel); Goldner Löwe (Golden Lion); Pfau (Peacock); Sauvage (Wilder Mann), very fair; Hotel Föhrenbach, close to the railway.) This, the ancient capital of the Breisgau, is situated in one of the prettiest spots on the outskirts of the Black Forest, at the mouth of the Höllenthal (Valley of Hell), upon the Dreisam, runlets from which are carried through all the streets. It has 15,000 Inhab. (1500 Protestants recently settled here).

The *Minster* is remarkable as being almost the only large Gothic church in Germany which is finished, and which has escaped destruction from fire or the violence of war. It is equally admired for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. It owes its existence, partly to the munificence of the princes of Zähringen; but also to the zeal and liberality of the citizens of Freiburg, who taxed themselves to the utmost, and made great sacrifices to complete it. The architect's name is unknown; Erwin of Steinbach, who built Strasburg, may have been his pupil. It was begun under Conrad III., of Zähringen, 1152. The nave, W. front, tower, and rich porch below it, date from 1236-72, and are by far the finest part of the building; the choir is inferior, and of a later period, 1513. The oldest parts are the transepts, together with their external turrets, in the round style. The W. tower, 380 ft. high, one of the very few of the kind ever completed, exhibits a skilful transition from a square base into an octagon, which is surmounted by a pyramidal spire of the most exquisite open-work tracery, all of stone, of extreme boldness as well as lightness. The ascent of the tower (6 kr.) gives a good idea of the beauty of the building:—the view is better from the Schlossberg.

Beneath the tower is the main entrance into the church, by a magnificent portal, richly ornamented with sculptures. The portal leading into the choir from the N. also deserves attention; the sculptures below the arch represent the Creation by the Deity in the form of an old man, shaping the sun, moon, and stars out of balls, and breathing life into Adam.

The interior of the church contains the monument and armed effigy of Berchtold V., last Duke of Zähringen (1228); a curious carved pulpit, the work of George Kempf, 1561; and a singular piece of sculpture of the Lord's Supper, consisting of 13 figures, by an artist named Hauser, 1561. The windows are filled with stained glass, of beautiful colours; the oldest is of the 15th cent.; that of the choir, superior in point of drawing, dates only from the beginning of the 16th. That in St. Alexander's or the Miners' *Chapel*, is from designs of Baldung Grün, 1515, and very fine. Some good modern painted glass has been inserted.

In the chapel of St. Martin (Locherers), on the N. of the choir, a remarkable carving in wood represents the Virgin, sheltering beneath her mantle a whole host of worshippers of all ranks, including popes, cardinals, bishops, &c., date 1520. Prior (Domprobst) Bœklin's chapel contains his monumental effigy in armour, and a *Crucifix* of silver, hammered and gilt, of Eastern workmanship.

The painting over the high altar, set within an elegant Gothic framework, is by *Hans Baldung Grün* (an old painter of Gmünd in Swabia, d. 1552). The chief subject, in the centre when the doors are opened, is the Ascension of the Virgin and her Coronation by the First and Second Persons in the Trinity: on the shutters at either side are the 12 Apostles. The outside of these is occupied by 4 subjects—the Annunciation, Visitation of Elizabeth, Birth of Christ, and Flight into Egypt (perhaps the best). At the back of these paintings are others by *B. Grün* also, visible from the choir aisle, the chief piece being a row of portraits of magistrates of Freiburg. On the one side are St. George and St. Lawrence; on the other, St. John Baptist and St. Jerome as a cardinal. It is curious, rather than beautiful, as a work of art. The Bishop's throne, carved in wood, 1851, deserves notice.

The University Chapel in the S. aisle contains 2 good pictures by *Holbein*, in his early style — a Nativity, and an Adoration of the Magi; the latter very fine, especially the figure of the Virgin. It was painted for the Oberriedt family, whose portraits are introduced below.

The *University*, founded 1456, has only 228 students. It is the Roman Catholic seminary of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Heidelberg is Protestant. Freiburg is now the see of an archbishop.

Near the gate leading to Frankf

stands the *Protestant Church*, an elegant building in Romanesque (Byzantine) style, with an octagon tower. It was skilfully transferred, stone by stone, from an old convent at Themnenbach, 15 m. off in the forest, to which it was originally attached.

The *Kaufhaus*, S. of the cathedral, is a very quaint Gothic building of the 16th cent., resting on pointed arches, decorated externally with fresco portraits gilt of the Empr. Maximilian, his son Philip I., Charles V., and Ferdinand I. The Gothic portal under the arcade exhibits a singular arrangement.

2 Gothic *Fountains* in the streets are worth notice. The town is flourishing from the wine and timber trade and the manufacture of chicory. There are delightful *Walks* round the castle hill (*Schlossberg*), about ½ hr.'s walk from the minster. The ascent begins near the Schwaben Thor. The eye ranges over the vale of the Dreisam, bounded in the distance by the waving outline of the Black Forest Hills rising one behind another. The filagree work of the spire is seen from this to the greatest advantage.

The beautiful scenery of the *Höllenthal*, on the way from Freiburg to Schaffhausen, is described in Rte. 109. A traveller, not intending to pass through it on his way to Switzerland, should make an excursion from Freiburg as far as Steig, 11 m., to explore its beauties.

Eilwägen daily to Schaffhausen in 11 hrs., and Constance in 18, through the Höllenthal; to Alt-Breisach in 2½ hrs., and thence to Colmar—stat. on the railway.

[16 m. W. of Freiburg, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, stands *Alt-Breisach*, a decayed town, once a frontier fortress, and the key of Germany on the W., but with nothing to show its former importance save the *Minster of St. Stephen*, on a hill. It contains some monuments and a silver shrine, which held the relics of the martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, found by St. Ambrose at Milan, and placed by him in the Ch. of St. Ambrogio (HANDBOOK N. ITALY, p. 162). Its chief curiosity, however, is its beautiful *Altar Screen*, carved in wood. The central compartment is occupied by the Coronation of the Virgin, a very masterly work of art, with the date 1526, and the monogram of the sculptor, Hans Leifrink, or Leychman. The l.-hand shutter bears the representation of the patron saints of the town; the rt.-hand is occupied by St. Stephen and St. Lawrence. Below the centre the 4 Evangelists are grouped, composing their gospels. The whole is surmounted by pinnacles, that in the centre reaching up to the roof. A monument to the Grand Duke of Baden, Carl Frederick, has been placed on the top of the *Eggardsberg*, where once stood the *Citadel.*]

The *Baden Railway*—Trains in 2 hrs. to Haltingen from Freiburg.

Schallstadt Stat.

Krotzingen Stat. Near this are the ruins of Staufenburg Castle.

Heitersheim Stat.

Mülheim Stat. (*Inn*, Krone). [About 3 m. E. of the railroad are the baths of *Badenweiler* (*Inns*: Römerbad, good; Stadt Carlsruhe). The waters were known to the Romans, and the baths erected by them were discovered, 1748, in a very perfect state of preservation. They consist of 4 large and 8 smaller baths, and include a vapour-bath, anointing-room, dressing-room, &c. They are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome, and are 324 ft. long by 100 broad. An inscription found on the spot proves that they were dedicated to Diana Abnoba. *Excursions* may be made to the castle of Bürglen, 6 m., and to the top of the Blauen mountain (6 m.), 3597 ft. high, the loftiest in the district. The wine called *Markgräfler*, the best which Baden produces, is grown near this.

Sulzburg, to the N.E., was the birthplace of Schöpflin the Reformer.

At Neuenburg, 3 m. W. of Mülheim, Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar died, 1639, poisoned, it was supposed, by Richelieu.]

Schliengen Stat. Here an action was fought between Moreau and the Archduke Charles, 1796.

The Railway approaches the Rhine, here encroached upon by hills, which are bored by 3 short tunnels.

Efringen Stat.

Haltingen Stat. Here at present (1852) the railway ends, 4 m. from

Basle. When completed it will terminate 1½ m. from Basle, at Leopoldshöhe, where the Baden custom-house is. Omnibuses leave Basle 1 hr. before the starting of the trains.

Since Baden has adopted the Prussian custom-house system, the examination of the goods and person of travellers *coming from* Switzerland is strictly enforced (§ 32). Luggage is examined about 3 m. from Basle.

BASLE. HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND. (Rte. 1.)

ROUTE 106.

CARLSRUHE [OOS] TO BADEN-BADEN—BRANCH RAILWAY.

⅝ Germ. m. = 3 Eng. m.

This railroad branches off from the Great Baden railroad at the Oos stat. (Rte. 105, p. 257.) Beyond Oos the valley begins to contract and the hills to rise on either side. On the l. the old castle of Baden is seen crowning the summit of a fir-clad hill. On the rt. rises the hill of Yburg, on which another castle is perched. Both of them were, perhaps, Roman forts originally.

1½ BADEN (called Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from places of the same name in Switzerland and near Vienna). *Inns:* Badenscher Hof (much frequented by the English), good—excellent table-d'hôte; H. de l'Europe, opposite the Conversationshaus and Trinkhalle, containing 100 rooms—table-d'hôte at 5, 1 fl. 12 kr.; H. de Russie, clean and good; H. d'Angleterre, the most fashionable, an excellent house; H. de France; H. du Rhin; Zähringer Hof; H. de Hollande. There are many other inns, and nearly ⅓ of the houses in the town are let as lodgings, but do not provide dinners. The Sonne and Blume are respectable establishments of this class. The price of rooms varies, according to season and situation, from 3 fl. to 12 or 14 fl. a week. A *bath* costs 24 kr.=8½*d.*; a bed, 48 kr. to 1 fl. per night; breakfast, 36 kr. Some of the inns are provided with baths, but there is no building here appropriated exclusively to *bathing.* There are *tables-d'hôte* in all the principal inns at 1, price from 48 kr. to 1 fl., and at 5, chiefly to suit the English, at 1 fl. 12 or 24 kr.—at the Conversationshaus at 5, for 4 fr. The best *wines* of the country are Affenthaler (red), Klingelberger, and Markgräfler. A dinner in private, 2 fl. 29 kr. = 5 fr. The price of everything is fixed by government, according to tariff, even down to washerwomen's charges.

There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of the situation of the town of Baden, embosomed among hills forming an offset or commencement of the Black Forest range, and seated on the banks of the Oos, a stream which, though insignificant in size, once formed the boundary line between the Franks and Alemanni. The town has about 6000 permanent Inhab., and is built chiefly on the slope of a hill, owing to the narrowness of the valley. The mineral springs were known to and appreciated by the Romans, who fixed a colony here, and called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis.* It was for 6 centuries the abode of the Margraves of Baden, until the incendiary devastation of the Palatinate by the French caused them to remove to Rastadt in the flat plain of the Rhine. At present the Grand Duke of Baden occasionally visits his *Villa* here, but resides principally during the summer at his Castle of Eberstein. Baden was once considered one of the most fashionable German watering-places (§ 41). During the season princes may be met with in abundance, but are usually outnumbered by blacklegs. The influx and concourse of visitors has greatly increased of late, and, in consequence, the number of new inns and other buildings has multiplied proportionately, but the place is falling off in respectable society. It has the attraction of being by far the most beautiful of the baths of North Germany in its situation, even surpassing in this respect the Brunnen of Nassau. The surrounding country, without the sublimity and grandeur of Switzerland, is distinguished by a pleasing and romantic wildness: it is, as it were, a prelude to the Alps. The neighbourhood will afford almost endless gratification in the beauty of its prospects and the number and variety of the rides and walks, cut for miles in every direction through the forests and up the rounding hills.

Whatever be the taste or disposition of the traveller, he will assuredly find something to please him here. There are saloons, promenades, balls, concerts, gaming-tables, and other luxuries of a capital; and, on the other hand, 20 different paths, leading in 10 min. into the depths of dark woods or deep valleys, where he may enjoy solitude so complete that he may fancy himself far from the haunts of men. From the number of woods and avenues around, the invalid may enjoy a shady walk at all hours, even in the height of summer. The months of July and August are the *season* when the baths are most frequented, but visitors are constantly coming and going from May to October, if the weather be fine. Of late years as many as 32,000 persons have passed through Baden, and 10,000 have resorted hither to take the baths. The number of English visitors increases so much of late that the place assumes the appearance of a settlement of our countrymen. This influx has the effect of diminishing its advantages of cheapness and retirement, as within a few years the price of everything has been raised nearly one half. After October the soil and climate are extremely damp—the grassy banks are oozing with water, which the granitic substratum will not absorb, and the hotels and lodging-houses suffer greatly from moisture.

The *Hot Springs* (13 in number) burst out of the rocks at the foot of the castle terrace, called Schneckengarten, behind the parish church. That part of the town goes by the name of "Hell," and in the coldest weather snow never rests upon it. Neither summer nor winter produces any variation in the temperature of the springs. The hottest are 54° Réaum., the coldest 37°. Water from them is conveyed through the town in pipes, to supply the different baths, and loses little of its warmth in the passage; but the supply greatly exceeds the demand, so that some of the sources are used by the townspeople to scald their pigs and poultry. A building in the form of a temple is erected over the *principal spring* (Ursprung), one of the hottest as well as most copious sources. The vault of masonry which encloses the spring is of Roman construction. Several fragments of ancient sculpture, dug up in Baden and its neighbourhood, are preserved in the building—among them are votive tables and altars to Neptune, Mercury, and Juno. Neptune seems to have been the adopted patron of Baden and of this medicinal fountain. Remains of Roman vapour-baths, well preserved, were discovered in 1847 just beneath the new castle. One room is accessible. The mineral water which comes out of the rock was conducted by a canal to a subterraneous chamber of about 20 ft. in breadth and 40 in length, from which the vapour ascended to the bathing-room by a great many pipes which open all round its walls. The floor is supported by small columns 3 ft. high.

The *Neue Trinkhalle* (i. e. Pump-room) on the public walks, and nearly on a line with the Conversationshaus, is one of the handsomest buildings in Baden. It is from Hübsch's design, and is decorated with poor frescoes, representing legends of the Black Forest. The hot water is conducted in pipes from the source, and other mineral waters, goat's whey, &c., are to be had. The company assembles here between 6½ and 7½ A.M. to drink the waters, and the band plays. A new building for vapour-baths has recently been constructed close to the Ursprung.

On the l. bank of the Oosbach, opposite to the town, are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*, a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds, forming the lounge and chief resort—in fact, the grand focus of attraction for the visitors at Baden. It is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in Germany, and includes a very fine and large assembly-room, where there is dancing 3 times a week, to which people repair in their morning dress, except on Saturday, when it is "bal paré." Gaming-tables are open and occupied day and night. There is a *Theatre* in the rt. wing, and in the l. a *Restaurant*, where dinners may be had à la carte: attached to it is the *Library* and *Reading-room* of M. Marx.

Strangers who intend to remain any

time here may subscribe for a fortnight or month to the rooms and balls. In the shop of Creutzbauer the bookseller there is a *Circulating Library* and reading-room, where The Times, Galignani's Messenger, and other English papers are taken in. The shady avenue leading to the Conversationshaus is occupied by shops of traders from various parts of Europe—Tyrol, Switzerland, Paris—all selling their national commodities, and commonly not very cheap. In the afternoon, when dinner is over, the walks and colonnades in front of the Conversationshaus become the fashionable resort, and are crowded with people sipping coffee and ices, or smoking; the whole space is then covered with chairs and tables, and a band of music is stationed close at hand.

The *rouge-et-noir* and *roulette* tables, though opened for a forenoon course of gambling, are chiefly frequented in the evening, and stakes become higher as the night advances. Females are sometimes seen at them as well as men, ladies but rarely. Players alone are allowed to be seated.

The Conversationshaus is let out by the government of Baden to a company of speculators, who pay for the exclusive privilege of opening gambling-tables 65,000 fl. (6000*l.*) annually, and agree to spend in addition 250,000 fl. on the walks and buildings. Some idea may be formed from this of the vast sums of money which must be yearly lost by the dupes who frequent this *licensed* gaming-house. It is understood that the same company engage the tables at Ems, Wiesbaden, and other watering-places. The whole is under the direction of M. Benazet, who formerly farmed the gambling-houses of Paris. He has fitted up the interior with much taste and great splendour. The gaming-tables draw hither much disreputable society, and must be considered as a very serious disadvantage to the place. It is chiefly through their baneful influence that Baden has sadly fallen off in respectability of late years.

Immediately above the highest houses of the town rises *das neue Schloss* (new castle) — called *new* only by way of distinguishing it from the still older castle on the very summit of the hill above, in which the Duke's ancestors resided during the insecure times of the middle ages, down to 1471, when the present *new* schloss was founded. It was burnt and ruined in the fatal year 1689 by the French army that ravaged the Palatinate, but was afterwards restored in its present form. It is an ugly building, only remarkable for its situation and the curious *Dungeons* beneath it. Under the guidance of the castellan, the stranger is conducted into these singular vaults down a winding stair, under the tower in the rt.-hand corner of the inner court, through an ancient bath constructed by the Romans. This entrance has been broken through in modern times; originally the dungeons were only accessible from above, by a perpendicular shaft or chimney running through the centre of the building, and still in existence. The visitor, in passing under it, can barely discern the daylight at the top. According to tradition, prisoners, bound fast in an arm-chair and blindfolded, were let down by a windlass into these dark and mysterious vaults, excavated out of the solid rock on which the castle is founded. The dungeons were closed, not with doors of wood or iron, but with solid slabs of stone, turning upon pivots, and ingeniously fitted. Several of them still remain; they are nearly a foot thick, and weigh from 1200 to 2000 lbs. In one chamber, loftier than the rest, called the *Rack Chamber* (Folter-Kammer), the instruments of torture stood; a row of iron rings, forming part of the fearful apparatus, still remains in the wall. In a passage adjoining there is a well or pit in the floor, now boarded over, originally covered with a trap-door. The prisoner upon whom doom had been passed was led into this passage, and desired to kiss an image of the Virgin placed at the opposite end; but no sooner did his feet rest on the trap-door than it gave way beneath his weight, and precipitated him to a great depth below, upon a machine composed of wheels, armed with lancets, by which he was torn to pieces. This dreadful punishment was called the "Baiser de

Vierge," and the fatal pit, with its trap-door, an *oubliette;* because those who were precipitated down it were "*oubliés,*" never heard of more. The secret of this terrible dungeon remained unknown until, as the story goes, an attempt to rescue a little dog, which had fallen through the planking above the pit, led to the discovery, at a depth of many yards, of fragments of ponderous wheels set round with rusty knives, with portions of bones, rags, and torn garments adhering to them.

The last and largest of these vaults is called the Hall of Judgment. Here the judges sat upon stone benches, remains of which may still be traced round the wall. Behind the niche where the president (Blutrichter) sat is the outlet to a subterranean passage, by which the members of the court entered; it is said to have communicated at one time with the Alte Schloss on the top of the hill, but is now walled up.

According to popular belief, these dungeons were the seat of a *Secret Tribunal* (Vehmgericht), such as that described so well by Scott in Anne of Geierstein, and by Göthe in Götz of Berlichingen. It must be remembered, however, that the famous Vehme of Westphalia held its meetings, not in the dark, nor in dungeons, but in broad day, and in the open field. (See p. 369.)

There is little doubt that these prisons were the place of meeting of a mysterious tribunal, over which the lord of the castle most probably presided. Similar prisons (excepting the stone doors) are to be found in almost every well-preserved baronial fortress of the middle ages; and, though sometimes appropriated to the trial of real offences committed within the seigneur's jurisdiction, were not unfrequently the instruments of tyranny, and the scenes of dark crime; while at the best, from the secrecy of the proceedings, such a trial must have been but "wild justice."

The upper part of the castle is only worth notice on account of the fine view from its windows, and of the open shaft running through the building from top to bottom, within the winding staircase, which was the means of access to the dungeons below. It was divided by a partition, extending the whole way down. It is supposed that a prisoner, with his eyes blindfolded, was admitted by a door in the hall, opposite the principal entrance of the castle, was seated in an arm-chair, wound up to the top by a windlass through one side of the shaft, and let down by the other into the prisons of the secret tribunal. This shaft, at least, served to convey air into those subterranean chambers. The small garden adjoining the castle and the terrace called Schneckengarten (snail garden, because snails were once bred in it for the table) are agreeable walks, commanding fine views.

The *Parish Church* is noticed chiefly as being the burial-place of the Margraves of Baden, and as containing several of their monuments. The most interesting are those of Margrave Louis William, who distinguished himself against the Turks, and was considered one of the first generals of his time. He served in 26 campaigns, and in his numerous battles was never vanquished; he died 1707: Prince Eugene served under him. His monument is by *Pigalle* (the sculptor of that of Marshal Saxe at Strasburg), and is not in good taste. Margrave Frederick, although Bishop of Utrecht, is represented on his tomb clad in armour, but with a mitre on his head instead of a helmet. Another of the family, Leopold William, also fought against the infidel, in token of which his monument (one of the best in the collection) is supported by Turks, chained. He was the colleague of Stahremberg and Montecucoli, and died at Warasdin in Hungary, 1671. At the E. end of the town is a *Convent* of nuns of the Holy Sepulchre: their dress is black, in sign of mourning; to be worn until the Holy Sepulchre shall be again rescued from the Infidels by the Christians. The sisters conduct a female school; the service in their convent chapel, aided by the voices of a female choir, is very impressive and pleasing.

The *English Church Service* is performed every Sunday in the *Spital*

Kirche, at 11. English visitors usually subscribe towards the stipend of the clergyman.

Dr. C. Frech, a resident German physician, understands the English language and practice.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from and are despatched to Strasburg twice, and to Carlsruhe once a day.

Extra-post.—The post-master is entitled to charge 15 kr. above the usual sum for every horse sent out from Baden.

Hired carriages, *donkeys*, and *riding-horses* are to be had in abundance during the season at all the principal inns. About 2 or 3 in the afternoon they collect at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, to await employers. All the charges are fixed according to distance, by a printed tariff (taxe).

Excursions. — A stranger cannot be at a loss for excursions: let him follow almost any path leading out of the town, and he will find it a pleasant walk. One of the most agreeable, and usually the first taken, is that to *das alte Schloss* (2½ m., an hour's walk), the conspicuous ruin which rises out of the woods on the summit of the hill above the town. A carriage-road, commencing behind *das neue Schloss*, leads up the hill to it in zigzags, but a shorter foot-path is open for pedestrians, or those who trust to mules and asses, the usual beasts of burden employed in this excursion. The shade of the woods through which the path winds alleviates the fatigue of the ascent in the heat of the day, while seats, opportunely placed, wherever a projecting rock displays the view to advantage, enable the wanderer to recruit his strength, if weary.

The Alte Schloss was the earliest residence of the ancestors of the reigning house of Baden. Its situation afforded its owners security from foes during many centuries of rapine and disorder. At length, in the 15th cent., when the right of private warfare was abolished, the Lords of Baden ventured to descend from their tower on high, and settled in the New Château, close to the town. This interesting and picturesque old ruin was dismantled and reduced to its present state by the French in the devastating war of the Palatinate. The view which the galleries round its mouldering battlements afford is the most pleasing and extensive in the neighbourhood of Baden. On one side are seen the dark hills of the Black Forest, luxuriantly clothed with the woods from which they get their name, contrasting with the verdure of the valleys they enclose, while the town of Baden at our feet, numberless villages, church spires, convents, and mills, clustering on the borders of winding streams, fill the foreground: on the other side, the hills subside into the plain of the Rhine, whose course may be traced in the distance, backed by the Vosges Mountains in France.

A path leading from the gateway of the castle to the left, and winding round the shoulder of the hill, conducts to *Ebersteinburg* (2 m.), another ruin, near a village of the same name. “This is an agreeable prolongation of the morning's excursion. Walks are also cut in the hill above the castle to the curious rocks called *Felsenbrücke* on the summit, whence a good view over the level land to Strasburg may be enjoyed.”—*D. J.*

The views from the top of the other hills around Baden, the *Jagdhaus* (Hunting Lodge, from which the spire of Strasburg may be seen), the *Yburg*, 6 m. (accessible for carriages only part of the way—to the foot of the hill), and the *Mercuriusberg*, 5 m. (on whose summit a tower is built), partake more or less of the character of that from the Alte Schloss. Nevertheless, a person residing some time at Baden will find each of them a pleasant excursion, affording most excellent situations for a picnic party.

Lichtenthal. An avenue of shady oaks, commencing near the S. end of the town of Baden, leads up the valley to the *Convent of Lichtenthal*, 1½ m. It was richly endowed in ancient days by the Margraves of Baden, but has undergone the fate of all such religious establishments; its revenues onl escaped entire confiscation by the inte ference of the Grand Duke, but t number of its inmates is now reduced to 20 nuns. In the older and smaller of the two *churches* attached to the convent are many curious monuments of the Margraves, bearing their mailed effigies, and the crest of goat's horn displayed on their helmets: one prince lies on a slab or table, clad in mail, with bars of iron running down the sleeves, a curious transition from chain to plate armour.

The *Orphan house* attached to the convent is one of the foundations of the charitable London tailor *Stultz*, who was created a nobleman by the Grand Duke of Baden.

The convent and the village of *Oberbeuern*, close to Lichtenthal, lie at the entrance of a beautiful valley, which well deserves to be explored. It is the picture of quiet seclusion, a miniature of a Swiss valley. A clear rippling stream flows through the midst, and sets in activity several saw-mills; rich verdant meadows and well cultivated cornfields line its banks, and extend up to the hem of the forest, which clothes all the hills around with its dark foliage. A carriage-road leads as far as Geroldsau, a picturesque village, where visitors are invited to walk up to a waterfall called the *Butte* (6 m. from Baden). The walk is pleasant; but as for the waterfall, it is a paltry jet, dried up for a great part of the season, when its attractions are most needed.

A pedestrian disposed to take a good long walk may go to Yburg, proceed thence with a guide over the hills to Geroldsau and the waterfall, and return to Baden by Lichtenthal, making altogether 12 or 13 miles.

A traveller pressed for time may visit the most interesting objects around Baden in 6 hrs., with a carriage and 2 horses, costing 6 florins. After seeing the Old Schloss, which will take up 3 hrs. on foot, he may drive by Lichtenthal to Neu-Eberstein; thence descend the Murgthal to Gernsbach, by Ottenau, Rothenfels, and Kuppenheim, to the Favourite; whence he may either return to Baden, or proceed on to the Rastadt station (p. 256).

The *most pleasing* excursion, however, beyond doubt, among the many which lie within the reach of the visitor at Baden, is that to the *Valley of the Murg*. The drive to Gernsbach and Neu Eberstein (6 m.) and back will occupy a morning or afternoon; but it is well worth a stranger's while to devote a whole day to the beauties of the Murgthal.

An admirably constructed road leads from Lichtenthal direct to Schloss Eberstein, a drive of 1½ hr., winding gradually over the ridge of steep hills, a spur or promontory shooting out from the Black Forest range, which divides the valley of Baden from that of the Murg. After viewing it, the traveller may descend the valley to Gernsbach.

The *Castle of Neu Eberstein*, an ancestral fortalice of the Grand Ducal family, projects forward on the summit of a beetling crag, in a situation enabling its owners, in ancient days, to command the passage up and down the stream and valley, and to take toll from all comers. The old feudal ruin has been built up into a modern residence, and is inhabited during part of the year by some members of the Grand Duke's family. Strangers are freely admitted to see it. In front of it, on a stone pedestal, is placed a huge statue of a wild boar. (*Eber.*) The Gothic furniture, ancient armour, and painted glass with which it is decorated, though curious, will hardly distract the stranger's attention from the exquisite view which he will gain from the platform in front. The road descends in zigzags from the castle-gate to the Murg, and joins a shorter footpath through the wood, at a little white chapel called *Der Klingel*, the resort of pilgrims at certain seasons.

In the small town of *Gernsbach* (*Inns:* Stern; Sonne), 2000 Inhab., at the corner of the market-place, is a handsome red Elizabethan house. The saw-mills, which abound here, are busily employed in cutting into planks the noble trees of the Black Forest, which, having been floated down the Murg, are here collected, sorted, cut, and made up into larger rafts, to find their way down the Rhine to Holland.

About an hour's drive beyond Gernsbach, and lower down the valley of the Murg, is Rothenfels, with a fine hotel, pleasantly situated at what is called the Elizabethenquelle.

Those who intend to wander further up the valley above Eberstein will find a footpath descending from the castle straight to the village of Oberzroth, where they will find themselves again at the side of the Murg. The beauties and wildness of the river-banks increase as you ascend the stream. The villages passed in succession are Hilpertsau, where the road crosses over to the rt. bank of the Murg; Weissenbach; Langenbrand, on a lofty granite rock, a very striking object; Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland; and Forbach (*Inn*, Krone), the last village belonging to Baden, 12 m. from Baden. As the road beyond is up-hill, Forbach generally forms the limits of a day's excursion, if the traveller intends returning the same day to Baden; but for those who have time to spare, it may be observed that the vale of the Murg is only the entrance to other very beautiful valleys of the Black Forest.

In the side valley of the Rauhmünzach, a few miles above Forbach, and in the midst of the mountains, may be seen a kind of tank (Schwellung), formed by damming up the stream, which is opened at stated periods to float down vast masses of timber. The valley of the Murg loses much of its beauty in its upper extremity. The frontier of Würtemberg is reached at the post station Schönmünznach (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn), 2 posts from Wildbad. See HANDBOOK OF SOUTH GERMANY, Route 162, where the road from Baden to Wildbad is described.

ROUTE 107.

BADEN TO STRASBURG—RAILWAY.

2 Germ. m. from Appenweier Stat. to Kehl, and 6 French kilomètres thence to Strasburg = 13 Eng. m.

A branch line from the Appenweier Stat., on the Great Baden railway (Rte. 106), leads W. to Kehl. Trains run in 25 min.

Kork Stat.

2 Kehl Stat.—*Inn:* Post, or Weisses Lamm; comfortable, and a civil host.

Kehl, on the bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Schutter with the Rhine, though dignified by the name of a town, resembles more nearly a village. It was once a strong fortress of the German empire, strengthened as a bulwark against France, and has consequently been bombarded, burned, and razed more than a dozen times by French armies on crossing the Rhine. At present its fortifications are dismantled, and Germany is unprotected at this point. To guard against this, the German Confederation are causing the towns of Gemersheim on the l. bank of the Rhine, and Rastadt on the rt., to be converted into places of strength.

As the French Custom-house must be encountered on the opposite side of the Rhine, persons wishing merely to see Strasburg, and not to penetrate farther into France, had better leave their baggage at Kehl. The distance to Strasburg is nearly 4 m. From Kehl omnibuses constantly ply to Strasburg. The gate at the end of the bridge of Kehl is closed soon after sunset.

The Rhine opposite Strasburg is divided into 2 branches by an island, upon which stands the French Custom-house, and (l.) a little way beyond it, surrounded by willows, the *monument* erected to General Dessaix, inscribed with the words "à Dessaix, l'Armée du Rhin, 1800." The island is connected with the main land by a bridge of boats on each side. After passing the second bridge, the road passes on the S. side of the *Citadel* of Strasburg, considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban; and, a few hundred yards beyond it, reaches the gate of the city, where passports are demanded. If the stranger do not intend to remain more than 12 hrs. in the town, his passport is kept for him at the guard-house till he returns, otherwise it is sent to the police. Near the Austerlitz gate, or Metzgerthor, by which the road from Kehl enters Strasburg, is a milestone inscribed "*Route de Paris à Vienne!*"

10* STRASBURG (Germ. Strassburg).—*Inns:* Ville de Paris; a handsome house, good cuisine, best;—Rothes Haus (Maison Rouge), on the Grande Place, good;—La Fleur;—Hôtel de Metz, near the Railway Stat.

Strasburg, capital of the ancient province of Alsace (Elsass), is a strong frontier fortress, with 68,000 Inhab., (30,000 Protestants), and a garrison of 6000 men, even in time of peace, on the Ill, which, on its way to join the Rhine, at the distance of about a mile, intersects the town in all directions, in canals. Strasburg is the *Argentoratum* of the Romans.

Though it has been united to France for more than a cent. and a half, and forms at present the chief town in the Dépt. du Bas Rhin, yet it bears all the external aspect of a German town in the appearance of its streets and houses, and in the costume and language of its inhab. Louis XIV. got possession of Strasburg, which was a Free Imperial city of the German empire, in 1681, by an unwarrantable attack during the time of peace.

The principal and most interesting building in the town is the *Cathedral*, or *Münster*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its *Spire*, the highest in the world, rising 468 ft. above the pavement; 24 ft. higher than the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and 140 ft. higher than St. Paul's. The artist who designed this admirable masterpiece of airy openwork was *Erwin of Steinbach:* his plans are still preserved in the town. He died in 1318, when the work was only half finished: it was continued by his son, and afterwards by his daughter Sabina. The remains of this family of architects are interred within the cathedral. The tower was not completed till 1439, long after their deaths, and 424 years after the church was commenced, by John Hültz of Cologne, who was summoned to Strasburg for this end. Had the original design been carried into execution, both the towers would have been raised to the same height. A doorway in the S. side of the truncated tower leads to the summit of the spire. On the platform, about ⅔ of the way up, is a station for the watchmen, who are set to look out for fires (§ 43). One of them will accompany any person who has permission from the Mayor to mount the upper spire, and will unlock the iron grate which closes the passage. There is no difficulty or danger in the ascent to a person of ordinary nerve or steadiness of head; but the stonework of the steeple is so completely open, and the pillars which support it are so wide apart, and cut so thin, that they more nearly resemble a collection of bars of iron or wood; so that at such a height one might almost fancy oneself suspended in a cage over the city; and, if the foot were to slip, the body might possibly drop through the open fretwork. At the same time, the elaborateness of the tracery, and the sharpness of the angles and ornaments, are proofs of the skill of the architect and the excellent materials he had chosen; and it is only by a close inspection that the delicacy of the workmanship can be truly appreciated. Within a few feet of the top the winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. Several instances are recorded of persons who have either fallen or have thrown themselves off the top.

The view of the multitude of rusty-coloured tiled roofs of the town is not very pleasing; nor is it the bird's-eye panorama of the rich district around, of the Rhine and Black Forest in Germany, and of the Vosges Mountains on the side of France, that will reward the adventurous climber; but rather the exploit, the great elevation, and the near view which it affords of the steeple.

Now, to descend to the body of the church. The exterior of the W. end deserves the most minute examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which, notwithstanding their delicacy, from the hardness and excellent preservation of the stone, are so true and sharp as to look like a veil of the finest cast-iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.; *i. e.* higher than the TOWERS of York Minster."—*Hope's Architecture.*

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* The real distance is 3¾ m.—6 kilom.; 4 kilom. extra are charged.

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines."

The nave was begun in 1015, and finished in 1275. The Romanesque choir is part of an older building, attributed to the time of Charlemagne. The most remarkable things in the interior are the vast and beautiful W. marigold window, 43 ft. in diameter; the rich painted glass, executed in the 15th cent., filling nearly all the windows; the *Font* in the N. transept; the Pulpit of carved stone (date 1487); and the famous *Clock* in the S. transept, made by a living artist of Strasburg to replace an older one which had fallen to decay. The full mechanism is set in motion at noon only. The S. transept is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, appears a statue of the architect of the Minster, Erwin of Steinbach, carved by himself: he is interred here, and in 1835 his family tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John.

The *Guild of Freemasons* has existed at Strasburg since the foundation of the Minster, and is the parent of the lodges throughout Germany.

The *Frauenhaus*, once a nunnery, near the Minster, has an elegant Gothic winding-stair of stone, and some curious sculpture.

The *Ch. of St. Thomas*, appropriated to the use of a Protestant congregation, contains the *Monument of Marshal Saxe*, the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, erected to his memory by Louis XV. It represents the general descending with a calm mien to the grave, while France, personified in a beautiful female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort of the chisel: there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church; and there are one or two other small monuments. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau-Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the wonderfully perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a cent. This is truly a disgusting spectacle.

The *Academie Royale*, originally a Protestant school, founded 1538, raised to the dignity of a university in 1621, but suppressed at the Revolution, has produced several remarkable scholars, as Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, &c.: here also Göthe completed his studies, and took his degree of Doctor in Laws, 1772. His residence at Strasburg is admirably described in his autobiography. The Academy possesses a *Museum of Natural History*, which ranks far higher than the common average of provincial collections. It is very complete in the productions of Alsace, and especially in the fossils of the grès bigarré; and there is a large series of the fossil plants discovered at Sulz les Bains and Mühlhausen. The botanical collection contains the section of the trunk of a silver fir, from the Hochwald, near Barr; its diameter was 8 ft. close to the ground, its height 150 ft. There are many other specimens of woods preserved in such a manner as not only to interest the botanist, but to be useful to the practical man, to the carpenter and the like, by showing the texture and quality of the timber.

The *Public Library*, of more than 100,000 vols., boasts of many literary curiosities: the principal are, the "Landsberg Missal" of Herrade, Abbess of Hohenberg, richly and copiously decorated with illuminations and miniatures in the early Byzantine style, executed in 1180; a missal, written on purple vellum in silver letters; many early printed books; Cicero, printed by Faust, 1465; a Bible, printed at Strasburg, 1466, by Eggestein; Mentelin's Bible, printed here in the same year.

The earliest attempt at printing v

made at Strasburg (about 1436) by John Gutenberg, who finally brought his invention to perfection at Mayence. Peter Schöffer, who assisted him, and made many improvements, particularly in the casting of metallic letters, was a citizen of Strasburg. A bronze statue has been erected to him in a small *place* near the Cathedral. The pose and drapery are bad. A bronze statue of Gutenberg by David has been set up in the Place Gutenberg.

Persons interested in military matters will be disposed to visit the *Arsenal* of a fortress so important as Strasburg: it contains fire-arms for 155,000 men, and 952 pieces of cannon, 412 of which are required for the defence of the town and the citadels. There is a *cannon foundry* here, and one of the largest depôts of artillery in France. By means of large sluices, constructed in the time of Louis XV. by Vauban, at the spot where the Ill enters the town, the country around Strasburg, between the Rhine and the Ill, can be laid under water, and the city rendered unapproachable by an army, and almost impregnable.

The *Séminaire* is a huge and handsome edifice, close to the cathedral: it was originally the bishop's palace.

There is a good provincial *Theatre* here, near the square called Broglie, from a governor of Alsace of that name. A very splendid *Synagogue* was erected, in 1834, by the Jews. It is curious to contrast the present with the former condition of that people in this city. Nowhere did they suffer more cruel or tyrannical persecutions. The street called Brand Strasse (Fire-street) was so named because, on the spot where the Prefecture now stands, a bonfire was made, in 1348, to burn the Hebrews; and 2000 of that devoted race, accused of having poisoned the wells and fountains, and thus caused the plague which desolated the city about this time, were consumed in the flames. From henceforth no Jew was allowed to live within the walls; and the summons of a horn, blown every evening from the Minster tower, compelled them all to depart.

The body of General Kleber (a native of Strasburg), originally interred in the Minster, has been removed to a vault in the centre of the Place d'Armes (Paradeplatz), and a monument has been erected over it.

Strasburg is famous for its *Pâtés de foies gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by the process of shutting the birds up singly in coops too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize. They are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver which had attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs. Hummel, No. 9, Rue des Serruriers, is said to make good pâtés.

The gates of Strasburg are shut at 10 o'clock, after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The principal *Promenade* is the *Ruprechtsau*, an extensive space laid out in walks and gardens, beyond the walls.

The *Strasburg and Paris Railroad*—from Strasburg to Paris in 15 hrs. when finished. *Diligences* to Lyons (Malle-poste, in 27 hrs.)—to Landau in 12½ hrs. (See HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.)

Railroads to Basle—see HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE—from Kehl to the Great Baden Railway—to Sarrebourg.

Steamers descend the Rhine from Strasburg to Mannheim and Mayence daily. (Rte. 102.) From Strasburg to Mannheim you go nearly as quickly by river as by rail (including 1 hr. to and from the stations), viz. in 6½ hrs., but it takes 2 long days to mount upwards from Mayence.

ROUTE 108.

OFFENBURG TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE, BY THE KINZIGTHAL AND DONAUESCHINGEN.

22 Germ. m. = 102 Eng. m. to Schaffhausen. Thence to Constance, 6½ Germ. m. = 30 Eng. m.

Eilwägen daily from Offenburg to Schaffhausen in 15½ hrs., and to Constance in 19½ hrs.

Offenburg—*Inn*, Die Fortuna (Rte. 105)—is situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig. This stream descends from the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine at Kehl. The scenery at its upper extremity is very pleasing, though inferior to that of the Höllenthal (Rte. 109). 2 m. beyond Offenburg, near the pretty village of Ortenburg, the modern Gothic *Castle* of the Russian Baron Berkholz is conspicuous on the l. of the road, upon an eminence overlooking the mouth of the Kinzigthal.

The first small town of the route is Gengenbach; it has 2000 Inhab., and an old monastery, now secularised, with a fine *ch.* attached to it.

2½ Bieberach. The scenery from Bieberach to Hornberg is very picturesque, almost romantic. The road passes through Steinbach and Hasslach (*Inn* and Baths: Furstenberger Hof, clean and cheap, on the l. bank of the Kinzig, before reaching

2½ Hausach. *Inn* comfortable.

The ruined *castle* anciently belonged to a branch of the family of Fürstenberg, who were seigneurs of the town. A road turning off on the l. conducts to the baths of Rippoldsau. (HANDBOOK, SOUTH GERMANY.)

Our road, continuing to the rt., passes through a country which has quite a Swiss character. The broad-roofed wooden houses, the costume of the people, and, above all, the frequent occurrence of *goître*, tend to increase the resemblance.

1½ Hornberg.—*Inns:* Post, off the road, comfortable sleeping quarters; Bär (Bear). This little town is beautifully situated under a height, crowned by an old donjon keep, and at the foot of the main chain of the Black Forest range. The skeleton of these mountains is granite; and they attain their greatest elevation (4616 ft. above the sea) near Feldberg.

The *new line of road* to Triberg avoids a wearisome ascent and uninteresting country, being carried up the valley of the Gutach, one of the most sequestered and beautiful in the Black Forest, and through a gorge, being partly hewn in the rock, to

1½ Triberg. The *posthouse* (Badensche Hof), the best on the line, good, rather dear, is at a little distance from the village, of 800 Inhab., which lies off the road in a very romantic situation, hemmed in by high precipices, from one of which, 1½ m. distant from the inn, a pretty waterfall descends. Triberg is the centre of a manufacture peculiar to the Black Forest, that of wooden clocks, exported to the number, it is said, of 200,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China. The sulphur-coloured straw-hats worn by the peasantry are also made here. Beyond Triberg there is a very long but easy ascent.

The Briegach, one of the headwaters of the Danube, rises within a short distance of

1½ St. Georgen. Here is a Benedictine convent of great antiquity, one of the focuses of the civilization of the surrounding district. It was burnt by a Duke of Würtemberg because the monks refused to adopt the Reformation, but was soon succeeded by another. Ruins of the old convent exist. The new road, which is excellent, ends at Peterzels, about a mile beyond St. Georgen. An almost continuous descent leads to

2 Villingen—*Inns*, Post; Blume; neither good—a market town, 3600 Inhab., surrounded by bleak hills. It has the appearance of having been built on the site of a Roman encampment. It is a square crossed by 2 main streets at right angles, one passing through the centre of the square, the other somewhat on one side of it. There are 4 gates, one at each end of these streets.

About 4 m. E. of Villingen, near a village called Swenningen, is the *Source of the Neckar*. This is indeed a land of fountains and of watercourses; and though the height of the mountains is not great, and they have no glaciers or perpetual snow, yet the reservoirs of the Black Forest feed with large supplies the two principal rivers of Europe. The flakes of winter snow which descend upon some of the ridges, nay, even the drops of rain falling on opposite sides of a house, in some situations, are destined to end their career at the two opposite extremities of a continent; and, while part find their way to the German Ocean, others, which reached the ground within a few feet of them, take an opposite course, and fall into the Black Sea.

2 *Donaueschingen.—Inns:* Schütze; Falke. This town is the chief place of the small Landgraviate of Baar, and contains 3053 Inhab. The principal building is the *Palace* of the mediatised Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice.

In a corner of the garden, and between the walls of the palace and the church, is a round basin filled with clear sparkling water, which may be seen bubbling up from the bottom. Its waters, running out of the basin, are conducted for about 50 yds. in a subterranean channel into the Briegach, which from that point receives the name of the Danube. This little basin, under the castle window, goes by the name of the *Source of the Danube.* The real origin of that river seems to have been involved in a portion of the same mystery which conceals the source of the Nile. The claims which the basin in the courtyard has to be considered the source are, that the name of Danube is not given to the river until the waters of this little rill are received into it, and that the two upper streams, the Brege, whose fountain-head is at the solitary chapel of St. Martin, about 5 m. N.W. of the village of Furtwangen, and 25 m. from Donaueschingen, and the Briegach, rising near the convent of St. George, 20 m. off, in spite of the previous length of their course, are both liable to be exhausted by drought, until supplied by the rill from the castle garden of Prince Fürstenberg.

The whole country round Donaueschingen may be compared to a wet sponge, so abundant and numerous are the sources of water in springs, rills, ponds, and marshes, all of which go to swell the tide of the Danube. About a mile out of Donaueschingen, at the village of Hülfingen, the road crosses the Brege, which in regard to its previous length may be looked on as the main stream of the Danube; the Briegach falls into it about a mile lower down.

Eilwägen, in 9 hrs., direct from Donaueschingen to Constance by Geisingen (1½ Germ. m.). Engen (2), where Moreau beat the Austrians, in 1800, with a loss of 7000 men on either side. The height of Hohenhöwen, an extinct volcano, once more vomited forth flames; but in spite of the tremendous fire of the Austrian artillery planted on it, it was carried by the French. Radolfzell (3). Constance (2½).

In the midst of the bare open country, interspersed with tufts of furze traversed on the way to Schaffhausen, a ruined castle is seen on a hill, with a village on the slope beneath it, at a little distance to the l. of the road. This is *Fürstenberg*, which gives its name to the principality, now mediatised. Riedböhringen is a small village.

2¼ Blumberg; a desolate-looking post-house. Custom-house near.

This stage is almost entirely occupied in the ascent and descent of a steep hill called the Rande. The view from the top, near a wooden crucifix, is charming. On the l. are seen 3 singular mountains, which from their shape may at once be known as extinct volcanoes; they are called Hohenstoffeln, Hohenkrähe, and Hohentwiel. Further on, in the distance, a wide expanse of the Lake of Constance, with the towers of Constance itself, backed by the snowy *mountains of Switzerland*, rises to view. Half way down the hill is a row of small houses; these are the Douane of the Baden frontier (§ 32). Immediately beyond them the traveller reaches Swiss ground, and the road passes through a little valley, completely Swiss in aspect as well as situation, to

3 SCHAFFHAUSEN (see HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND). *Inns*: Weber's, at the Falls, nearly 2 m. from the town; Couronne, good, and not expensive.

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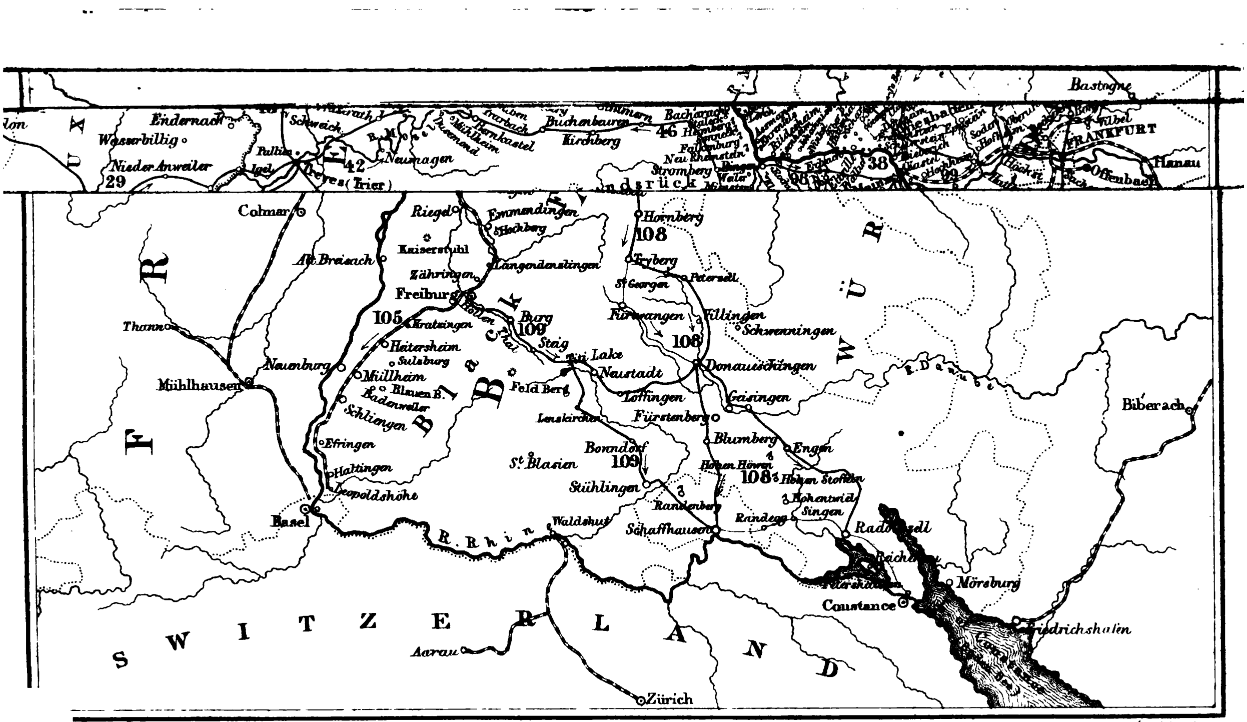

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Glass, Flint or Cut, Coloured and Fancy Ornamental Glass, of whatever kind	the lb.	0	0	2
Glass, White Flint Bottles, not cut nor ornamented	ditto	0	0	0½
" Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and all other White Flint-Glass Goods, not cut nor ornamented	the lb.	0	0	1
Gloves, Leather (not less than 100 doz. pairs can be imported in one package)	the doz. pair	0	3	6
Maccaroni and **Vermicelli**	the lb.	0	0	1
Marble, manufactured	the cwt.	0	3	0
Sculptured Stone	the ton	0	10	0
Naples Soap	the cwt.	1	0	0
Olives	the gal.	0	2	0
Paintings on **Glass**, or Figured Glass	the superficial foot	0	0	9
Paper-hangings, Flock Paper, and Paper printed, painted, or stained	the square yard	0	0	2
Pictures	each	0	1	0
" and further	the square foot	0	1	0
" being 200 square feet and upwards	each	10	0	0
Prints and **Drawings**, plain or coloured, single	ditto	0	0	1
" bound or sewn	the doz.	0	0	3
Sausages	the lb.	0	0	1
Silk, **Millinery**, Turbans or Caps	each	0	3	6
" " Hats or Bonnets	ditto	0	7	0
" " Dresses	ditto	1	10	0
" **Hangings**, and other Manufactures of Silk	for every £100 value	15	0	0
" **Velvets**, plain or figured	the lb.	0	9	0
" " Articles thereof	ditto	0	10	0
Stone from Malta	the ton	0	1	0
Tea	the lb.	0	2	1
Wine in Casks, all except Cape Wine	the gal.	0	5	6
" in Bottles, "	ditto	0	5	6
" and further on the Bottles	the cwt.	0	0	9
Spirits in Casks (no Cask can be imported of less contents than Twenty Gallons)	the gal.	0	15	0

Spirits in Bottles (the additional Duty on the Bottles, as on Wine Bottles.)

MESSRS. J. & R. M^{c}CRACKEN,

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON,

AGENTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

And Agents generally for the reception and Shipment of Works of Art, Baggage, &c.

FROM AND TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to the Nobility and Gentry for the liberal patronage hitherto conferred on them. They hope, by the moderation of their charges, and their unremitting care in passing through the CUSTOM-HOUSE Property confided to them, to merit a continuance of the favours they have heretofore enjoyed. Their establishment comprises DRY AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES, where Works of Art and all descriptions of Property can be kept during the Owner's absence, at most moderate rates of rent.

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British Artists resident abroad, having occasion to send home their Works for Exhibition, or to be passed by the Academy, will find it advantageous to address them to the care of Messrs. J. and R. M^{c}CRACKEN, whose appointment enables them to offer every facility.

Parties favouring J. & R. M^{c}C. with Consignments, are requested to be particular in having the Bills of Lading sent to them DIRECT by post, and also to forward their Keys with the Packages, as all Goods MUST BE EXAMINED immediately on arrival.

J. & R. M^{c}C. keep Lachrymæ Christi and Marsala Wines of first quality, also Port and Sherry; and are general Importers of French and other Foreign Wines.

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H. WIMMER undertakes to forward to England all purchases made at his Establishment, through his Agents, Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, 7, Old Jewry, London.

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COPY OF THE STATUE OF ARIADNE.

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MR. SCHMITZ,

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The STAR HOTEL has been honoured by the visits of the following Members of the English Royal Family :—

1846.	June 18.	H. M. Adelaide, Queen Dowager of Great Britain, accompanied by His Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lord and Lady Barrington, Sir David Davis, M.D., Rev. J. R. Wood, M.A., Captain Taylor, &c. &c., honoured the above establishment with a Three Days' Visit.
1818.	May .	H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and Suite.
1825.	March and Sept .	H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Clarence and Suite.
1834.	July .	H. M. Queen Adelaide, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Errol, Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Earl and Countess Howe, &c.
1836.	Aug. .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester and Suite.
1837.	July .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge and Suite.
1839.	Nov. .	H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge and Suite.
—	Nov.	H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and their Suite.
1840	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and their Suite.
1841	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of Leiningen.
1841	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge and Suite.
—	. . . .	H. R. H. Princess Carolina of Cambridge.
1844	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge and Suite.
—	. . . .	H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
1845.	June .	H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of Leiningen.
1847.	July .	H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with their Family and Suite.

Mr. SCHMITZ begs to add, that at no Hotel on the Rhine will be found more moderate charges.

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Both White and Coloured,

In Dessert Services, Chandeliers, Articles for the Table and Toilet, and every possible variety of objects in this beautiful branch of manufacture. They solicit, and will endeavour to merit, a continuance of the favours of the Public, which the late well-known House enjoyed in an eminent degree during a considerable number of years.

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Where will always be found Selections of the newest Articles from their principal Establishment.

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JOHN MARIA FARINA,

(OPPOSITE THE JULICH'S PLACE,)

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OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of all English travellers to the following statement:—

Since the first establishment of my house in 1709, there has never been any partner in the business who did not bear the name of FARINA, nor has the manufacture of a second and cheaper quality of EAU DE COLOGNE ever been attempted, Since 1828, however, several inhabitants of Cologne have entered into engagements with Italians of the name of Farina, and, by employing that name, have succeeded to a very great extent in foisting an inferior and spurious article upon the Public.

But they have in this rivalry in trade not been satisfied with the mere usurpation of my name, the concluding phrase, "*opposite the Julich's Place*," which had so long existed my especial property, was not allowed to remain in its integrity. To deceive and lead astray again those of the public who are not fully conversant with the locality and circumstances, the competition seized hold of the word "*opposite*," and more than one settled in my immediate neighbourhood, that they might avail themselves to the full extent of the phrase "*opposite the Julich's Place*." When tried before the courts, the use only of the word "*opposite*" was forbidden, which, however, has been supplied by the word "*at*" or "*near*," with the addition of the number of their houses. It is true, another less flagrant, but not less deceitful invention was, that several of my imitators established the sites of their manufactories in other public places of the town, to enable them to make use of the phrase "*opposite* —— *Place*, or *Market*," on their address cards or labels, speculating with respect to the proper name "*Julich*," on the carelessness or forgetfulness of the consumer. I therefore beg to inform all strangers visiting Cologne that my establishment, which has existed since 1709, is exactly opposite the Julich's Place, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and that it may be the more easily recognised, I have put up the arms of England, Russia, &c. &c., in the front of my house. By calling the attention of the public to this notice, I hope to check that system of imposition which has been so long practised towards foreigners by coachmen, valets de place, and others who receive bribes from the vendors of the many spurious compounds sold under my name.

A new proof of the excellence of MY manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact of the Jury of the Great Exhibition in London having awarded ME the Prize Medal —See the Official Statement in No. 20,934 page 6 of the "*Times*" of this month.

COLOGNE, *October*, 1851.

J. M. FARINA,
Opposite the Julich's Place.

⁂ *My Custom-house Agents in London are* Messrs. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 7, *Old Jewry; and my Agent for Great Britain is* Mr. WM. LANGENBECK, 15, *Maddox Street, Regent Street, and* 9, *Lime Street, City.*

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